ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Thursday, December 11, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten words' insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BETTS.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Crete House, Skipton, to LUCY, wife of the late GEORGE BETTS, 35, Greame-road, a son.

CARLING.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at 44, Rue Nicolo, Paris, to MARIAN (née Stoner), wife of TOM DE BETOU CARLING—a daughter.

COMBE.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 7, Portland-place, W.1, to MARJORIE, wife of WILFRED EYRE—a daughter, who died subsequently.

GOODWIN.—On Oct. 23, 1930, at a nursing home, Pretoria, to CLARA, wife of CAPTAIN E. A. GOODWIN, Royal Artillery—a son.

HUNT.—On Dec. 3, 1930, at 12, Normanton-road, South Croydon, Surrey, to ESTHER (née Pearon), wife of CYRIL H. HUNT—a daughter. (Japan and Malay States papers, please copy.)

HUTCHINGS.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 15, Pembridge-mansions, W.2, to DOROTHY, wife of GEOFFREY BALFOUR HUTCHINGS—a daughter.

KINGMAN.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Montreal, the wife of ARNER KINGMAN, of a son.

LEKMING.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Oxford, to LUCY (née Blyth), wife of JOHN J. LEEMING, of The Haven, Eynsham, Oxon—a son.

MOTT.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, London, W., to MARGARET, wife of ERIC ALSTON MOTT—a son.

NICKALLS.—On Nov. 19, 1930, at Rawalpindi, the wife of CAPTAIN JOHN P. NICKALLS, Indian Army, of a daughter.

PAUL.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Monks Horton Park, Ashford, to NORAH, wife of CAPT. GEORGE PAUL, 11th Hussars—a daughter.

PAULIN.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 73, Murrayfield-gardens, Edinburgh, to IRENE, wife of F. W. PAULIN—a son.

PELLY.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Providence Cottage, Devonport, the wife of COMMANDER J. N. PELLY, Royal Navy, of a son.

PERCEVAL-MAXWELL.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Berkeley Mead, Hatfield, to PHOEBE, wife of J. R. PERCEVAL-MAXWELL—a daughter.

RICHARDSON.—On Oct. 12, 1930, at Calcutta, to EILEEN, wife of BERNARD I. RICHARDSON—a daughter.

RUSSELL-WELLS.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Lucknow, India, to SYBIL (née Lindeman) and EDWARD RUSSELL-WELLS—a daughter. (By cable.)

WOLLEN.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1930, at Yokohama, Japan, to BETTY (née Crowther), wife of ERIC E. WOLLEN—a son.

WOOLLCOMBE.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at the Rectory, Sutton, to ELSIE, wife of the REV. EDWARD P. WOOLLCOMBE, O.B.E., Rector of Sutton—a daughter (DAPHNE MARY).

MARRIAGES

BERTHON : BROWNE.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Wimbledon, by the Rev. Canon Bourne, Sub-Dean of Southwark, assisted by the Rev. Ronald Wood, Vicar and Rural Dean of Wimbledon, COMMANDER E. LYON BERTHON, D.S.C., R.N., younger son of the late Claude Tindal Berthon and Mrs. Berthon, of Belvedere-grove, Wimbledon, and DORIS MARJORIE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. BROWNE, of Churchroad, Wimbledon.

COCK : BARLOW.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at All Saints' Malabar Hill, Bombay, CHARLES MATHEW COCK, eldest son of the late James and Mrs. Cock, of Melbourne, to BERNARD KATHLEEN BARLOW, younger daughter of the late Robert and Mrs. Barlow, of Bombay.

COLIN-SMITH : HEASTEY.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. Prebendary A. W. Heath, assisted by the Rev. E. Rutter-Oakeley, M.C., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. COLIN-SMITH, of 2, Egerton-gardens, S.W., to GLADYS MARY, elder daughter of the late MAJOR C. R. HEASTEY, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and Mrs. Heastey.

CUNNINGHAM : GUILD.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at the Cathedral of St. Mary Addingham, by the Very Rev. C. H. Ritchie, M.A., HOWARD USHER CUNNINGHAM, son of the late Mr. St. Clair Cunningham and Mrs. Cunningham, Hedderwick Hill, Dunbar, to JOCELYN ROSEMARY, younger daughter of the late Mr. JOHN ERSKINE GUILD and Mrs. Erskine Guild, Ewhill.

LENOX : SPERREY.—On Oct. 16, 1929, at a London Register Office, H. ALWYN LENOX, youngest son of H. LENOX, of Ashtead, Surrey, to G. AUDREY SPERREY, only daughter of the late John W. Sperrey and Mrs. Sperrey, of Harrogate, Yorks.

WEBB-CARTER : HICKMAN.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Marylebone, by the Rev. Hallen Viney, BRIAN WEBB-CARTER, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, to MOLLIE, second daughter of COL. and MRS. R. ST. JOHN HICKMAN, of Beech, Alton, Hants.

DEATHS

ASHBY.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Angmering-on-Sea, Hellis, widow of ALFRED ASHBY, M.B. (Lond.), formerly of Reading, aged 80 years. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Reading, at 11.45 a.m. on Saturday, Dec. 13. Flowers to be sent to Messrs. Head Brothers.

BARBER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1930, at Vircashanai, Neston, EDITH MARGARITA, dearly loved elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LIONEL BARBER.

BARTON.—On Dec. 10, 1930, passed peacefully away at 42, The Green, Kew, FRANK BARTON, aged 76. No mourning.

BATTISCOMBE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1930, suddenly, MARY HARRIET BATTISCOMBE, sister of the late P. F. Battiscombe, Esq., late of Shaw Well, Sevenoaks. Funeral on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 2.30 p.m., at the Weald Church, near Sevenoaks.

BELL.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at Bicester, HARRIET ELIZA, widow of REVEREND JAMES BELL, aged 88. Funeral Bicester to-day (Thursday), at noon.

BIDDULPH.—On Dec. 10, 1930, suddenly, RUTH EMMA, wife of the late LT.-COL. M. BIDDULPH, O.B.E., A.P.S., aged 57. Funeral Tunbridge Wells Cemetery, Saturday, Dec. 13, at 12 noon.

BILHAM.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at the Cavendish Hotel, Bedford, MINNIE MARIA, dearly beloved wife of D. G. BILHAM, late of Glasgow and Hull.

BRENTNALL.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at The Cedars, Fordham, Ilkley, ROBERT BALD BRENTNALL, beloved husband of Elizabeth Brentnall, aged 86 years.

CHAMPION.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Uley, Gloucestershire, JOSEPH BENJAMIN CHAMPION, J.P., aged 87 years. Funeral Saturday, at Uley Church, 2 p.m. Interment at St. Mark's, Dursley, at 2.45.

CHEVALLIER.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at The Lodge, Great Bealings, Suffolk, CAPTAIN BARRINGTON H. CHEVALLIER, Royal Navy, beloved husband of the late Grace Chevallier, of Ipswich, in his 80th year. Funeral at Great Bealings to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

CHILD.—On Dec. 5, 1930, passed peacefully away at 138, High-road, Stoneleigh, after a short illness, HENRY CLAUD, J.P., aged 77.

CLOUGH.—On Dec. 10, 1930, CHARLOTTE GERTRUDE, wife of PERCY CLOUGH, The Knowle, Keighley, Yorks.

DARKIN.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at 5, Colberg-place, Stamford Hill, WILLIAM, eldest son of the late JAMES JOHN DARKIN, of Islington, after a long illness borne with great fortitude, in his 82nd year. Interment Abney Park Cemetery, Dec. 15, at 11.30 o'clock.

DAVIES.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 10, The Chine, Winchmore Hill, GERTRUDE, wife of SYDNEY C. E. DAVIES. Funeral to-morrow (Friday), 3.15 p.m., Friends' Meeting House, Winchmore Hill, N.21.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN.—On Dec. 5, 1930, at Continental Hotel, Nice, ISABELLA, for 42 years the beloved and devoted wife of SIR H. V. DRAKE-BROCKMAN (LCS. retired), in her 70th year.

ELSEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1930, at West Ashley Manor, JOHN GEORGE ELSEY, aged 72. Funeral at West Ashley to-day (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

EVANS.—On Dec. 10, 1930, ARTHUR FARRINGTON, youngest son of HORATIO FARRINGTON EVANS, C.S.I., aged 78 years. Funeral at All Saints', Wokingham, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 o'clock. No flowers, please.

FAULKNER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1930, at Bracknell, Draycot-road, Wanstead, suddenly, CHARLES HORACE FAULKNER, Manager, Bearmans, Ltd., Leytonstone. Funeral Old Church, Wanstead, Saturday, 11 a.m.

GARDINER.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Dunmow, JOSEPH NAPIER GARDINER, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 59. Funeral at Dunmow Parish Church on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 2.45 p.m.

GAZELEY-HOCKEN.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 64, Erskine-gardens, S.W.7, ROBERT COURT GAZELEY-HOCKEN, beloved husband of Clara E. Gazeley-Hocken, aged 79. Service, St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, 10.30 a.m., followed by interment Patcham Church, 2 p.m., to-morrow (Friday).

HARRISHON.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 7, Westbourne-crescent, W.2, CATHERINE, widow of DR. S. H. HARRISHON, Funeral Mears Bridge, Anglesey, Saturday, Dec. 13.

HARDING.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at Worthing, Miss ALICE MARION HARDING, 20 years Warden of the Young Women's Christian Association, Windsor. Funeral service at Windsor Parish Church to-day (Thursday), at 1 o'clock.

HOARE.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 189, Bedford-hill, Balham, ELIZABETH JANE HOARE, the dearly beloved wife of CHARLES G. T. HOARE. Service St. Mary's, Balham, 11 a.m. Funeral West Norwood, 12, Saturday, Dec. 13.

JARDINE.—On Dec. 9, 1930, after a short illness, ROBERT JARDINE, of 69, Cadogan-place, S.W., and of Birchfield, Iver Heath, only son of the late Robert Jardine, LL.D., aged 61. Funeral at St. James's Church, leaving Paddington at 11.30, tomorrow (Friday), at 12.15. Train, leaving Paddington at 11.30, will be met at Slough.

JOB.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at St. John's, Newfoundland, of pleuro-pneumonia, ALICE MAY, wife of the HON. ROBERT B. JOB, aged 49.

KEEP.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 10, Greenfield-crescent, Edgbaston, MARY LAYTHEBY, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK KEEP. No flowers, by special request.

LE MARCHANT.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 2, West Eaton-place, S.W., FRANCIS CHARLES LE MARCHANT, younger son of Sir Denis Le Marchant, 1st Baronet, aged 86. Funeral service, 11 a.m., Saturday, Dec. 13, at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, S.W. Interment (private), St. Saviour's Church, Valley End, Chobham, Surrey.

MACKAY.—On Dec. 9, 1930, suddenly, at Andover, WING-COMMANDER CHARLES JOSEPH MACKAY, M.C., D.F.C., Royal Air Force, aged 35.

McMORLAND.—On Dec 8, 1930, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, GRACE EDITH, widow of R. E. MCMORLAND, aged 64 years.

MANN CROSS.—On Dec. 7, 1930, at 16, Mazenod-avenue, N.W.6, after years of weary suffering most bravely borne, ADA LINDSAY, widow of WILLIAM MANN CROSS, C.C., Deputy-Alderman and Deputy-Lieutenant of the City of London. Funeral service at All Souls' Church, South Hampstead, at 10.30 on Saturday, Dec. 13.

MARTIN.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at Zena, Stocksfield, suddenly, EDWARD PIERRE, dearly beloved husband of ELISABETH GIBSON MARTIN, aged 75 years. Interment at Bywell St. Peter's, at 3.0 p.m. to-morrow (Friday); 2.17 p.m. train from Newcastle.

PERRY.—On Dec. 9, 1930, suddenly, at Hove, CAPTAIN HENRY RICHARD PRITTIE PERRY, late East Yorks Regiment, and Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 65.

POORE.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at Vevey, ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD POORE, Bt., of Rushall, aged 77.

ROSS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1930, suddenly, at Balnagowan, Finchley-road, Golders Green, N.W.11, DONALD ROSS, late of G. Ricordi and Company, and formerly of Edinburgh, aged 76. Funeral at Hendon Park Cemetery, noon, Saturday, Dec. 13.

SHOMBERG.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at Bournemouth, BEATRICE MARY SHOMBERG, eldest daughter of the late Charles Marsh Shomberg. Service at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Gap-road Cemetery. R.I.P. No flowers, by request.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1930, following an operation for acute appendicitis, HERBERT (CAPTAIN JOE) TAYLOR, late of Lockhart's Elephants, and later the Proprietor of The Lass of Richmond Hill Hotel. Funeral service at Richmond (Surrey) Cemetery on Saturday next, Dec. 13, at 11 a.m.

TOMBS.—On Dec. 9, 1930, CLEMENTINE REEVES TOMBS, for 35 years the faithful friend of the family of Mr. and Mrs. D. Churton Taylor, Clyne, Worcester Park, Surrey.

TYLER.—On Dec. 9, 1930, at 20, Rectory-road, Stoke Newington, THOMAS HENRY TYLER, for 57 years the faithful clerk to Markby Stewart and Wadesons, 25, Bishopsgate, E.C., formerly Markby Stewart and Co., 57, Coleman-street, E.C., aged 85.

WYTHE-SMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1930, at University College Hospital, RICHARD EDWARD WYTHE-SMITH, Service, Acton Wesleyan Church, to morrow (Friday), at 3 o'clock. Interment, Acton New Cemetery.

YORKE.—On Dec. 10, 1930, at 53, Elm Park-gardens, S.W.10, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR HONATIO ARTHUR YORKE, C.B., late R.E., son of the late Hon. and Rev. Henry Reginald Yorke, Vicar of Wimpole and Archdeacon of Huntingdon, aged 81 years. Funeral service at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, South Kensington, on Saturday, Dec. 13, at 11 a.m.

YOUNG.—On Dec. 8, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home, Winchester, NORAH NEWBOUND YOUNG, eldest daughter of the late Dr. P. A. Young, Manor Place, Edinburgh. Funeral to-morrow (Friday) morning to Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.

ZOEST.—On Dec. 8, 1930, at 11, Portland-road, Finsbury Park, PHILIP, dearly loved husband of SARAH ZOEST, aged 69.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BULL.—In loving memory of BRIG.-GENERAL G. BULL, D.S.O., 1st Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, who died of wounds in France, Dec. 11, 1916, youngest son of the late Mr. R. G. Bull, Resident Magistrate, County Co. Down, and Mrs. Bull, Vernon Place, Canterbury.

EDMONDS.—In loving memory of NICHOLAS GIFFORD EDMONDS, Lieutenant, 2nd Bn. The Black Watch, killed at Magersfontein, South Africa, Dec. 11, 1899.

MAXWELL.—In proud and loving memory of MAJOR WILLIAM GARDNER MAXWELL, M.C., Gordon Highlanders, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, attached General Staff, who died on active service in France, Dec. 11, 1918, aged 29.

BEDWARD.—In ever-loving remembrance of our much-loved mother, of Bollingham, Eardisley, Hereford. "She lived for others."

BLACK.—In loving memory of ANNE HERVEY, who died Dec. 11, 1919, aged seven years, daughter of STUART and EDITH BLACK, of Croy, Shandon, N.B.

CALDER.—In loving memory of HENRY JOHN CALDER, of Northdown, Tadworth, Surrey, and King William-street, London, E.C., husband of Ada Johnston Calder, youngest son of the Rev. William Calder, of Fairfields, Liverpool, died Dec. 11, 1926.

EDMONDS.—In loving memory of WILLIAM EDMONDS, of Wiscombe Park, Colyton, Devon, and 88, Great Cumberland-place, W., who passed from this life Dec. 11, 1922.

EDMONDSON.—In loving memory of WILLIAM EDMONDSON, of Highgate, N., and Howden, Yorks.—From his WIFE and FAMILY.

ELYARD.—To the beloved memory of my dear husband, SAMUEL JOHN ELYARD, who passed away on Dec. 11, 1929.

JACOMB-HOOD.—In most devoted memory of GEORGE PERCY JACOMB-HOOD, M.V.O., Painter, Sculptor, Engraver, who died on Dec. 11, 1929, at Alassio, in Italy.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

LAING.—In affectionate memory of BETH, our Beth, who died at Eastbourne on Dec. 11, 1927.

MORTLOCK.—To the ever-present and beloved memory of CHARLES FREDERIC MORTLOCK, M.A., Lord, Priest, Vicar of South Bersted, Bognor, 1880-1906, died at his residence, Abington, Wigston, Leicester, Dec. 11, 1921.

"Unto you is paradise opened."

W. GARSTIN and SONS, Ltd. (Tele. Welbeck 4868), 49, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1. UPHOLDERS. CREMATIONS. EMBALMING. Valuers for Probate. Est. 1834. Memorials in Scotch, Norwegian, Swedish, Cornish, and Dartmoor Granites direct from Quarries.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Est. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, CREMATORS, EMBALMERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965. 12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757. Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

BOOKS, PRINTS, and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN, Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A., Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

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EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are respectfully invited to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Ltd. (Numismatic Dept.), 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in the finest coins of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

PIANOFORTES

GERMAN UPRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANO, check action, lovely tone; suit concert hall.—Write Piano, at Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

STEINWAY PIANOFORTES.—A few of these celebrated instruments slightly used for Sale or on deferred payments. Any make of piano taken in part exchange. Second-hand pianos by other makers also available.—Steinway and Sons, 1 and 2, George-street, corner Conduit-street, W.1.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 502, Edgware-road, W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyers attend free or cash by return. Ambs.1353. Est.1860.

GENTLEMAN'S DARK BLUE COAT, half-lined mink, with Canadian otter collar; size round chest about 46in.; £17 10s.; coat quite new, made by best London tailor; approval; no dealers.—Write Box W.710, The Times, E.C.4.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

AN ELECTRIC CABINET BATH for SALE; as good as new; 60 lights; cost £80; want space it takes; would accept £25.—Write Box W.629, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE.—Swiss Curing Sack, Bengal Tiger Skin, perfect condition, with whiskers. Books, special and first editions.—Write Box W.679, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, MAHOGANY BILLIARDS TABLE and Fittings, Burroughes and Watts, with patent Eureka Steel Block Cushions, Invisible Pocket Plates, West of England Cloth, Two Sets Ivory Billiard Balls, set Ivory Bonzoline Balls, 12 Butted Cues and all Accessories. Stamped valuation by makers dated Nov. 14th, 1930; £75.—Write Box E. G., care of Davies and Co., 95, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

FOR SALE, CARTER'S "BADEN" WICKER BATH CHAIR; upholstered; cee springs, rubber tyres, hood; very little used; cost £22 10s.; accept half.—Sir A. Dorward, Thika, Bude.

HOOVER, guaranteed condition, 100 volt, £3 10s. Ideal Christmas gift.—Marsh, 19, Cavendish-place, W.1. Langham 2783.

ORIENTAL CARPET, 24ft. by 20ft.; good condition; various colours on light red ground; now at Monmouth; £26.—Write Box W.689, The Times, E.C.4.

RIDING AND SHOOTING

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 1488.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

EXPERT Instruction. Riding, Jumping, Indoor Polo. Hacking, 10s. 6d. for 1½ hour.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood Gate, S.W.15. Putney 2775.

HOSPITAL NURSES

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LONDON HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSING STAFF. TRAINED NURSES FOR ADULTS OR CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8333.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident Medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. Telephone, Hop 1637.

PERSONAL

BOYNE.—Unless you have sent other instructions, will send from here to arrive 11th: love.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. HENRY and FAMILY return grateful THANKS for the many expressions of SYMPATHY in the form of letters and flowers received in their recent bereavement.

NOTICE.—Mrs. WILLIAM BAIRD has GONE ABROAD. She will thank tradesmen and others to refrain from sending advertisements and pamphlets to Ham Common.

MR. ERIC H. SAVILL, M.C., is leaving the Firm of Alfred Savill and Sons, of 51a, Lincoln's Inn-fields, at the end of the year to take up the Deputy Surveyorship of Crown Lands at Windsor.

£100 REWARD.—STOLEN from furriers' premises in Regent-street, W., on 6th or 8th December, 1930, a MINK FUR COAT, grey crepe lining embroidered floral design. Full sleeves. Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, will pay the above reward to the first person giving them information leading to the recovery of the coat and the conviction of the thief or thieves.

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Countess of Harewood) has graciously consented to be present at the "FORGOTTEN" Association's Grand THE DIVERTISSEMENT (Music Tea and Dancing), EMINENT ARTISTS ASSISTING, at HYDE PARK HOTEL, Knightsbridge, on Dec. 16, at 3.30. Proceeds in aid of the Association's STOCKING FUND and TREATS for our WOUNDED STILL IN HOSPITAL. There are over 6,000 in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND (2,500 in London Area alone) whose lives are made so much happier by the efforts of the Association. DO PLEASE come along and so help us to give the Boys a real MERRY CHRISTMAS.—See full announcement under ENTERTAINMENTS on page 14.

THE GENERAL LIVING FUND COMMITTEE ACKNOWLEDGES with deep gratitude a GRANT of £1,000 from Sir H. Percy Shepherd and his co-trustees of the William Shepherd Estate, and a contribution of £100 from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. £20,000 still needed to complete Nurses' Home and Out-Patients Dept.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL, MONDAY NEXT, QUEEN'S HALL, 3 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. Annual Festivals of the NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME and ORPHANAGE. Tickets, 2s. 6d. and 1s., from Highbury Park, N.5, or at doors. The Chairman's list gladly received by Lord Wakefield of Hythe, C.B.E., LL.D., Wakefield House, Cheapside, E.C.2.

25 GNS. termly; permanently reduced, inclusive fees; small select School for Girls; boarders only; Sussex coast, inland.—Write Box C.1802, The Times, E.C.4.

A Useful Christmas present. 50 years of PUNCH 1841-1891 in 25 quadruple volumes, half morocco binding, together with oak revolving bookcase. Original cost £23, will accept £12.—Write Box W.712, The Times, E.C.4.

WHAT has BECOME of all the WATCH CHAINS displaced by the universal wrist watch? Some relic in a sentimental value, but there must be many that are mutilated by four imprisonment in stud boxes and jewel cases. Once treasured and carefully worn, they still await the call at the Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Maida-vale, London, W.9. Do the good deed to-day and add not a link but a chain to support a life.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

SETTLEMENT in SOUTH AFRICA.—The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, a purely patriotic organization working in co-operation with the Empire Settlement Department, helps settlers with moderate capital to become established farmers in South Africa.—London Office: 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 11, Albemarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

COAL FOR EMPTY GRATES.—Friends of the Poor, Ltd., are specially invited to COMMUNICATE with SPINK and SON, Ltd. (Numismatic Dept.), 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in the finest coins of all countries for over a century. The very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

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THE BISHOP of MELANESIA APPEALS for £16,000, the building of NEW HEADQUARTERS and MISSION SHIPS to take the place of the S.Y. "SOUTHERN CROSS," which will have to be disposed of in 1931, being for her further use, after twenty-seven years' splendid service among the Message of the Gospel throughout the islands of Melanesia. You are earnestly asked to help.—Contributions should be sent to, and further information will be supplied by, the Bishop of Melanesia, Melanesian Mission, Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

GIRLS' SCHOOL (boarders only), 18 miles London, in 200-acre park, formerly the seat of the Earl of Clarendon; total fees £160-£190 per annum include daily use of school ponies.—The Grove, near Watford, Herts.

BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL MEN offered comfortable FURNISHED Single or Double ROOMS (constant hot water in all rooms) and real service; Hyde Park; 10 minutes City, 5 minutes West End; 3 mins. Lancaster Gate Tube Station. Paddington 9175.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-cars, &c.," on page two.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS or longer.—OLD-WORLD Cotswold Village to LET, 35 miles London; servants, gardener; electric light, gas, 2 bathrooms; £6 10s. then £8 10s. weekly; nine bed, two bath, five sitting; garage.—Write Lady M., at Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

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CHEAP but DELIGHTFUL WINTER RESORT in ITALY. Merano—Dolomites.—See Page two.

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PREPARATORY SCHOOL BOYS WELCOMED for Christmas holidays, companions to boy; headmaster's reference.—18, Cantelupe-road, Bexhill-on-Sea. Tele. 151.

WANTED, THREE GENTLEMEN, as boarders, to enable couple to keep home for two charming little girls whose father was killed in a motor smash last June, moderate terms. Highest references.—Write Box J.1951, The Times, E.C.4.

BERKSHIRE.—To be LET, FURNISHED, in January at nominal rent for two or three months (owner ordered abroad) well Furnished HOUSE; three sitting rooms, one 22 by 26, seven good bed rooms, bath room; telephone, gas, garage, stabling for four; main bus route but charming country surroundings; good hunting and golf; Ascot 40 minutes, Paddington 40 minutes from Town.—Write Box W.649, The Times, E.C.4.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	—	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Jan. 2	—
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 15
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan ..	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Chitral ..	15,000	Siggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Makua ..	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

	Calling Southampton.			
Nagova (cargo)	7,000	—	Dec. 11	—
Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	Dec. 11	—
†Khiva ..	9,000	Dawson	Dec. 25	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber ..	9,000	Bellwell	Jan. 8	—
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
‡*WARFIELD ..	8,060	Dec. 29	Dec. 24	Dec. 23
*KENYA ..	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
*DOMALA ..	8,441	Jan. 28	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
*CHINKOA ..	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
†MERKARA ..	8,294	—	—	Dec. 13	Dec. 13
MARGHA ..	8,278	—	Dec. 20	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
MANORA ..	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 10
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	Jan. 24

‡ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	Dec. 13	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA ..	9,086	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA ..	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
	—	—	—	—

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RUAHINE ..	11,000 tons	Southampton	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000 "	London	Dec. 20
RANGITATA ..	17,000 "	Southampton	Jan. 16

and thereafter every 28 days.

† Cabin passengers only.

Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
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MAKURA ..	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA ..	Feb. 4	—
MONOWAI ..	—	Feb. 18

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga to Wellington and Sydney.

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	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	12,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶ Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

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R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Jan. 1	Jan. 1

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
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ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 15	Jan. 17
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
OTAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5

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Steamer.	Tons.	Destination.
†City of Hongkong	9,678	Dec. 11 Karachi and Bombay
City of Poona	7,485	Dec. 5 Bombay and Karachi
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SHIPPING (continued)

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UNITED STATES

TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
12	ANTONIA .. b, e	Southampton	Cunard
13	BRITANNIC (M.V.) .. e	Liverpool	White Star
13	CARINTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	CALIFORNIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
13	PENNLAND .. c	Southampton	Red Star
16	OLYMPIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
19	AUSONIA .. b	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. e	Liverpool	White Star
27	MAURETANIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD ..	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA .. f	Liverpool	Cunard
27	CAMERONIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
31	MAJESTIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC .. †, e	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA .. b	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA .. d	Southampton	Cunard
3	TRANSYLVANIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
7	ASCANIA .. b, e	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. d, e	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA .. c	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND .. b	Southampton	Red Star
14	HOMERIC .. b	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. d	Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
13	MONTCALM .. c	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
19	MELITA .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	MINNEDOSA .. l	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
5	MONTCLARE .. k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
6	MONTCALM .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK .. k	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
12	ANTONIA .. n, s	Southampton	Cunard
13	CARINTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
13	PENNLAND .. n	Southampton	Red Star
19	AUSONIA .. n	Southampton	Cunard
20	CEDRIC .. s	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.			
3	CARONIA .. q	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA .. p, s	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND .. n	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA .. p	Southampton	Cunard

k Via Greenock. n Via Belfast and Glasgow. q Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. p Via Havre. s Via Queenstown. Apply COMPANIES OFFICES, or Local Agents.

HAPAG

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DEUTSCHLAND ..	Dec. 25
ALBERT BALLIN ..	Jan. 9
HAMBURG ..	Jan. 16

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" DE GRASSE " (c)	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
" ILE DE FRANCE " (c) ..	Jan. 28	Feb. 3

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*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Dec. 20
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14

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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
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ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 12
ORCOMA	11,580	Mar. 5

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.

ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

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WANTED

REQUIRED, ONE or TWO STOREY FACTORY, 20,000-25,000 ft., N. or N.W. London, for well-known firm. Rent or buy.—Particulars in confidence to LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, 46, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

REQUIRED, in neighbourhood of DERBY, WORCESTER, NEWARK, GRANTHAM, or DONCASTER, FACTORY PREMISES with floor 20,000 sq. ft. for Stores, Offices, &c., must be mainly on ground floor.

Early possession essential. Lease preferred, but purchase of suitable freehold would be considered.—Particulars to Director of Lands and Accommodation, H.M. Office of Works, Westminster, S.W.1.

WANTED, on long lease, within 4-5 miles of Charing Cross, WAREHOUSE or FACTORY BUILDING, having floor area of not less than 90,000 sq. ft., preferably on not more than four floors.

Good lifts and ample loading facilities essential. Garage accommodation for six lorries desirable.

Particulars by letter to "G. X.," care of Charles Barker and Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

AN OLD-WORLD HOUSE WANTED at once, preferably Elizabethan, Tudor, or Jacobean, with plenty of oak panelling and beams ; must be in an unspoiled district with good views and away from main roads ; any county within 100 miles of London will be entertained ; about three-four reception rooms, nine-ten bed rooms, and as much land as possible up to 100 acres.—Price depends upon the condition of property ; possession within three months. Advertiser has already wasted much valuable time through inspecting derelicts and unsuitable properties is hoping to hear from a really attractive from owners direct.—Write Box W.706, The Times, E.C.4.

A SMALL ESTATE with a RESIDENCE of SOME CHARACTER WANTED, between Petersfield and Godalming, preferred, but other districts considered ; must be possessing quiet charm will be considered ; seven-nine bed rooms and about 30 acres of grass land ; up to 100 or 200 acres entertained. Photo of house appreciated.—K., care of NICHOLAS, 2, Duke's-buildings, Albany-court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1. (Usual commission required.)

ADVERTISER, who is a City man, has been advised by doctor to live in the country, within daily reach of London, and is anxious to hear of a suitable property answering the following requirements : A MODERN HOUSE in good repair, with three reception rooms, seven-nine bed rooms, and two bath rooms ; South aspect, high altitude, and dry soil ; a well-matured garden and 5-20 acres ; must be ready for occupation and up to date in all respects. Price about £6,000.—Write full details and photographs (these are essential) to Box W.707, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET.

GENTLEMAN will PAY £7,000-£8,000 for COUNTRY RESIDENCE with at least seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms ; secluded grounds and pasture land.—Particulars to Messrs. ROBERT THRAKE, Estate Offices, Salisbury, who will require to be paid the usual commission.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

MANSION containing 40 to 50 rooms with about 200 ACRES adjoining. Either an old or modern property would be considered if within 50 MILES of LONDON.—Particulars to "B. A.," care of HAMPTON and SONS, 29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

WANTED to RENT for one year (with option of purchase) small MODERN HOUSE, UNFURNISHED or South-West of London, detached or semi-detached ; seven to nine bed rooms ; gas, electric light ; garage ; rent up to £100.—Write Box J.1923, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, about 10-12 miles N., N.W., or W. of Town, well-placed RESIDENCE with three-four reception, six bed ; garage and garden. Price from £3,500-£4,000.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED early March, small UNFURNISHED HOUSE near KENSINGTON GARDENS or HYDE PARK, south side. No premium, but reasonable rent will be paid. No agents.—Write Box W.593, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.

FURNISHED HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED SUNNY HOUSE to be LET, no stairs, sea front, Broadstairs and Ramsgate, seven bed and dressing rooms, two to three baths, gas, telephone, central heating ; garden ; electric lift.—Apply Box J.1962, The Times, E.C.4.

CIVIL Service.—Secure Posts, good pay and prospects.—Write details of age limits and easiest way to obtain entrance to Write B.T.I., 31, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

TO Public School or 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of the New Scientific Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for Marine and other Services ; world travel ; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food ; also four and eight weeks' day and evening specialised Courses for trade positions. All students assisted to appointments. Apply for Prospectus and Syllabuses, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 34 years' Tele., Fiaxman 8721. Established

WIRELESS.—Actual results prove that a youth has better prospects when "trained by Haining." A complete course for beginners, and an intensive coaching course for those who have failed with other training systems.—Write for full details Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ART.—A commercial art studio has Vacancies for talented Pupils, both sexes.—Write, with specimens, F. Seymour Studios, 107, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

A vacancy arises in a London firm of Chartered Accountants for Articled Clerk.—Write for appointment to Box T.118, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal pupil with literary ability.—Write Box C.445, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

YOUNG Lady required to attend switchboard, keep appointment books, and answer door in doctor's house.—Write fully Box J.1964, The Times, E.C.4.

ATTRACTIVE Posts as Private Secretaries can be obtained by qualified women. You can be trained through our Private Secretary's postal course. An appointments bureau is available for students. If you are a qualified shorthand-typist send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and post free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

LADIES.—Private Secretaryship offers you a well-paid, interesting and dignified career. Most efficient practical training in Secretarial subjects which may be taken at home in spare time under expert guidance. bookkeeping, shorthand, languages, typewriting, &c. Most informative and interesting book "Private Secretaryship" offered free.—Write to-day, Metropolitan College, Dept. P.2, St. Albans.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ACCOUNTS.—A competent man desires position as Clerk in charge of a firm's books ; senior bookkeeping certificates, London Chamber of Commerce and R.S.A. ; salary £4 5s. a week.—Write Box T.113, The Times, E.C.4.

A first-class Business Builder seeks responsible position with potentialities. Experience : Office, works, selling, sales management, national organizing. Knowledge : change, psychology, sales methods, advertising. General Age 32, resourceful, energetic, loyal. Credentials would please ; interview suggested.—Morris, 68, New Zealand-road, Cardiff.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS :—Officers of Customs and Excise (19-21, with extension in certain cases). 1st January, 1931. Typists and Clerk Typists (Female) in the Civil Service (18-28). 15th January, 1931. Executive Group of situations (18-19 on 1st March, 1931). 5th February, 1931.

The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

CHIEF CONSTABLE.

The Standing Joint Committee of the County of Devon invite APPLICATIONS for the office of CHIEF CONSTABLE, which will become vacant on the 2nd April, 1931.

By the regulations of the Secretary of State the age of a candidate (except in the case of his having had previous service in a police force or being otherwise entitled to reckon previous service for the purposes of pension or under other special circumstances to be approved by the Secretary of State) must be under 40 years.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials and endorsed "Chief Constable," should be sent to the undersigned (from whom forms of application containing particulars of the salary and allowances can be obtained) so as to reach him not later than the 24th January, 1931.

Personal canvassing of the Committee will be regarded as a disqualification.

BRIAN S. MILLER,

Clerk of the Standing Joint Committee of Devon.

Castle of Exeter, 9th December, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY BOARD.

REQUIRED for SERVICE in INDIA with the above RAILWAY :—

TWO DISTRICT LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENTS. Candidates must have had good experience as Mechanical and Locomotive Engineers and be in responsible posts in the Running Department of a rail way. They must possess a sound knowledge of applied mechanics and of the work done and materials used in railway workshops. Candidates with Indian or Colonial experience would be preferred. Applications will be considered from candidates of 35 to 40 years of age.

Salary.—Rs.1,100 per calendar month, rising by annual increments of Rs.50 to Rs.1,500 a month. The Board would, however, be prepared to consider a start ing pay at any figure within this grade, according to the age and qualifications of the officers selected.

Terms.—A five years' agreement in the first instance, and first-class free passage to India. The selected candidates will be required to pass a strict medical examination by the Board's consulting physician before being actually appointed.

Applications (by letter only), giving candidate's age, whether married or single, details of general and technical education, degrees (if any), training and subsequent experience, in chronological order, with dates, accompanied by copies of testimonials, &c., should be addressed to the undersigned not later than 30th December, 1930.

Winchester House, 100, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2. 10th December, 1930.

F. ADAMS, Secretary.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL proposes to MAKE a NUMBER of APPOINTMENTS to PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The Selection Committee will meet in London early in January next to consider applications from qualified medical men of European descent (British subjects), under 32 years of age, who desire to be considered, should apply to the Under Secretary of State for India, Military Department, India Office, for forms of application, regulations, and other particulars. Envelopes should be marked on the top left-hand corner "Medical Recruitment."

The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of instruction in this country, commencing early in February, 1931, prior to sailing for India in the autumn of 1931.

India Office, November, 1930.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, ABERYSTWYTH.

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The Council of the College invites APPLICATIONS for the POST of PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS and POLITICAL SCIENCE at a salary of £800 per annum (subject to a 5 per cent. deduction under the terms of the Federated Superannuation Scheme for Universities). Further particulars and Statement of Duties may be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications must be received by the 16th February, 1931.

E. B. HICKS, Financial Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum) ; Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

AN opportunity arises for a lady of good education and standing to undertake interesting and congenial work. Must be tactful, energetic and pleasant personality. The work is chiefly to follow up inquiries on behalf of a world-famous publishing house in their sales. From £5 to £10 and over weekly can be added to income by intensive and systematic effort ; and the duties may be undertaken in own district.—Write, stating full particulars of experience, Box R.1982, The Times, E.C.4.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College ; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A Brilliant Career is open to the Pitman-trained Student. A Specialized home-study course.—Write for free booklet, The Key to a Successful Career," Pitman's Correspondence College, 197 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

A.P. per week for an insurance clerk to £500 a year in eight months. Take the shortest way to Better Pay. Get out of the rut and give yourself a chance.—Send now for your further particulars and plans.—Write, stating age, to Better Pay, Advertising, Sales Management, and Salesmanship. Qualified men introduced to Salaried Vacancies.—Apply Mr. A. J. Rose, Dept. 1, Premier Chambers, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home ? Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen, and others should send for particulars of a scheme which should assist to speedy success.—Percy Coulton and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 17), 225, High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

ARE you happy in your job ? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy ? The life of a happy man is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right man to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion and you're no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy—there are the essentials for success in the profession of Salesmanship.—Go ahead men should write, call, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions open to them.—Apply Pitman's School of Selling (Salesmanship), Ltd., 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904, 0905.

CIVIL Service.—Secure Posts, good pay and prospects.—Write details of age limits and easiest way to obtain entrance to Write B.T.I., 31, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

TO Public School or 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of the New Scientific Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for Marine and other Services ; world travel ; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food ; also four and eight weeks' day and evening specialised Courses for trade positions. All students assisted to appointments. Apply for Prospectus and Syllabuses, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 34 years' Tele., Fiaxman 8721. Established

WIRELESS.—Actual results prove that a youth has better prospects when "trained by Haining." A complete course for beginners, and an intensive coaching course for those who have failed with other training systems.—Write for full details Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

APPOINTMENT as Private Secretary or other responsible work required by man (40) with excellent typist with experience accounts and law ; would go abroad.—Write Box W.696, The Times, E.C.4.

BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books men of fine physique, suitable for all semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and of picked men suitable for messengers, positions of trust, &c.—39, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Phone, Victoria 0646.

BUILDERS' manager requires position, capable of taking sole charge ; thoroughly experienced in taking out quantities and estimating ; with present employers 12 years.—Write Box C.466, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS man, with extensive administrative experience as managing director of a manufacturing concern, is desirous of finding an executive position ; can produce a number of unimpeachable references, and many business friends will bear testimony as to his unbounded ability, resource, and business acumen ; temperate, good address, energetic, methodical ; age 46.—Write Box T.108, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant, 35, single. Public School and first-class education, medical advice seeks appropriate outdoor or semi-outdoor employment ; low salary at start ; highest references.—Write Box T.92, The Times, E.C.4.

CONFIDENTIAL Secretary desires change ; present position company director ; Public School ; excellent references ; able to drive any car.—Write Box W.697, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Sales Manager, correct address, personality, wide experience, proved successful record. Fullest particulars Box 5594, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

GENTLEMAN with good personality desires change, management experience.—Write Box T.116, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted, West End ; one age. No fees.—Beaufort's Agency, Sloane.

JOB Servants, all classes, wanted at once. We have the pick of the best places free. All wages.—Mrs. Stuart's, The Lucky Agency, 350, Fulham-road, S.W.

JOB House Parlourmaid, 2.8, weekly ; flat. N.W. ; one lady, two servants ; good bed room.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge to above.

QUALIFIED Company Secretary, practising, would undertake Estate or Trust Management.—Write Box 249, Frost-Smith, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C., or 'phone Springpark 1230.

SALES.—Advertiser, 34, wishing to better his position, seeks a London appointment with reputable firm connecting ; personality, intimate knowledge of the whole country, and intensive organizing ability will be fully used ; excellent sales records, invaluable personal connexion ; only sound proposals entertained ; present firm knows of this notice.—Write Box R.1970, The Times, E.C.4.

SCOTSMAN requires position, designing Radio Receiving Sets ; thorough knowledge design, requirements of overseas markets, especially Buenos Aires.—Reply Box 618, Esaons Advertising Service, Dublin.

UNIVERSITY Man, at present managing a business producing and retailing over £100,000 worth of goods per year, will shortly be in the position to consider the removal or termination of his present contract ; extensive knowledge of chain-store management and control.—Write Box W.691, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, public school, four years' experience Colonies, good references, seeks position abroad ; go anywhere.—Write Box J.1846, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Ex-Officers' Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2. Telephone, Holborn 57699, to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.

RETIRED Regular Officer, three years' practical experience Secretary-Accountant public and private companies passed Intermediate and Final Exams. Articled pupil of Chartered Institute of Secretaries, desires responsible progressive position ; thoroughly conversant company management. Dis. 349.

DISABLED Officer (Captain, 36), good appearance, clerical or similar post ; eight years' civil training and experience ; excellent references ; would assist farmer part return board ; has travelled. Dis. 344.

CHARTERED Accountant with good professional, commercial, and cost accounting experience, requires work ; would undertake special investigations and introduction of new systems ; highest references. 9779.

BAILIFF, age 33 ; thoroughly sound and excellent practical farmer, with experience in management of pedigree and non-pedigree herds ; specially recommended. 12162.

INCORPORATED Accountant with commercial and qualifying experience in England and Overseas, desires post ; good Portuguese and Spanish. 3210.

EX-REGULAR Officer (Royal Artillery), transport expert ; age 34 ; past two years with large organizer in connexion with mechanical transport ; able to undertake responsible practical and administrative knowledge of large transport fleets is essential. 12282.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Secretary with shorthand, typing, commercial French and French shorthand seeks re-engagement ; three years' experience ; salary £3 10s.—No. 454, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

Lady Shorthand-Typist with 10 years' experience indexing, re-engagement ; switchboard, typing, filing. Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1. Salary from 50s.—No. 454, The

NEW Post wanted ; Senior Shorthand-Typist and Secretary for 10 years ; salary about £3 10s.—Write Box C.466, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER (lady), adaptable, personality, good speeds, desires permanent or part-time post.—Write Box 01897, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER requires confidential post early January ; considerable general commercial, chemical, engineering experience ; rapid shorthand-typist ; used controlling staff.—Write Box J.1933, The Times, E.C.4.

A Private Secretary can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd.—4, Regent-street, S.W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.) (Permanent and Temporary.)

MISS Kerr-Sanders, 175, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele. No. Gerrard 6010, recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents for responsible posts ; positions where a good education and initiative are required.

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FRENCH Milliner (visiting) models, renovates.—Marguerite, 15, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street. Ger. 4516.

TYPING AND COPYING

TYPING and Translations, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Dutch done quickly and efficiently at low rates.—Miss Cover, 48, Berners-street, W.1. Museum 4141.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN any lady recommend a Nursery Governess or Nurse for three boys, ages 7½, 5, and nearly 3 ? School to September ; Nurse required to teach boy 5 ; must be fond of country ; required about the end of January.—Mrs. Radcliffe, Saulgrove House, Long Sutton, Basingstoke.

CAN any lady recommend competent young Nursery Governess (experienced) for a little boy 4 years, for country (Kent), later first lessons ? Required February 1st.—Personal interview, London now.—Mrs. Neale, 9, Abingdon-gardens, W.8.

ENGLISH or French Swiss Nursery Governess required for early January, boys 7 and 5, boy 10 holidays ; 25-35 ; Protestant, bright, fond games, preferably musical.—Earle, Ven, Sherborne, Dorset.

EXPERIENCED young Governess wanted for three children, country, Northumberland ; good music and French essential.—Apply Mrs. Ridley, 34, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7.

EXPERIENCED and refined person, not under 25, take charge difficult boy, age 3 ; live with family ; small house, Farnham.—Write Box W.694, The Times, E.C.4.

GOVERNESS, qualified, required for January ; girls 9 and 7 ; usual English subjects, French, drill ; good needlewoman ; country ; give references, age, salary.—Mrs. Thompson, Ivy House, Gloucestershire.

GOVERNESS, Christmas Holidays in country house, educated help with light household duties ; three children over 8.—Sturbridge Farm, Sidlow, Reigate.

LADY required as Nurse to little boy 3½ years (Golden Retriever) ; must be used to children, kind and patient ; good salary and very comfortable home.—Write Box C.465, The Times, E.C.4.

NURSERY Governess (French or Swiss Nursery Governess) ; entire charge boy 4 ; happy family life ; £60-£70. Others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

NURSERY Governess and Nursery Governesses required ; Beds, Town, £70 ; Wilts, £65.—Mrs. Boucher

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT. SESSION 1930-31.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

(Construction and maintenance of sewerage and other works; ancillary works; acquisition of lands; modification of Lands Clauses Acts; further powers of entry on lands; common lands; application of Public Health Acts; discharge of effluent and storm waters; power to receive and treat sewage from local authorities; regulations as to use of sewers and other works; trade refuse; transfer to Council, and removal of, sewage without the county; borrowing of money and other financial matters; incorporation; exclusion and repeal of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to Parliament by the County Council of the Administrative County of Middlesex (hereinafter called "the Council") for an ACT for all or some of the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. To authorise the Council to make, maintain, renew, enlarge, work and use the following works with all necessary and proper works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

Work No. 1.—Sewage tanks, storm water tanks, grit chambers, pumping station and other works in the Urban District of Heston and Isleworth on lands referred to in paragraph 4 (a) hereof;

Work No. 1A.—A sewer in the urban districts of Willesden, Kingsbury and Wembley, the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Southall-Norwood and Heston and Isleworth, commencing in the urban district of Hendon 80 feet south west of the junction of Woodville Road and Hendon Way and terminating at Work No. 1 40 yards west of Oak Lane and 280 yards south of Wrotham Road;

Work No. 2.—A sewer in the urban district of Hendon commencing 340 feet west of Hendon Way and 170 yards north of the West Circular Road and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 2b.—A sewer in the urban district of Hendon commencing 210 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 190 yards west of Clutterhouse Lane;

Work No. 2c.—A sewer in the parishes of Great Stanmore and Little Stanmore in the rural district of Hendon and in the urban districts of Wembley and Willesden and the borough of Hendon commencing in Great Stanmore in Honeypot Lane 40 yards north of the main entrance to the Great Stanmore Sewage Works and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Wembley in the site of the British Empire Exhibition 180 yards west of the London and North Eastern Railway Bridge over the River Brent and 60 yards north of the building known as Government House;

Work No. 2d.—A sewer in the urban district of Wealdstone, the parish of Harrow Weald in the rural district of Hendon and the urban district of Wembley commencing in Wealdstone in the sewage works of the Wealdstone Urban District Council 40 yards north of the north-east corner of Dirty Lane, and terminating in Wembley by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Wembley 280 yards south west of Greenford Road and 1-2500 Ordnance Map, Middlesex (Edition of 1914), sheet No. XI.5, at a point 10 yards west of the Wealdstone Brook and 530 yards south of New Kenton Road;

Work No. 2e.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Southall-Norwood commencing in the said borough 40 yards north of Uxbridge Road and terminating in the said borough 100 yards east of Greenford Road and 410 yards south west of Greenford Road and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2e in enclosure No. 2 on the 1-2500 Ordnance Map, Middlesex (Edition of 1914), sheet No. XI.5, at a point 10 yards west of the Middlesex Willow Gardens and 110 yards north of Waterglade Gardens;

Work No. 2f.—A sewer in the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Southall-Norwood commencing in the said borough 40 yards north of Uxbridge Road and terminating by a junction with Work No. 5 at the termination of Work No. 5d.

Work No. 5d.—A sewer in the borough of Twickenham commencing in the Twickenham Sewage Works 50 yards north of the Southern Railway and terminating in the urban district of Northumberland's Heath 200 yards west of Northumberland's Heath Road and 100 yards south of the Duke of Northumberland's River;

Work No. 5e.—A sewer in the urban district of Heston and Isleworth commencing in the Isleworth Sewage Works 100 yards north west of the Isleworth Cemetery and terminating by a junction with Work No. 5 at the termination of Work No. 5d;

Work No. 5f.—A sewer in the urban district of Heston and Isleworth commencing in the said borough 40 yards south west of the Grand Junction Canal and 530 yards north west of Southall Station and terminating in the urban district of Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 10 at the termination of Work No. 5e;

Work No. 5g.—A sewer in the urban district of Heston and Isleworth commencing in the said borough 40 yards south west of the Grand Junction Canal and 530 yards north west of Southall Station and terminating in the urban district of Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 10 at the termination of Work No. 5f;

Work No. 7.—A sewer in the urban district of Heston and Isleworth commencing in Heston 80 feet south west of the Grand Junction Canal and 470 yards north west of Wyke Green and terminating at Work No. 1 40 yards west of Oak Lane and 280 yards south of Wrotham Road;

Work No. 8.—A sewer in the urban district of Brentford and Chiswick and the urban districts of Hounslow and Isleworth commencing in Brentford in the angle between the Ealing and Old Isleworth Cemetery and the Southern Sewage Works of the said borough and situate at a point 100 feet south of the Ealing and Isleworth Railway and terminating in Hounslow in the urban district of Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 2 30 yards south of the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway and 660 yards south east of Transport Wood.

Work No. 9.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge, Yiewsley and West Drayton, Hayes and Harlington, Feltham and Heston and Isleworth commencing in Uxbridge 60 yards west of Cowley Bridge Junction Canal and 840 yards north of Cowley Bridge over the said Canal and terminating in Heston and Isleworth by a junction with Work No. 2 in the urban district of Hendon 80 feet south west of the southern corner of Woodville Road and Hendon Way and terminating at Work No. 1 40 yards west of Oak Lane and 280 yards south of Wrotham Road;

Work No. 9a.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 210 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9b.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 190 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9c.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9d.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9e.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9f.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9g.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9h.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9i.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9j.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9k.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9l.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9m.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9n.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9o.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9p.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9q.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9r.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9s.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9t.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9u.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9v.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9w.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9x.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9y.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 9z.—A sewer in the urban district of Uxbridge and Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing in Uxbridge 150 yards north of its termination and terminating by a junction with Work No. 2 in the North Circular Road 70 yards south west of Hendon Way;

Work No. 10.—A sewer in the urban district of Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing at Work No. 9 210 yards north east of the Duke of Northumberland's River and 400 yards north west of the public highway leading from Perry Oaks in a north westerly direction to the Bath Road and terminating at Work No. 1 50 yards west of Oak Lane and 210 yards south of Wrotham Road.

Work No. 10a.—Sludge tanks and drying beds and other works in the urban district of Yiewsley and West Drayton on the lands referred to in paragraph 4 (b) hereof;

Work No. 10.—A sewer in the urban district of Yiewsley and West Drayton commencing at Work No. 9 210 yards north east of the Duke of Northumberland's River and 400 yards west of the public highway leading from Perry Oaks in a north westerly direction to the Bath Road and terminating at Work No. 1 at the junction of the said public highway with the Bath Road.

All the foregoing works will be in the county of Middlesex except part of Work No. 1 which will be in Surrey. The foregoing descriptions must be read as if the words "or thereabouts" followed each of the measurements.

2. To empower the Council to make and maintain sewers, drains, conduits, culverts, penstocks, excavations, manholes, ventilators, flushing stations, catchpits, overflows and other conveniences.

3. To confer upon the Council further powers in reference to the purposes herein mentioned including power to deviate in the construction of the works to break up streets, to execute any works for the protection, strengthening or supporting of the roads bridges or buildings on the proposed works, to raise, lower, alter, divert, stop up and interfere with any tramway, railway, sewer, channel or gas or water main or pipe or electric line, wire or apparatus and to stop up or interfere with, alter, or divert any street, road, footpath, way, place, bridge, wharf, tramway, stream or water-course, and remove any obstructions.

4. To empower the Council to acquire, hold and use for the purpose of receiving, storing, disinfecting, treating or otherwise disposing of sewage the following lands and to construct thereon sewage works namely:—

(a) Lands containing 401 acres or thereabouts situate in the urban district of Heston and Isleworth bounded by a line commencing at the north west corner of Twickenham Road 230 feet or thereabouts south of the Southern Railway and terminating in Twickenham Road with the Kneller Hall Road and proceeding in a southerly direction to the eastern boundary of a plantation 1,050 feet or thereabouts to a point 400 feet south of Northumberland's River thence in a north-westerly direction to a point 1,800 feet or thereabouts south of Worton Road thence in a south-westerly direction to a point 1,000 feet or thereabouts south of Worton Road on the public road to Isleworth Ferry and terminating in the Brentford Branch of the Great Western Railway 2,200 feet or thereabouts from the Duke of Northumberland's River thence in an easterly direction 660 feet or thereabouts parallel with and at a distance of 1,140 feet or thereabouts from the Duke of Northumberland's River to a point 430 feet or thereabouts north of Mogden Lane and along the eastern boundary of the said Lane in a southerly direction to and along the northern side of Mogden Lane for a distance of 440 feet or thereabouts, thence in a northerly direction for a distance of 300 feet or thereabouts and in an easterly direction for a distance of 900 feet or thereabouts and thence in a northerly direction for a distance of 1,320 feet or thereabouts to the point of commencement.

(b) Lands containing 223 acres or thereabouts situate in the urban district of Yiewsley and West Drayton and bounded by a line commencing at the western side of the road leading from Stanwell to the Bath Road 450 feet or thereabouts south of the point where the said road crosses the Duke of Northumberland's River and proceeding along the west side of the said road in a northerly direction to a point about 75 feet or thereabouts north of a gravel pit thence along a footpath in a westerly direction for a distance of 1,650 feet or thereabouts to the watercourse and thence in a northerly direction along the waterway for a distance of 1,320 feet or thereabouts, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 500 feet or thereabouts, thence in a northerly direction for a distance of 940 feet or thereabouts, thence in a north-easterly direction to the Longford River and thence along the western boundary of the Longford River in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 1,000 feet or thereabouts to a point 400 feet or thereabouts south of the Duke of Northumberland's River and thence in a north-easterly direction to the Duke of Northumberland's River and following the course of the said River and terminating at the point of commencement.

(c) Lands containing 401 acres or thereabouts bounded by a line commencing at Heston and Isleworth Station and proceeding in a southerly direction to the Great Western Railway and thence in a westerly direction to the Hounslow Loop Line of the Southern Railway and thence in a north

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES
(Continued from Page Four)

of that urban district at the Council House Hounslow Middlesex.

So far as relates to the rural district of Solihull with the clerk of the rural district council of that rural district at Council Offices Solihull.

So far as relates to the rural district of Warwick with the clerk of the rural district council of that rural district at 48 Bedford Street Leamington Spa.

So far as relates to the rural district of Southam with the clerk of the rural district council of that rural district Mr. Charles W. E. Webb, Southam.

So far as relates to the rural district of Rugby with the Clerk of the rural district council of that rural district at Lower Hillmorton Road Rugby.

So far as relates to the rural district of Daventry with the clerk of the rural district council of that rural district at 4 New Street Daventry.

So far as relates to any parish in a rural district with the clerk of the parish council of that parish at his office or residence or if there be no clerk with the chairman of such parish council at his residence or if there be no parish council with the chairman of the parish meeting of that parish at his residence.

Printed copies of the Bill were on or before the 27th day of November 1930 deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and on and after the 4th day of December 1930 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at a price not exceeding two shillings each at the offices of the undersigned and at the following offices:—

At the office of the Birmingham Gazette at Newspaper House, Birmingham;

At the office of the Northampton Daily Chronicle at 24 Market Square Northampton;

At the office of the Stamford Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., Albany Works, Brentford, W.

Dated this 28th day of November 1930.

COWARD CHANCE & Co., 30, Mincing Lane, E.C.3, Solicitors

DYSON, BELL & Co., 19, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agents.

IN PARLIAMENT. SESSION 1930-31.

GAS LIGHT and COKE COMPANY.

(Acquisition by Gas Light and Coke Company of undertakings of Southend-on-Sea and District Gas Company and Brentwood Gas Company; Differential prices for gas supplied by Gas Light and Coke Company in areas now supplied by Southend-on-Sea and District Gas Company and Brentwood Gas Company; Application to Gas Light and Coke Company of principle of basic price of gas and basic rate of dividend; Repeal of enactments as to standard price of gas and sliding scale of dividend; Application of profits; Establishment of Reserve Fund; New provisions as to fund for redemption of capital; Application of Gas Regulation Act 1920; Further powers of borrowing; Issue of redeemable debenture stock; Conversion and Consolidation of mortgage debentures; Agreements with other undertakers; Powers with reference to companies formed for laying of pipes; Subscription to capital of other companies &c.; Laying of mains in private streets; Provisions as to ordinary meetings and increase of remuneration of directors and auditors; Incorporation repeal and amendment of Acts; General and incidental provisions).

Notice is hereby given that the Gas Light and Coke Company (in this Notice called "the Company") have applied to Parliament for leave to introduce a BILL (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") in the present Session for all or some of the following among other purposes (that is to say):—

To provide for the transfer to and vesting in the Company of the undertakings of the Southend-on-Sea and District Gas Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Southend Company") and the Brentwood Gas Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Brentwood Company") including all rights of making and supplying gas and all other the rights easements powers authorities and privileges whatsoever of the Southend Company and the Brentwood Company respectively (which companies are hereinafter referred to as "the transferred companies") and all property whatsoever including cash balances, reserve, and other funds, investments, assets, obligations and things in action belonging to those companies, but subject to all contracts debts liabilities obligations and incumbrances of the transferred companies.

To provide for the dissolution of the transferred companies and the winding up of their affairs.

To provide for the issue to the holders of Ordinary Stock or Preference Stock or Debenture Stock of the transferred companies of Ordinary stock or Preference stock or Debenture stock of the Company and to the holders of Ordinary stock of the Southend Company of certain sums in cash in substitution for the respective holdings of the said holders and by way of consideration for such transfer and vesting as aforesaid and for the creation of Ordinary Stock and Preference Stock and Debenture Stock of the Company of appropriate classes to the amounts requisite for the purposes of the Bill and to make provisions as to the ranking thereof and to define the rights and priorities (if any) of the Stock and Debenture Stock so created.

To make provision for the payment of cash in lieu of the issue of fractional parts of Ordinary Stock or Preference Stock or Debenture Stock of the Company of less than one pound and with respect to securities of the transferred companies held by and securities of the Company to be issued to trustees and others in a fiduciary capacity and with respect to transfers of securities of the transferred companies made but not registered before the date of the proposed transfer.

To make provisions as to the dividends and interest on the Ordinary Stock and Preference Stocks and Debenture Stock of the transferred companies.

To extend the limits of supply of the Company so as to include in addition to their existing limits the areas in the county of Essex which now comprise the limits of supply of the transferred companies and also the detached portion of the parish of Great Wakering in the rural district of Rochford which adjoins the south boundary of the parish of Barling and the northern boundary of the parish of Little Wakering in that rural district and to enable the Company in the limits and areas to exercise the powers exercisable by them in their existing limits of supply.

The said limits of supply of the Southend Company comprise the following areas (that is to say):—

The county borough of Southend-on-Sea;

The parishes of Barling North Shoebury Shopland Sutton Great Wakering Little Wakering (except the detached portions of any of those parishes) Rochford Little Stambridge Ashingdon Great Stambridge and South Fambridge in the rural district of Rochford so much of the parish of Eastwood in the rural district as is situate eastward of an imaginary straight line drawn from a point at the boundary between the parishes of Eastwood and Rochford at or immediately to the north of Bleiches Farm the house to the point in Great Wood where the boundaries of the parishes of Eastwood and Hadleigh and of the county borough of Southend-on-Sea meet and so much of the parish of Hawkwell in that rural district as is bounded on the north by the road leading northward and eastward from Hawkwell Station across the Southend Branch Railway of the London and North Eastern Railway Company to the said parish of Rochford on the east and south by the said parish of Rochford and on the west by the said Southend Branch Railway.

The said limits of supply of the Brentwood Company comprise the following areas (that is to say):—

The urban district of Brentwood;

The parishes of South Weald Shenfield Hutton and Ingrave in the rural district of Billericay so much of the parish of Mountnessing in that rural district as lies on the west side of a straight line drawn in a south westerly direction from the point at which the boundaries of the parishes of Buttsbury Ingatestone and Mountnessing meet to Mountnessing Hall and so much of the parish of Little Warley in that rural district as lies north of the northern boundary fence of the Barking and Pitsea Branch of the London Midland and Scottish Railway;

The Parish of Doddinghurst in the Rural District of Ongar;

So much of the parishes of Cranham and Great Warley in the rural district of Romford as lies north of the northern boundary fence of the Barking and Pitsea Branch of the London Midland and Scottish Railway; and

The parish of Ingatestone and Fryerning in the rural district of Chelmsford.

To provide for the continuance of certain of the provisions of the Acts and Orders relating to the transferred companies and for the repeal of the remainder of the said provisions.

To provide for the retirement from office of the directors and auditors of the transferred companies and for the taking over by the Company or the retirement of all or some of the officers of the transferred companies and for the payment to such directors and auditors and to any officers of the transferred companies whom the Company elect not to take over and employ of compensation for loss of office and as to the payment by the Company of pensions and allowances to persons in receipt thereof from the transferred companies at the date of transfer and as to the rights and liabilities respecting the transfer of the Superannuation and Guarantee Funds of the Company.

To provide for the transfer to such fund or funds or account or accounts of the Company as may be specified in the Bill of any funds formed by the transferred companies.

To make provisions as to the redemption of any redeemable preference stock issued by the Company under the provisions of the intended Act.

To make provision as to the price to be charged by the Company for gas supplied in the areas to be added to their existing limits of supply and to authorise the charging for gas supplied in those areas respectively or in any part or parts thereof of prices exceeding the prices for the time being charged for gas supplied in the Company's existing limits of supply or any part or parts thereof and to authorise the charging for gas supplied in parts of those respective areas of prices exceeding the prices for the time being charged in other parts of the said areas.

To make provision with respect to the declared calorific value of the gas to be supplied by the Company in the added areas.

To make provisions as to the payment by the Company to any of the officers who suffer loss of employment by reason or in consequence of the transfer to and vesting in the Company of the undertakings of the transferred companies of compensation for such loss.

To make provisions as to the payment by the Company of certain liabilities of the Southend Company to the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the county borough of Southend-on-Sea in respect of the transfer to the Southend Company under the Southend-on-Sea and District Gas Order 1923 of the gas undertaking formerly carried on by the said Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses.

To make all such other provisions as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes of or in connection with or in consequence of the said proposed transfer and vesting.

To repeal all or any of the provisions of the Acts and Orders of the Company prescribing a standard price or prices for the gas supplied by the Company and a standard rate of dividend on the ordinary stock of the Company or providing for the regulation of the rate of dividend by reference to the price for the time being charged for gas supplied by them.

To prescribe a basic price for the gas to be supplied by the Company within their limits of supply and different basic prices in different parts of the said limits and to make provisions as to the revision of such basic price or prices.

To prescribe a basic rate of dividend on the ordinary stock of the Company and to provide for the application of the whole or any part of the profits in excess of those required for the payment of dividends on such stock at such basic rate and on the Three and a half per centum Maximum Stock at the rate of three and a half per centum per annum (after providing for sinking fund and for contributions to the Redemption Fund hereinafter referred to in reduction of the price of gas to consumers and in paying dividends on the ordinary stock at rates exceeding the said basic rate and making additional contributions to the said Redemption Fund and in forming or increasing a reserve fund as hereinafter mentioned and for the benefit of the employees of the Company).

To empower the Company or the directors thereof to establish a Reserve Fund to be formed by setting aside out of the profits of the Company to be from time to time applied for the benefit of the shareholders as aforesaid and not applied as hereinbefore mentioned such fund to be applicable in or towards the payment of dividends on the said ordinary stock up to or in excess of the said basic rate or to such other purposes as the directors of the Company may determine; to provide for the transfer to the said Reserve Fund of the sums standing to the credit of the existing Reserve Fund of the Company.

To provide that for the purposes of the allocation of profits of any purpose in connection therewith in any case in which gas is supplied to a consumer by means of a prepayment meter the price charged to such consumer shall be deemed to be the price per therm which would have been charged if the gas had been supplied through an ordinary meter.

To repeal section 9 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1903 and section 14 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1926 relating to the formation of a fund for the redemption of capital and to make provisions as to the formation and application of a Redemption Fund for that purpose.

To provide that notwithstanding the repeal or partial repeal of the Gas Light and Coke Company (Charges) Amalgamation Act 1926 and the Gas Light and Coke Company (Charges) Amalgamation Order 1926 certain provisions of existing modification thereof in the case of the Company) contained in the Order 1926 shall continue to apply to the Company as if the intended Act were an Order made under section 1 of the said Gas Regulation Act.

To confer upon the Company new or additional powers of raising money by borrowing on mortgage of their undertaking and by the creation and issue of debenture stock and to repeal the unexercised powers of the Company in that behalf and to provide that section 2 of the Gas Undertakings Act 1929 shall not apply to the Company.

To authorise the directors of the Company to issue so as to be redeemable any debenture stock created under the powers of the intended Act or any previous or subsequent Act; to make provision with regard to the redemption of any such redeemable debenture stock either by the creation and issue of new debenture stock or otherwise; to repeal redeemable debenture stock and to define the borrowing powers of the Company where such debenture stock is redeemed.

To consolidate and convert into Three per centum Consolidated Debenture Stock of the Company the existing mortgage debentures of the Company bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum and at 5½ per centum per annum respectively; to provide for the creation of such consolidated debenture stock to the amount necessary for the purpose of such conversion and for the issue to the holders of such mortgage debentures of such consolidated debenture stock in substitution for their respective holdings; to make provision for the payment of cash in lieu of the issue of fractional parts of consolidated debenture stock of less than one pound and with respect to such mortgage debentures held by and the issue of consolidated debenture stock to trustees and others in a fiduciary capacity and with respect to transfers of such mortgage debentures made but not registered before the date of the proposed consolidation and conversion.

To authorise the Company and other companies bodies and persons to enter into and carry into effect agreements for securing the more economical and efficient manufacture distribution and sale of gas or products arising from the manufacture of gas including the amalgamation purchase lease joint working or management of their undertakings and the provision and use jointly or otherwise of buildings works or plant and the setting up of establishments for joint research.

To empower the Company to subscribe for purchase or acquire and hold or dispose of shares stock mortgages debentures or debenture stock of or to lend money to any company formed for the purpose of laying pipes for the transmission of gas or to guarantee the payment of dividends or interest on any shares stock mortgages debentures or debenture stock of any such company and to authorise the Company to use for the purposes of their undertaking pipes laid by any such company and to pay rent or other consideration for such use.

To authorise the Company to purchase or acquire and hold or dispose of shares stock mortgages debentures or debenture stock of or to lend money to other companies bodies and local authorities engaged in such businesses or carrying on or about to carry on such undertakings as are specified in the Bill.

To empower the Company to issue or accept in satisfaction wholly or partly of any capital payment to be made under or pursuant to any such agreement as aforesaid shares stock debentures or debenture stock and to exchange with other companies any stocks shares or securities or to lend money to other companies.

To empower the Company for the purpose of supplying gas within their limits of supply to lay down construct maintain repair renew and replace mains pipes and apparatus in under across or along streets not repairable by the inhabitants at large and to exempt the Company from the provisions of section 7 of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1847 and apply other provisions of that Act.

To make new or altered provisions as to the dates for holding annual ordinary meetings of the Company for the remuneration of the directors and auditors of the Company and for those purposes to amend section 4 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1917, section 67 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1925 section 54 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1929 and any other enactments relating to the said matters.

To repeal such of the provisions of section 34 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1909 as have not heretofore been repealed and to re-enact certain of the provisions of that section relating to the payment of dividends on the Three and a half per centum Maximum Stock of the Company.

To vary or extinguish all or any rights or privileges inconsistent with which would interfere with any of the objects or provisions of the intended Act and to confer other rights and privileges.

To repeal alter or amend or render inapplicable to the Company or their undertaking (in addition to the enactments hereinbefore referred to) all or some of the provisions of the City of London Gas Act 1868 the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1868 and any other Act or any Order or Scheme of or relating to the Company or their undertaking; the Southend Gas Act 1877 and any other Act or any Order of or relating to the Southend Company or their undertaking; and the Brentwood Gas Act 1905 and any other Act or any Order of or relating to the Brentwood Company or their undertaking.

To incorporate with the Bill or to apply with or without modification or to render inapplicable to the Company or their undertaking or for any of the purposes of the intended Act some or all of the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Acts 1847 and 1871 and the Companies Clauses Acts 1845 and 1863.

Printed copies of the Bill were on or before the 27th day of November 1930 deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and on and after the 4th day of December 1930 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at a price not exceeding three shillings and sixpence each at the offices of the undersigned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1930.

DYSON, BELL & Co., 19, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agents.

Law Report, Dec. 10

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Slesser—allowing an appeal from the Manchester County Court, held that, where a workman went mad and murdered a fellow-workman, the employers were not liable to compensate the dependants of the latter. There having been no ground to apprehend the tragedy, and nothing essentially dangerous in the employment itself or the locality, the accident did not arise out of the employment. (HOLDEN v. PREMIER WATERPROOF AND RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.)

This was the thirteenth day of the hearing before Mr. Justice Wright of the action in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese banknotes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

In a slander action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury brought by Dr. Graham Robertson, of Dartford, against his partner, Dr. Leonard John Miskin, the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had falsely accused him of taking morphia, which it was alleged he had removed from their joint dispensary, whereas the drug had been taken by a nurse. The defendant denied that he uttered the words complained of or that they bore a defamatory meaning. Alternatively, he pleaded privilege. (ROBERTSON v. MISKIN.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK
BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED
(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT)

The defence was opened in the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that in 1922 they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese banknotes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in 1925 printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] banknotes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco da Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Bank de Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and to honour all of them which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

THE DEFENCE OPENED

MR. BIRKETT, opening the case for Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, said that at that stage of the case he wanted to concentrate on the facts which related to the claim for damages for alleged negligence. The repeated allegations which had been made in that Court constituted a very highly-coloured picture.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—I have already indicated a suspicion that that might be so, but in an action for alleged negligence any degree of negligence is sufficient.

MR. BIRKETT, continuing, said that throughout the matter Sir William Waterlow and those who were associated with him were not careless or negligent in the smallest particular. It had been said that this ought to have been observed or done, or that that ought to have been observed or done; but it was easy to be wise after the event. The test that should be applied was: What was the state of Messrs. Waterlow's knowledge in 1924? What ought reasonable and prudent men to have done in the circumstances? Sir William Waterlow and those associated with him ought not to be judged according to the accumulated knowledge of five years. In 1924 nobody in the world could have conceived for a single moment, when Marang entered the office of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, that he was the innocent tool of a gang of swindlers or that he was a principal in the gang.

Between 1914 and the present time Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, whose name was a household word in this country, had printed 5,000,000,000 notes of our own currency. The Governor of the Bank of Portugal had admitted that if the swindle had been described to anyone in 1924 it would have appeared to be inconceivable.

Marang first called on Messrs. Waterlow and Sons on December 4, 1924. He brought with him a visiting card, on the face of which he appeared to be a man of standing, and which bore an introduction from a Dutch firm who were well known to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons as the printers of Dutch banknotes. There was no ground for suspicion in that. Marang produced a contract in Portuguese and French by which a man named Reis [one of the conspirators] was entitled to get notes printed for the Banco de Angola e Metropole. With its seals and its general form no one could suspect that it was a forged contract.

Marang also produced a diplomatic passport in which he was stated to be the bearer of important dispatches. That had been given to him by the Portuguese Minister at The Hague. Who could suppose at that date that that Minister was in league with people who were about to enter into a gigantic scheme of fraud? Marang also produced a certificate by the Portuguese Minister at The Hague vouching that the power of attorney executed by Reis which Marang had was valid and in proper order.

Marang told Sir William Waterlow that the essence of the matter was confidential; but there was nothing suspicious in that. Sir William Waterlow knew that the finances of Angola were not in a satisfactory condition.

It had been said that Sir William Waterlow had been warned by Mr. Romer (representative of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in Lisbon) that the Bank of Portugal had nothing to do with the issue of notes for Angola, and that he had ignored that warning. But Sir William Waterlow was aware that Mr. Romer did not know one word of what Marang had said to him (Sir William) when he had told him that the proposed transaction was a departure from established practice.

Mr. Birkett said that Mr. Romer's letters, when properly construed, constituted warnings to his firm against running the risk of not being paid for printing the notes, and not against the possibility of a fraud such as that which was in fact committed.

MARANG'S SECOND VISIT

Marang's second visit to Sir William Waterlow was paid on December 17. Mr. Goodman, another director of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, was present at that interview. Two contracts were produced, one of them the contract between Reis and the Government of Angola, and the other a contract between the Bank of Portugal and the Government of Angola. Marang said that the finances of Angola were in a very bad state, that the Ultramarino Bank [which issued notes for circulation in Angola] had come to the end of its resources and that the help of the Bank of Portugal had been invoked. Both the contracts which he produced looked official with their seals and stamps and signatures.

Sir William Waterlow asked Marang to leave the documents with him, and Marang at once agreed to do so. That did not look like a fraud. The documents were submitted to Mr. Messer, a solicitor. Sir William told Mr. Messer what Marang had said and asked for advice whether the documents contained sufficient authority from the bank for Messrs. Waterlow and Sons to accept Marang's order, and whether the bank could afterwards take exception to the action of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, having regard to the fact that acceptance of the order involved the use of the plates concerned in the former contracts between the bank and Messrs. Waterlow and Sons.

"Wherever you touch this case," said Mr. Birkett, "so far from there being lack of care, every step was marked by vigilance, forethought, and prudence." Mr. Messer said that the bank could not legally question the printing of the notes by anyone legally authorized by Reis, but he said that it would be a wise business precaution to obtain sanction from the bank direct. Mr. Messer drafted a confidential letter to the Governor of the Bank of Portugal.

It had been suggested that it was negligence for Sir William Waterlow to have handed that letter to Marang for conveyance to the Governor instead of sending it by post. But Marang had been vouched for by persons in the highest position, and it was only now that the fraud had been revealed that anyone had any reason to suspect him. The answer to the letter was received through the Portuguese Minister at The Hague. How was Sir William Waterlow to know that that Minister was dealing wholesale in forged documents?

The contracts and power of attorney were sent by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons to a well-known firm of notaries to be examined and translated. The notaries said that the documents were duly authenticated and legalized.

The document which purported to be the reply from the Governor of the bank was submitted to Mr. Messer, who said that it was quite satisfactory. On January 7, 1925, Marang called on Sir William Waterlow and the contract for the printing of the notes was signed. On the same day, as an additional precaution Sir William Waterlow wrote to the Governor of the bank acknowledging the receipt of the authorizing letter. The Governor of the bank said that he had never received Sir William's letter; but Sir William, in sending the letter, had done what would have averted any fraud if the letter had reached its destination. That action alone acquitted Sir William Waterlow of having been guilty of any negligence.

When Marang came for the delivery of the first consignment of the notes on February 10, 1925, he said that they were going as diplomatic baggage.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—How did they get into Portugal?

MR. BIRKETT.—They went through the Dutch Customs without examination because of the diplomatic passport granted by Antonio Bandeira [Portuguese Minister at The Hague]. From The Hague Marang and José Bandeira [Antonio's brother] took them overland under the protection of diplomatic passports and labels provided by Antonio Bandeira, and they arrived in Lisbon on February 15.

The notes went into circulation on February 19, continued counsel. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons never heard a breath of suspicion until December 7, 1925. In the meantime they had another visit from Marang and accepted from him another order. In the circumstances there was nothing negligent in that.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Travers-Smith, Braithwaite and Co.; Messrs. Johnson, Jecks and Colclough.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES
(continued)

powers of the Company in that behalf and to provide that section 2 of the Gas Undertakings Act 1929 shall not apply to the Company.

To authorise the directors of the Company to issue so as to be redeemable any debenture stock created under the powers of the intended Act or any previous or subsequent Act; to make provision with regard to the redemption of any such redeemable debenture stock either by the creation and issue of new debenture stock or otherwise; to repeal redeemable debenture stock and to define the borrowing powers of the Company where such debenture stock is redeemed.

To consolidate and convert into Three per centum Consolidated Debenture Stock of the Company the existing mortgage debentures of the Company bearing interest at 5 per centum per annum and at 5½ per centum per annum respectively; to provide for the creation of such consolidated debenture stock to the amount necessary for the purpose of such conversion and for the issue to the holders of such mortgage debentures of such consolidated debenture stock in substitution for their respective holdings; to make provision for the payment of cash in lieu of the issue of fractional parts of consolidated debenture stock of less than one pound and with respect to such mortgage debentures held by and the issue of consolidated debenture stock to trustees and others in a fiduciary capacity and with respect to transfers of such mortgage debentures made but not registered before the date of the proposed consolidation and conversion.

To authorise the Company and other companies bodies and persons to enter into and carry into effect agreements for securing the more economical and efficient manufacture distribution and sale of gas or products arising from the manufacture of gas including the amalgamation purchase lease joint working or management of their undertakings and the provision and use jointly or otherwise of buildings works or plant and the setting up of establishments for joint research.

To empower the Company to subscribe for purchase or acquire and hold or dispose of shares stock mortgages debentures or debenture stock of or to lend money to any company formed for the purpose of laying pipes for the transmission of gas or to guarantee the payment of dividends or interest on any shares stock mortgages debentures or debenture stock of any such company and to authorise the Company to use for the purposes of their undertaking pipes laid by any such company and to pay rent or other consideration for such use.

To authorise the Company to purchase or acquire and hold or dispose of shares stock mortgages debentures or debenture stock of or to lend money to other companies bodies and local authorities engaged in such businesses or carrying on or about to carry on such undertakings as are specified in the Bill.

To empower the Company to issue or accept in satisfaction wholly or partly of any capital payment to be made under or pursuant to any such agreement as aforesaid shares stock debentures or debenture stock and to exchange with other companies any stocks shares or securities or to lend money to other companies.

To empower the Company for the purpose of supplying gas within their limits of supply to lay down construct maintain repair renew and replace mains pipes and apparatus in under across or along streets not repairable by the inhabitants at large and to exempt the Company from the provisions of section 7 of the Gasworks Clauses Act 1847 and apply other provisions of that Act.

To make new or altered provisions as to the dates for holding annual ordinary meetings of the Company for the remuneration of the directors and auditors of the Company and for those purposes to amend section 4 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1917, section 67 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1925 section 54 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1929 and any other enactments relating to the said matters.

To repeal such of the provisions of section 34 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1909 as have not heretofore been repealed and to re-enact certain of the provisions of that section relating to the payment of dividends on the Three and a half per centum Maximum Stock of the Company.

To vary or extinguish all or any rights or privileges inconsistent with which would interfere with any of the objects or provisions of the intended Act and to confer other rights and privileges.

To repeal alter or amend or render inapplicable to the Company or their undertaking (in addition to the enactments hereinbefore referred to) all or some of the provisions of the City of London Gas Act 1868 the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act 1868 and any other Act or any Order or Scheme of or relating to the Company or their undertaking; the Southend Gas Act 1877 and any other Act or any Order of or relating to the Southend Company or their undertaking; and the Brentwood Gas Act 1905 and any other Act or any Order of or relating to the Brentwood Company or their undertaking.

To incorporate with the Bill or to apply with or without modification or to render inapplicable to the Company or their undertaking or for any of the purposes of the intended Act some or all of the provisions of the Gasworks Clauses Acts 1847 and 1871 and the Companies Clauses Acts 1845 and 1863.

Printed copies of the Bill were on or before the 27th day of November 1930 deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and on and after the 4th day of December 1930 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies thereof obtained at a price not exceeding three shillings and sixpence each at the offices of the undersigned Parliamentary Agents.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1930.

DYSON, BELL & Co., 19, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agents.

LOSSES ON GAMBLING
APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

An application was made yesterday to Mr. REGISTRAR WARMINGTON at the Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge on behalf of Mr. Sampson Freedman, described as of 21, King's-gardens, West End-lane, N.W. The order of adjudication was made on January 15, 1926.

Mr. WALTER BOYLE, Senior Official Receiver, reported that the estate had realized £306, but the trustee (Mr. F. S. Salaman, C.A.) had recovered £2,000 by way of a compromise of an interest in a post-nuptial settlement executed by the bankrupt in 1924, and had paid a first and final dividend of 1s. 5d. in the pound on admitted proofs of debt amounting to £25,096. The bankrupt in May, 1924, had a surplus of £10,813 in assets over liabilities, and then voluntarily entered into a deed of separation and executed a settlement under which his wife was to receive £20,000. The liabilities included a balance of £7,000 owing under that settlement. For many years the bankrupt had gambled at the tables on the Continent. He had no serious losses until August, 1924, after which he had an invariable succession of losses when he was playing high "trying to get money." From August, 1924, to April, 1925, he had lost £6,000 at chemin de fer and baccarat, the greater part of which money was borrowed from friends while he was in the casinos.

The bankrupt further attributed his insolvency to loss of £4,000 by financing a dressmakers' business for his son and to personal extravagance.

The application was opposed by the SENIOR OFFICIAL RECEIVER on statutory grounds, including unjustifiable extravagance and gambling.

After hearing Mr. GOODMAN in support of the application, his HONOUR upheld the report and imposed a suspension of two years.

Fines amounting to £220 and an order to pay £9 11s. 2d. costs were imposed at Rugby Police Court on Tuesday on Timothy Horgan, of Bandon, County Cork, a well-known Irish cattle dealer, who was summoned for moving 44 head of Irish cattle without a licence from Rugby to Bury St. Edmunds.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
LEAKAGE OF STABLE INFORMATION ALLEGED
PERSSE v. PREBBLE AND ANOTHER
(*Before* MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE)

The hearing was continued of the action by Mr. Henry Seymour Persse, the racehorse trainer, of Chattis Hill, Stockbridge, against Mr. A. E. Prebble, of Grosvenor Garage, and Mr. C. G. Whiffen, also of Stockbridge, claiming an injunction to restrain them from inducing or inciting apprentices in his stables to disclose important information as to racehorses.

The defendant Prebble, who was said to be a tout or tipster, did not put in a defence. Against Mr. Whiffen it was alleged that he had stood the plaintiff's apprentices drinks in an inn called the Five Bells, at the Wallops, Hants, and had asked them questions about the plaintiff's horses, and had got from them improperly information which he knew he ought not to have.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. Henry Johnston appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Hunt for the defendant Whiffen.

Cross-examined by Mr. ROLAND OLIVER, Mr. Charles Edward Leach, ex-detective inspector, now a private inquiry agent, said that Mr. Whiffen admitted to him that he kept a small book. He (the witness) agreed with Mr. Oliver that if that were true it was extremely important, but he could not say how it came to be omitted from the affidavit which he had signed.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS said that having regard to the cross-examination of Mr. Persse about the caning of his apprentices he (counsel) would like to call further evidence on that matter.

MR. JUSTICE LUXMOORE.—I have not to try whether Mr. Persse's boys were caned or pot.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—A cross-examination of the kind which has been made public is a very painful thing for Mr. and Mrs. Persse, who have taken the utmost care of these boys. They have a special man and his wife as managers of their club who look after them.

Counsel added that he could produce a letter from the father of a boy who had run away, urging Mr. Persse to give him a caning for that very matter.

Mr. Leach's evidence was corroborated by Mr. Percy Price, who was secretary to Mr. Persse and lived at the stables. He accompanied Mr. Leach when he interviewed Mr. Whiffen.

In reply to Mr. ROLAND OLIVER, cross-examining, he said that he had heard Mr. Whiffen say that he had often seen the boys worse for drink; that it was comical to see them staggering across the road; and that he had often taken them home.

Mr. Charles Watson, for 4½ years a stable man in the employ of Mr. Persse, said that he had seen Mr. Whiffen in the Five Bells several times when the stable boys and apprentices were there, and had observed him treating the boys to drinks.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—What sort of drinks?—Lemonade, port and lemon, lemon dashes, bitters, and whisky.

Have you noticed whether they ever drank too much?—I have only seen them drunk on one occasion.

The boys were merry sometimes, added the witness. He had told Mr. Whiffen on one occasion not to get them drunk, as they would get into serious trouble. Mr. Whiffen laughed at him.

Mr. ROLAND OLIVER, cross-examining.—Didn't the boys sit down to drink with other people besides Mr. Whiffen?—They did if they could get it. (Laughter.)

Mr. William Sharp, who was an apprentice of Mr. Persse's for about 5½ years, said that he had known Mr. Whiffen for three years. Mr. Whiffen had asked him on one occasion whether a horse called Thyestes, which was to race three days later, would win, and he replied that he did not know. Mr. Whiffen also asked him about the horse's trial, but he said that he had not been allowed to see it, and he (the witness) then walked away, because he realized that Whiffen was trying to get information out of him.

On another occasion Mr. Whiffen had said that the horse Singapore would win the St. Leger, and that if it did he would give the apprentices £1 between them.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Did you ever get it?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. ROLAND OLIVER, Mr. Sharp said that Mr. Whiffen had only stood him a drink once.

Mr. ROLAND OLIVER.—Singapore did not belong to your stables?—No.

Mr. Michael Shine, an apprentice with Mr. Persse since 1927, said that Mr. Whiffen had often stood him and the other apprentices drinks at the Five Bells.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Do you know of any reason why Mr. Whiffen should have offered these boys drinks?—To try to get information from them.

When Mr. Whiffen asked him about two horses, he made no answer because he would have got into trouble.

MR. WHIFFEN'S EVIDENCE

Mr. Cyril Gordon Whiffen, who carried on the business of newspaper vendor and tobacconist in Stockbridge, said that Mr. Prebble was an acquaintance of his, but not particularly a friend; he had seen him once or twice at race meetings.

MR. ROLAND OLIVER.—Have you ever tried to get any secrets out of Mr. Persse's lads?—Never.

Or tried to "pump" them for stable information?—Not in the least.

Mr. Whiffen denied that he told Mr. Leach that he was a bookmaker; he had never been one. He admitted treating the boys to drinks, but not for the purpose of getting information. "I usually go into a public-house and have a drink myself," added the witness, "and if there are one or two others there whom I know I ask them to have a drink."

Mr. Whiffen, cross-examined by SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, said that he betted and sometimes had a "tenner" on. He admitted that he had a Chrysler motor-car, and said that he made more out of his business as a newsagent, stationer, and tobacconist than out of racing. He would not call himself a professional backer.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Do you know that it is absolute ruin to the small apprentices of Mr. Persse's stable if they talk about the horses?—I certainly did not know until this case came on.

You did not know that they would be dismissed if they spoke about the trials of their master's horses?—No.

Mr. Whiffen said that he knew Mr. Prebble very well, and it surprised him to hear, in this action, that he carried on the business of tout and tipster.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Did you hear the evidence given that Mr. Persse and a friend intentionally discussed whether or not a certain horse was going to run and whether Mr. Persse had backed it?—Yes.

That information, said counsel, was later contained in a letter written by Mr. Prebble. (To the witness): Do you know the man who overheard that conversation?—Yes.

Does Mr. Prebble know him?—I don't know.

Was there an occasion when the boys were drunk and you were giving them drinks and the stable boy told you to stop it?—I did not give them drinks.

Why did you want to take Mr. Persse's boys and give them drinks?—I have never chosen the apprentices.

The witness denied that he had ever spoken to the boys about Mr. Persse's horses. He had said that if he had done money in treating the boys to drinks he would apologize to Mr. Persse.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS then referred to a number of race meetings which the witness had attended in the present year, and, after Mr. Whiffen had mentioned several, counsel asked: Do you ever have an afternoon at home? (Laughter.)

Mr. Frederick George Neal, licensee of the Five Bells publichouse, said that he had seen Mr. Whiffen and Mr. Persse's boys in conversation in the house.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, cross-examining.—Your house has now been put out of bounds?—Not that I know of.

But the

Sporting News

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

PROSPECTS FOR TO-DAY

(Kick-off 2.15)

The University Match will be played at Stamford Bridge this afternoon, the kick-off being at 2.15 and not 2.30 as had been announced previously. This is the 53rd game in the series, in which Oxford have won 23, Cambridge 22, and the remaining seven have been drawn.

Neither side has enjoyed much success during the term which has just finished, for Oxford have won only two games and Cambridge four. Oxford, however, have three drawn games to their credit, while Cambridge have but one. Yet both have a good number of old Blues to start with to make the backbone of a useful team, and in both sides they were well distributed so that the sides should be well balanced. The Oxford Captain, Goulding, is at right back, and Bradshaw at centre half-back, while there are three forwards remaining from last year, Yemm, Jones, and Ansell. Yemm and Jones made the right wing last year and were perhaps the strongest pair in the match, which was drawn, but that combination has been split up this year, for Jones has been moved in to the centre, and Ansell, who played there a year ago, will be at inside left this afternoon. Bradshaw should be well able to hold the half-back line together and keep a good watch on Kemp-Welch, the Cambridge centre-forward, and probably the most powerful attacking player on either side. Unfortunately Bradshaw had his collar-bone broken early in the term and was out of the game for some weeks, but his return recently has brought much more confidence and strength to the side than was apparent while he was away. Both Garrow and Guise, who play beside Bradshaw, are players with good reputations, and they should be well able to hold their opponents and ply their forwards with the ball. Tidswell, who partners Goulding at back, was originally a half-back, but he has settled down well in his new position. Ricketts, the goalkeeper, is tall and has a long reach, and should not, therefore, be easily beaten. In their matches during term Oxford scored 25 goals and had 59 scored against them. It is significant that Oxford have won both their last matches—against the Corinthians and the Army, though against the Corinthians they had four reserves playing.

Strangely enough Cambridge beat the same two teams—the Corinthians and the Army—but in the former match the Corinthian goalkeeper was injured and off the field for a great part of the game. In their 13 matches Cambridge scored 15 goals and had 53 scored against them. That would suggest that the two teams are on an equality. Cambridge are particularly strong in defence. The two backs, Cook and Hill, have previous experience of University matches. Edwards, in goal, is taller even than Ricketts, but wonderfully agile for a man of such height and bulk. At half-back there is an old Blue, Vassar-Smith, on the left. In the centre is Lister, who is a sound and effective player, and on the right is Bryant, a brother of W. L. Bryant, the amateur who used to play for Millwall. Three old Blues are in the forward line—Fabian at outside right, Kemp-Welch, the captain, in the centre, and Webster at inside left.. Human and Aitken, who make up the line, have played a good deal for the side during term, but Aitken filled various positions before being placed at outside left.

The Cambridge attack will rest largely with Kemp-Welch. He is strong, active, and a good shot. If he can be held effectively much of the sting will be taken out of the Cambridge forwards, and the play might then favour the Oxford attack, which is quick and lively. The play will differ much from that generally seen at Stamford Bridge. It will be more determined and more robust, with a sufficiency of good, honest shoulder-charging, in which professional footballers do not indulge as a rule.

The teams will be:—

OXFORD

GOAL

G. R. M. Ricketts (Winchester and Hertford).

BACKS

*W. B. Goulding (Winchester and Christ Church) (captain) and
G. H. Tidswell (Highgate and Queen's).

HALF-BACKS

A. D. Garrow (Winchester and Corpus),
*W. H. Bradshaw (Malvern and Trinity), and
J. L. T. Guise (Winchester and Trinity).

FORWARDS

*E. W. Yemm (Wyggeston and Queen's),
J. N. Haslewood (Shrewsbury and Brasenose),
*G. S. Jones (King's School, Chester, and St. Catherine's),
*G. T. L. Ansell (Steyning Grammar School and Jesus), and
H. V. Benest (Victoria College, Jersey, and Jesus).

CAMBRIDGE

GOAL

G. G. Edwards (Hong-kong and Downing).

BACKS

*J. A. Cook (Westminster and Peterhouse) and
*C. H. J. Hill (Malvern and Trinity).

HALF-BACKS

B. E. Bryant (St. Olave's and St. Catharine's),
W. H. L. Lister (Malvern and Pembroke), and
*R. R. Vassar-Smith (Highgate and Pembroke).

FORWARDS

*A. H. Fabian (Highgate and Pembroke),
R. H. C. Human (Repton and Emmanuel),
*G. D. Kemp-Welch (Charterhouse and Sidney Sussex) (captain),
*W. H. Webster (Highgate and Pembroke), and
J. W. M. Aitken (Westminster and Pembroke).

* An old Blue.

CASUALS WIN AT ALDERSHOT

In a heavy fog at Aldershot yesterday the Casuals beat Aldershot Command by four goals to three after leading by one goal to none at half-time.

The Command at first played a sound game, but hesitancy in front of goal by the forwards lost them several chances. Sugden scored twice for the Casuals during the early stages and kicked a third goal late in the second half. Walker scored their other goal. Private Hannible (two) and Private Appleby scored for Aldershot.

The teams were:—

CASUALS.—H. M. Garland-Wells goal; J. T. Barker and A. Melville, backs; A. Griffiths, J. Russell, and A. McManus, half-backs; R. F. Jr. Wright, H. G. B. Walker, D. Sugden, D. L. Schofield, and F. A. Bennett, forwards.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND.—Lance-Corporal Bell (1st Bn., Border Regt.), goal; Private Sadler (R.A.S.C.) and Bombardier Jones (11th Light Hussars, R.A.), backs; Lieutenant T. M. R. Briggs (R.A.S.C.), Lance-Corporal Ackroyd (R.E.), and Sergeant Yates (2nd Bn., Loyal Regt.), half-backs; Private Flanagan (R.A.M.C.), Private Hannible and Lance-Corporal Arden (2nd Bn., Cheshire Regt.), Lance-Corporal Bowles (2nd Bn., Devonshire Regt.), and Private Appleby (2nd Bn., Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt.), forwards.

The Royal Navy beat an F.A. Amateur XI. at Gillingham yesterday by three goals to two. Nine minutes from the end of the match F. D. L. Evans (Casuals) had the misfortune to put through his own goal to give them the victory.

The League match between Arsenal and Grimsby Town was again abandoned at Highbury yesterday afternoon. The fog was so dense that play was not started.

Highgate School and the Army Crusaders played a drawn match at Highgate yesterday, each side scoring one goal.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

KENT OUTPLAYED AT SOUTHAMPTON

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Hampshire gained a remarkable victory in the Rugby County Championship at Southampton yesterday by scoring four goals, one dropped goal, one penalty goal, and two tries (33 points) to one goal and one try (8 points) against Kent, who no longer can be regarded as the side most likely to represent the South-Eastern Division in the semi-final of the competition. Hampshire, on the other hand, still are unbeaten, and only if they lose both of their remaining games, against Sussex and Surrey respectively, will they have to meet Kent again in a replay.

In some respects Kent were an unlucky team yesterday. They were well beaten in the end, but at least their forwards never were over-run and, before their defence definitely failed to hold G. M. Sladen and whoever happened to be supporting him at the time, they twice earned what would have been a brilliant try but for a dropped ball on the Hampshire goal-line and a hold-up well over it. These incidents, moreover, occurred before the interval, at which time Hampshire led by only 9 points to 5. The defence of J. R. Cole, who was playing in the stand-off position in opposition to Sladen, eventually became as weak as that of his centres, but he deserved full credit for several splendid runs, one of which carried him practically up to the goal-posts (where he lost his grip on the ball) and another which made a clear run for J. C. Gibbs, who had the ill-luck to be sandwiched between two belated tacklers a good five yards over the goal-line.

Sladen, from the very start, showed his best form, marred only by an occasional fumble of F. M. T. Bunney's excellent passes. All the Hampshire backs, in fact, were on their toes and able to develop passing movements when running at top speed and as strongly as well-built players like Sladen himself, T. S. Lee, D. St. Clair Ford, the Scottish international wing, and G. C. A. Adams, the former Cambridge Blue, can run. G. B. Slater, another United Services three-quarter, also excelled himself at odd intervals and eventually made the run of the match. Determined scrummaging in the Kent "25," well supported by Bunney, led up to the first try, though it required an exceptionally strong run by Sladen to reach the goal-line so quickly. Gosling added the goal-points, but Hampshire themselves then had a perilous 10 minutes, during which Gibbs all but scored the try already referred to, and, as the result of one magnificent shove by the Kent pack on their opponents' line, T. Morgan got the touch down of a try that Hubbard converted into a goal.

Hampshire recovered quickly from this setback and, after the forwards once more had carried the play into the Kent "25," where they heeled out from a scrummage in front of the posts, Sladen took the pass from his partner and dropped a goal. Before half-time, however, Cole found another path through the Hampshire defence and very nearly scored a try that probably, with the aid of the place-kicker, would have given his side a lead of one point at the interval.

In the second half Hampshire again made a strong start, and in support of the forwards Bunney got in a run, and Lee, having shaken off Hodder's tackle, scored a try that Gosling had little difficulty in converting. Kent then attacked by means of a loose rush, but were driven back by an excellent save by Slater, who had to cross the field in order to make it, and in the Hampshire relieving rush, that swiftly followed W. A. Cavaye broke through at the dribble and, for a third time, Gosling added the goal points. Kent developed two dangerous passing moves in reply to this and, from the second, Gibbs used his speed to score a try in the left-hand corner. That, however, was the end of Kent, for, although the forwards never gave up and not infrequently got the ball, their backs were quite incapable of holding the breaks-away of the Hampshire players. Slater scored his try by catching a miss-kick for touch and swerving his way at some speed past three Kent defenders. D. T. Kemp, one of the best of the Hampshire pack, scored the next try, Forbes-Bassett used his fine turn of speed to force the next, and, finally, Sladen kicked a penalty goal.

The teams were:—

HAMPSHIRE.—G. C. Gosling (United Services), back; D. St. Clair Ford (United Services), T. S. Lee, D. St. Clair Ford (United Services), G. C. A. Adams (Cambridge and Harlequins), and G. B. Slater (United Services), three-quarter backs; F. M. Sladen (United Services) and F. M. T. Bunney (Nottingham), half-backs; M. P. L. Jackson (Harlequins), J. S. Ryder (Blackheath), H. C. Browne (United Services), J. W. Linton (United Services), J. H. Wallace (Royal Air Force), R. G. Forbes Bassett (Rosslyn Park), D. T. Kemp (Trojans), and W. A. Cavaye (United Services), forwards.

KENT.—J. C. Hubbard (Harlequins), back; E. B. Hindley (Beckenham), F. S. Hodder (London Irish), J. E. Giesen (Guy's Hospital), and J. C. Gibbs (Harlequins) (captain), three-quarter backs; J. R. Cole (Harlequins) and J. T. Kemp (Blackheath), half-backs; R. H. Osborne (Bank of England), F. C. Muir (Old Dunstonians), A. F. Heppenstall (Old Alleynians), I. McLennan (Old Millhillians), D. H. Hicks (Bristol), P. G. Hobbs (R.M.A., Woolwich), T. Morgan (London Irish), and J. R. F. Popplewell (Guy's Hospital), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. R. I. Scorer (North Midlands).

THE ARMY WIN AT GREENWICH

The experimental side the Army had out against the Royal Naval College at Greenwich yesterday played very well and deserved their win by a dropped goal and five tries (19 points) to a goal and two tries (11 points). Their forwards gave a very good account of themselves. They scrummaged well and in the open their play was marked throughout by speed and keenness, Corporal Sadler, B. W. Reynolds, and C. L. Troop showing conspicuously good form. Outside the scrummage they could claim no advantage, for though C. C. Beaty-Pownall and N. C. Robertson-Glasgow made a strong centre and Rees had pace on the wing, the College half-backs were better together on the whole than their opponents, and in Lieutenant Magee and Sub-Lieutenant Wright they had a left-wing formation that was constantly dangerous, and on two occasions splendidly successful. On both sides the defence was good, despite the heavy scoring.

The College were overwhelmed at the outset, the Army forwards rushing them to their own "25" at once and scoring three times in the first quarter of an hour. G. G. Reeves and then Sadler (twice) getting over for tries which were not improved. The College settled down later, but only their good tackling held their rivals out, but for all that, R. T. Priest, the Army stand-off half-back, cut through to enable Powell to score, but all the place kicks failed. On changing ends with their opponents leading by 12 points, the College played a much more determined game. They were still beaten forward, but they held up the rushes by their fearless going-down on the ball, and Lieutenant Magee scored for them the best try of the game. From an unfavourable position in his own "25" he got away, and beating five men in the course of his long run, reached the line, and Sub-Lieutenant Buckley placed the goal. Sub-Lieutenant Wright, having skilfully cleared the way for Magee to score again, ran in himself for another try, but Corporal Fraser kicked a goal against them, and, near the end, more good play by the Army forwards ended in Priest scoring again near one of the corner flags.

The teams were:—

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.—Sub-Lieutenant P. N. Buckley, back; Lieutenant B. S. Magee, Sub-Lieutenant R. H. Wright, Sub-Lieutenant R. S. Casement, and Sub-Lieutenant W. A. Rafter, three-quarter backs; Sub-Lieutenant G. Stephenson and Sub-Lieutenant W. F. N. Smith, half-backs; Lieutenant R. P. Targett-Adams, Lieutenant J. H. Lewes, Lieutenant P. L. Collard, Sub-Lieutenant R. J. H. Hammond, Lieutenant P. F. Grant, Lieutenant-Commander R. M. Laird, Sub-Lieutenant A. R. Kennedy, and Lieutenant J. J. Casement, forwards.

ARMY TRIAL XV.—Lance-Corporal N. Thomas (1st Battalion, Welch Regiment), back; Second Lieutenant P. D. Powell (1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant C. C. Beaty-Pownall (2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment), Second Lieutenant N. C. Robertson-Glasgow (1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment), and Lance-Corporal G. Rees (2nd Battalion, Royal Welch Fusiliers), three-quarter backs; Lance-Corporal W. Fraser (2nd Battalion, Black Watch) and Lieutenant R. T. Priest (Royal Artillery), half-backs; Second Lieutenant B. W. Reynolds, Corporal F. Dowas, Second Lieutenant C. L. Troop (1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment), Lance-Sergeant R. Beacham (1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards), Second Lieutenant G. G. B. Anderson (2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment), Second Lieutenant D. H. Simson (1st Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers), Second Lieutenant G. G. Reeves (Royal Tank Corps), and Lance-Corporal E. R. Sadler (Royal Corps of Signals), forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. J. E. Brown.

DEVONPORT SERVICES BEATEN

The English Police Union Trial XV. beat Devonport Services at Devonport yesterday by two goals and two tries (16 points) to nothing.

The Police had an important superiority in the matter of height and weight, and their forwards dribbled cleverly on a heavy ground, while the side combined well and Jones, at full-back, showed sound judgment in his kicking. By half-time the Police were 10 points ahead. Thomas and Brigstocke scored tries, and Hazell converted on each occasion. In the second half the Services worked hard but could not get past a sound defence, and Thomas and Brigstocke added tries for the Police.

SCHOOL MATCHES

BEDFORD v. STOWE

Bedford beat Stowe by a goal and three tries (14 points) to a penalty goal (3 points) at Bedford yesterday. It was the first time Bedford had played Stowe with their first XV.

The conditions suited Stowe's heavier pack of forwards. Bedford packed the better and had a slight superiority in the tight scrummages, but were more than held in the loose and beaten in the lines-out. Stowe were very good at this, but in no other department could they claim equality, excepting at full-back, where Dillon, with more work to do than Fowler, made only one mistake, and kicked a good length. Stowe were handicapped by the absence of their very good stand-off half-back Kemp, and they never looked like bringing off a successful round of passing. There was, too, a pronounced weakness in defence in the centre of their line, and Bedford, all of whose backs played with skill and imagination, and handled an extremely difficult ball with surprising accuracy, pierced it time and time again. It was fortunate for Stowe that their forwards covered the centres well, but such movements as those which led to Bedford's tries would have beaten most school defences.

Bedford scored from the first scrummage, a passing movement started in their own "25," and a perfect example of the return pass, given by Wise from the wing, enabling Moll to get over. Nevile scored shortly afterwards, for Edwards to convert, but, though there were several more good movements, in which the return pass and the backing up of one or two forwards, notably Edwards, Power, and Rickard, were features, Stowe managed to keep them out, their forwards occasionally producing some excellent rushes. The ball passed through 10 pairs of hands for Moll's second try, Pearson, a stand-off half-back of ability, running the farthest with it, and Thevenard ran well for another try. The match finished in gloom and fog in which at times the players were invisible. Dillon dropped a very good penalty goal from near the half-way line for Stowe.

The teams were:—

BEDFORD SCHOOL.—G. H. P. Fowler, back; R. G. Wise, J. S. Moll, T. W. Thevenard, and G. R. M. Nevile, three-quarter backs; A. Pearson and F. C. Gilbert, half-backs; J. W. Warden, J. C. Cousins, T. B. Garland, H. D. Mytton, G. O'B. Power, F. S. Rickard, J. A. Edwards, and Q. D. Hogg, forwards.

STOWE SCHOOL.—Dillon, back; C. E. Salamon, J. S. P. C. Cooper, M. N. Gilbert, and W. H. H. Wilberforce, three-quarter backs; E. W. Sconce and R. K. Biandford, half-backs; H. S. Clouston, M. Lorimer, C. L. Mayhew, A. H. M. Barclay, C. W. A. Llewellen-Palmer, E. R. Allen, I. W. Macpherson, and K. Cameron, forwards.

TONBRIDGE v. HARLEQUINS "A"

The Harlequins "A" beat Tonbridge School at Tonbridge by two goals and three tries (19 points) to two goals (10 points). The visitors included 12 Old Tonbridgians in their side, the backs got together at once and they were eight points up in the first 10 minutes. The School then woke up, and first Gunnell and then Walker ran in, the former converting both tries. In the second half the visitors crossed the line three more times without reply.

The teams were:—

TONBRIDGE.—N. S. King, back; F. V. Hickmott, D. P. Sewell, W. J. Walker, and J. C. S. Worley, three-quarter backs; G. M. Leach and G. R. M. Goinz, half-backs; W. M. Wright, E. C. Wrigley, B. C. Cartland, W. D. Dinnis, D. Jones, W. O. Cave, R. A. Warren, and R. L. Gunnell, forwards.

HARLEQUINS "A".—R. G. Long, back; G. N. T. Fergusson, R. C. Hubbard, M. W. Smith, and T. W. Stephenson, three-quarter backs; G. R. Farlow and J. E. Long, half-backs; A. C. Orr, C. E. Potter, R. E. Mason, C. D. E. Hay, C. A. Peal, C. L. Sparke, H. C. M. Cobb, and R. H. Pott, forwards.

RYDAL SCHOOL'S RECORD

Rydal School beat Liverpool College at Colwyn Bay yesterday by four goals and four tries (32 points) to nothing. The Rydal forwards were better in the loose, and their backs on the heavy ground were much superior to their opponents. This was the last home school match of the season at Rydal, and by winning it Rydal maintained their record of not having been beaten in a school match on their own ground since they changed from Association to Rugby Football seven years ago.

SCHOOL MATCH AT NEWPORT

Hereford Cathedral School and Newport High School played a drawn game at Newport, neither side scoring. It was a close and exciting game, and the result was fair, for though Newport had rather more of the play territorially, G. W. Jones and Gower Davies made dangerous attacks for Hereford, whose forwards also put in some very good work in the loose. Several times in the first half Hereford got near to their opponents' line, but the defence held out. After the interval the home team had the better of the play, the three-quarters making some good combined movements, and trying very hard to find a way through. For 10 minutes near the end play was constantly in the neighbourhood of the Hereford "25" line, but when the whistle blew for "no-side" the Hereford forwards had taken the ball to the other end.

The Cathedral School team was:—

E. P. Derry, back; G. W. Jones, V. Holtom, E. P. Lougher, and R. E. Cutler, three-quarter backs; G. Davies and J. F. F. C. Adams, half-backs; A. E. A. Pourne-Jones, H. J. Waters, C. D. B. Hughes, R. H. Jerrome (captain), N. F. Hidden, T. R. Holtom, G. I. Burgess, and W. S. Morris, forwards.

REFEREE.—Major J. E. C. Partridge.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL WIN

Hereford Cathedral School beat Crypt School, Gloucester, at Hereford by three goals and four tries (27 points) to nothing. The Crypt attacks, carried out on orthodox lines, were frustrated by a very sound defence or broke down through lack of finishing power. The Cathedral School players, on the contrary, made the most of their opportunities and finished strongly; moreover, when they found that the wings were ineffective—largely through excellent marking—they developed a strong and somewhat unorthodox attack down the centre of the field, in which both half-backs, the two inside three-quarters, and the winging forwards took an effective part, and all the seven tries came from one form or another of this type of attack.

The Cathedral School team was:—

E. P. Derry, back; G. W. Jones, W. H. Lewis, V. Holtom, and R. E. Cutler, three-quarter backs; G. Davies and J. F. F. C. Adams, half-backs; A. E. A. Pounc-Jones, H. J. Waters, C. D. B. Hughes, R. H. Jerrome (captain), N. F. Hidden, T. R. Holtom, G. I. Burgess, and E. P. Lougher, forwards.

The London School of Economics Bearer XV. drew with the Royal School of Science yesterday, there being no scoring.

SCHOOL MATCH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*Bedford School	14	Stowe School	3
*Bishop's Stortford College	9	Felsted School	7
*Eastbourne College	6	St. Mary's Hospital "A"	3
*Rydal School	32	Liverpool College	0
R.A.F. (Eastchurch)	25	*King's School (Rochester)	11
Newton College	7	*Plymouth College	5
Tiffin School	30	*St. George's College (Weybridge)	0

* Home team.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Ratcliffe College v. St. Edmund's College, Ware; St. John's, Leatherhead v. Worksop College; Sedbergh School v. Leeds University.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY LOSE

St. Bartholomew's Hospital beat the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, at Woolwich yesterday by a goal, a penalty goal, and four tries (20 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

A heavy fog made play extremely difficult to follow, but, so far as could be seen, the Hospital were the better all-round side, particularly behind the scrummage. Taylor played cleverly at scrummage half-back, and Youngman and Powell, on the wings, showed useful speed and ability to make good use of openings. Orgill was always prominent at the base of the Woolwich scrummage. Two tries by Powell gave the Hospital an early lead of six points, but then Baker got over for Woolwich, Pender-Cudlip converting with a magnificent kick from near the touch-line. However, before half-time Youngman added another try and Kirkwood a penalty goal for St. Bartholomew's. Jenkins dribbled over cleverly and touched down for another try for the Hospital soon after the interval, and after Oswald had crossed for Woolwich, Youngman scored again for Kirkwood to convert.

NEXT SCOTTISH TRIAL TEAMS

The following teams have been selected to play in the next Scottish trial match, which will be at Galashiels on Saturday, December 20:—

ANGLO-SCOTS.—A. N. Other, back; I. S. Smith (London Scottish), T. M. Hart (Oxford University), J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), and D. St. Clair Ford (United Services), three-quarter backs; H. D. Greenlees (Leicester) and J. P. McArthur (Waterloo), half-backs; W. A. H. Druitt (Oxford University), W. N. Roughhead (London Scottish), D. M. Marr (Cambridge University), W. A. Allan (London Scottish), A. W. Walker (Cambridge University), J. H. Watherston (London Scottish), A. McLaren (Durham), and D. Crichton Miller (Gloucester), forwards.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—J. Dagger (Selkirk), back; G. Wood (Gala), T. G. Aitchison (Gala), A. W. Wilson (Dunfermline), and J. Goodfellow (Kelso), three-quarter backs; H. Lind (Dunfermline) and J. Carmichael (St. Andrews University), half-backs; C. F. Ritchie (Dundee High School), J. Wilson (St. Andrews University), W. W. Allen (Melrose), E. F. Smith (Kelso), S. D. Mercer (Gala), J. Beattie (Hawick), W. B. Welsh (Hawick), and A. R. Polson (Gala), forwards.

I. S. Smith, Hart, Hutton, Ford, Greenlees, Roughhead, Aitchison, Goodfellow, Lind, J. W. Allan, R. T. Smith, Beattie, Welsh, and Polson are all former international players.

WINTER SPORTS

THE LONSDALE BOOK

WINTER SPORTS. THE LONSDALE LIBRARY. Volume VIII. By Viscount Knebworth, Captain S. Duff-Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Hubert Martineau, Alexander Lorimer, M. S. Madden. Edited by the Hon. Neville Lytton. With 148 Illustrations. (Seeley, Service. 15s. net.)

It is put forward as the aim of the Lonsdale Library to give "up-to-date and exhaustive information" about sports and games. The subject of the eighth volume is WINTER SPORTS; and as it contains but 254 pages there is no possibility of doing what was proposed. Winter Sports have little else in common with each other than the once anathematized but now welcomed photographer. They have no more in common than Summer Sports. In clothes, less. With a set of flannels and a pair of rubber-soled shoes in his bag a man could manage well enough over a week-end if he were required to play cricket, golf, or lawn tennis. In winter he would have to know in advance what was doing.

It is happily not essential to the argument to direct attention to the plight of a lady skater who had sat down while ski-ing in the abbreviated skirts which were so effective when she did her high-kick exit on the ice. It suffices to consider man and his boots. For tobogganing on the Cresta (where rakes are indispensable); for curling; for ski-ing; for skating—for all these he has to be specially shod. The skates for ice-hockey are not the skates for figure-skating. Many more examples might be given of specialization in equipment; and, as each article has its appropriate use, its function would have to be explained where the treatment was exhaustive. Ski-ing, the winter sport most recently introduced into Switzerland, is already subdivisible into downhill ski-ing; "Langlauf"; jumping; touring; slalom—an exhaustive volume on Winter Sports would be too big for the design of this series.

This book is so little exhaustive that to seek information about speed-skating is to consult the index; to be referred exclusively to page 232; to find that that page is in the chapter headed "Women in Winter Sports"; and to read

No woman can race on equal terms against a man, and few women ever attempt speed-skating at all. Length of leg, as well as strength of muscle, comes into play here; and the girl skater is hopelessly outdistanced from the start.

Miss M. S. Madden, the writer, has said all that needed to be said in relation to her subject; that, when confined to some 12 pages, she has mentioned speed-skating at all is an indication that she has borne "exhaustive" in mind; and it is no reflection on her to say that even in these feminist days there is more to be said about speed-skating than that women don't.

In justice to all the contributors it must be recognized that they had no option but to choose between being exhaustive and being up to date, and that they have been wise to dilate on what is salient in Winter Sports as they are practised to-day.

What is the chief change that this method reveals to the veteran? That the sports which he would have associated with pastimes have become careers. He will find that Captain Duff-Taylor, who writes of Skating, insists that "as there are only six months during which it is possible to practise . . . it is of the utmost importance to have some method of keeping fit during the rest of the year." Appended are plates of Captain Duff-Taylor keeping fit; he is standing on one skateless leg and waving the other rhythmically. With this conception sport is subordinated to organization. Of Captain Duff-Taylor's 60 pages nearly half are given to schedules and rules. In the Curling chapter, contributed by Mr. Alexander Lorimer, the proportion of schedule to original writing is about three to one. The writers are specialists writing for specialists. When one of them, Lord Knebworth, crosses the frontier of his own province of Ski-ing he shows himself an alien in the next:—

The stem turn is equivalent to the inside edge on skates. The weight is on the lower of the two legs, and the ski edged inwards. In time the skier will learn to forget all about the other leg *as a skater forgets the leg he is not skating on.* (The italics are the reviewer's.)

It is only fair to add that Lord Knebworth—himself by no means a one-game man—is doing a service to the competent skater who is taking his first steps on skis by reminding him (however unkindly) of his first steps on skates. Though nothing could be much less like any position recommended to the skater than that of the stemming ski-er shown in one of the plates illustrating the text, the principle that governs the distribution of balance and the development of rotation is in the last analysis the same for both, and it is directing the skater to what is essential to remind him there was a time when it was an insoluble problem to turn a skate and of how he came to solve it. Lord Knebworth has, throughout the hundred pages allotted to him, concentrated on essentials, and has thus succeeded in giving within them not only a well-proportioned survey of the whole subject but much information that will be useful when assimilated. The method adopted by Lord Knebworth might well have been editorially recommended to other contributors—all of them confined to narrower limits in space. He does not repeat what is easily found in year-books and so forth; and recognizing, that he cannot enter into "the endless controversy carried on by the expert students of ski technique," he makes room for himself, while remaining comprehensive in form, by referring his readers to books in which it is discussed in detail. An example of one of the minor changes that have come about since ski-ing was in the experimental stage is to be found in Lord Knebworth's recommendation for the Telemark. He would have the weight—at any rate until the "last moment"—on the toe of the back foot.

Captain Duff-Taylor has been allowed by his editor to give Lord Knebworth a nasty one:—

One mistake which is always made by the beginner is that he thinks the skating foot is the most important member. This is entirely wrong. It simply draws the tracing on the ice, and the unemployed leg and shoulders are the important members which cause the skating foot to describe the desired turn or circle.

Captain Duff-Taylor limits himself for the most part to general instructions, and he makes no attempt to enlighten the reader even as to the meaning of "rockers" and other advanced turns. He includes a chapter on Ice Hockey, but with regard to "English" skating confines himself to a few words to indicate that it differs from the style now almost universally adopted.

There is much terse, useful advice in Miss Madden's chapter for women. It should help her sex to concentrate on the sports in which there is evidence that they can do well, to the exclusion of those which impose a violent and prolonged strain on the body. She does a service in writing: "The lives of a whole party have sometimes been endangered by a woman who attempts a climb or expedition beyond her powers," but a disservice to the "whole party" in writing: "Overweight of luggage can be avoided by taking only one small trunk and carrying the rest of one's belongings in suitcases small enough to fit on the carriage racks."

ICE HOCKEY

THE BRITISH TEAM IN BERLIN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The British ice hockey team played two matches in Berlin last week-end, losing the first by four goals to two and winning the second by two to one. The two teams certainly seem to be equal, for after a series of six games within the last month honours are still easy, though in goals Germany is now one to the good.

The games provided convincing proof, if any were needed, that it is most important to hold G. Jaeneke and Rudy Ball, Germany's two outstanding players, in check. Apart from these two and Linke, the goalkeeper, and the centre, Herbert Brück, who was not with the team in England, the Germans have no one who is consistently effective. Though the British side has no such outstanding players as Jaeneke and Ball, it is a far better balanced team, and with more systematic practice should develop sufficiently well to be sure, after the matches at Warsaw in February, of a place in the European entry for the Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid, New York, in 1932.

On Saturday night, after travelling all day, the English team played vigorously for the first half of the match, and had a lead of two goals. The first goal was scored in the opening period, when Fair made a fine shot from Melland's final pass after a combined rush for more than half the length of the rink. After a similar movement between Sexton and Melland early in the second period, Melland scored from a good pass.

About the middle of the period the Germans scored twice within a minute and the score was thus equal. The first came from a hit to the centre from behind the goal, and went into the net off Little's skate; the second was scored after a whistle from the gallery had been taken for that of the referee. As the period closed Jaeneke made a brilliant individual run and carried the puck up from his own end of the rink and scored with a "back-flip" at a narrow angle. The English team played with great determination, and Linke was fortunate to save some shots by Bonnycastle, whose lightning stickwork bewildered the German defence. Good combination between Jaeneke and Ball led to the last goal, for Ball went round the English defence at great speed and drew Little before scoring the best goal of the match.

On the following evening the Sport Palast, which has a capacity of about 11,000 spectators, was packed. The game was faster than that on the previous evening, but from the start it was evident that Jaeneke and Ball were to be kept in check. Magwood marked Jaeneke closely and effectively. While he was off the ice in the second period Jaeneke got away and penetrated the English defence, to get a goal. Before that Melland had opened the scoring with a hard shot off a well-timed pass from Fair, and Linke had no chance to save. Near the end of the game, with the score level and excitement at its height, Bonnycastle scored the winning goal.

Of the English defence, Mackenzie was the better in both games, for Sexton's neglect of the forward pass out to the line prevented combination in front and quick breaking to counter-attack; Little was generally sound and played a plucky game in the second match when he was suffering much from an injury to his knee on the previous evening. Of the forwards, Fair was always aggressive, Melland tireless, and the relief line were able to carry out its harrying tactics. Much of the credit for the victory on the second night goes to Magwood, who showed excellent judgment in captaining the side.

The English team was:—

H. Little (Oxford University), goal; W. H. Mackenzie (London Lions) and B. N. Sexton (London Lions), defence; J. C. P. Magwood (London Lions) (captain), N. Melland (London Lions), P. C. Fair (United Services), L. C. Bonnycastle (Oxford University), C. A. Erhardt (Prince's), and N. S. Grace (Prince's), forwards.

LACROSSE

Concluding their West Country tour yesterday, Cambridge University beat Bristol University at Bristol in a University Challenge Cup game by 15 goals to four.

Heathfield beat Telford Park 4—0 in the second round of the Surrey Senior Winter Inter-club Lawn Tennis Competition. In the second round of the Junior Competition Shirley Park beat the Bank of England by 51 games to 48, and Rosendale Park beat Beverley 3—0.

SKI-ING

THE UNIVERSITY RACES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

It is unfortunate that the 1930-31 winter season should begin with the vexed question of a half-Blue for ski-ing still unsettled. During the year the matter has been the subject of considerable discussion in both Universities by those interested and uninterested in ski-ing, and in official ski-ing circles by those not necessarily interested in either University.

The committees concerned are loth to award another half-Blue, as there are said to be many already granted of a rather doubtful nature; while, if a half-Blue were allowed for ski-ing, there would inevitably be a clamour from other quarters.

The argument against a half-Blue for ski-ing is that training is undertaken in the vacation, and the University meeting has to be held abroad. The argument that it is a more manly, hence a better sport than billiards, for which there is a half-Blue, carries no weight at all, as it merely puts a Blues committee on its guard. If the criterion for a Blue were the manliness of a sport, then many of those which have not yet been included might take a high place. It is hard to say exactly what is the intrinsic value of a half-Blue, but no sport is officially recognized as a University sport until it has gained that distinction. Ski-ing is less affected by official recognition than any other sport. It is unfortunate perhaps that a sport which is practised annually by over 200 undergraduates, and in which there has been a University contest for nine years, should not have this official recognition. The results of the Oxford and Cambridge Ski Meeting are watched with keen interest by partisans of both Universities, and especially by those interested in the progress of British ski-racing. The nucleus of British teams for the international events, such as the Anglo-Swiss Universities' Race at Mürren, is drawn from the Oxford and Cambridge teams.

The University Ski Meeting at St. Moritz now consists of four events, a Downhill race, a Slalom, a jumping competition, and a long-distance race (Langlauf). The final result of the meeting is decided on team average in each event. Last year the meeting was won by Cambridge, who won the first three events easily, having a strong team. Oxford, on the other hand, had a runaway victory in the long-distance race. This year the teams are much more even, Oxford having much the same team as last year, but Cambridge have had to find a new side. The most interesting event of the meeting is invariably the jumping competition, which is held on the famous Julier Leap. Last year the three members of the winning Cambridge team could probably have beaten any other team of British jumpers, as all of them cleared 30 metres in the actual competition, which is good for a hill where the best jump has been no more than 35 metres. The Swiss judges were favourably impressed, and one member of the team received 19 marks out of 20 for style.

Later the same team went to Davos to take part in the Students' Olympic Winter Games, where they did well to finish fourth out of nine nations. They did best in the Slalom race, in which they were placed second. In the jumping competition, which was won by a Norwegian, with a jump of 59 metres, the British team nearly pulled off a great surprise, as they led the field after the first round of jumps. Unfortunately they threw away a great opportunity by falls in the last round, and only finished third.

BADMINTON

THE NORTH LONDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

F. Hodge retained the Men's Singles North London Badminton Championship at the Alexandra Palace Club last night, when he beat A. L. Medcalf in the final by 15—1, 15—4. The results were:—

SINGLES (NORTH LONDON CHAMPIONSHIP).—SEMI-FINAL ROUND.—F. Hodge (holder) beat W. B. Jones (15—8, 10—15, 15—6); A. L. Medcalf beat G. R. Sherwell (15—3, 18—13). FINAL ROUND.—Hodge beat Medcalf (15—1, 15—4).

DOUBLES HANDICAP (CLASS "B").—FINAL ROUND.—A. H. Adnitt and G. N. Roberts (10½) beat J. A. Coles and F. Potter (10) (15—7, 7—15, 15—14).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP (CLASS "A").—FINAL ROUND.—Miss M. Graddon and Miss P. Hume (8½) beat Mrs. C. Terry and Mrs. G. E. Thompson (11½) (15—11, 11—15, 15—12).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP (CLASS "B").—FINAL ROUND.—Miss K. Ward and Miss E. Ward (10) beat Miss M. L. Wilson and Miss O. M. Brown (6) (15—7, 15—10).

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP (CLASS "A").—FINAL ROUND.—S. G. Barker and Miss M. A. Clarke (4) beat R. L. Hay and Mrs. Hay (5½) (15—9, 15—0).

CRICKET

THE MINOR COUNTIES ASSOCIATION

At their meeting in London on Tu

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

HOCKEY

TULSE HILL BEATEN

Although the light was far from good, the match between the Royal Navy and Royal Marines and Tulse Hill was played at Kent House yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Navy by three goals to two.

The game was rather a curious one. The slight slope in the ground seemed to give the advantage to each side in turn. The Navy had considerably the better of the first half, during which they did most of the pressing and scored three times without reply. After changing ends Tulse Hill were the better side and scored twice, and were a little unlucky not to draw level.

The Navy side this season promises to develop into a very good one, especially in defence, where the return of Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander A. E. Phillips, the old Irish International, has considerably strengthened it. The half-back line is also very sound, rather better in defence than attack, and yesterday Schoolmaster Lawrence was especially good on the wing. Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Plumer led the forward line well, feeding both wings neatly, but the outstanding player of the side was Lieutenant Atkinson at inside-left. His stick work was exceptionally good, and the three Navy goals were all scored by him. Sub-Lieutenant Kirkconnell showed pace and fed his wing player well. With more practice the line should prove a very strong one. On the Tulse Hill side F. C. Rowan was the better of the backs, and E. E. Walker did well in the half-back line.

The Navy forwards went off with a rush and practically penned the home side in their own twenty-five for a long period. Atkinson scored after about five minutes' play following some neat combination between the three inside players, and, 15 minutes later, the same player hit through from a good pass from Kirkconnell. Tulse Hill were dangerous on occasions, but the Navy defence was very sound and Atkinson added a third goal before the interval after good individual work. Afterwards the Navy defence was subjected to heavy pressure, Capes making some fine runs and centres, and from one of these Staples scored a good goal. Further attacks in which the whole line took part resulted in Clayton adding a second point for Tulse Hill, and just when they looked like drawing level fog put an end to the game some eight minutes before time.

The teams were :—

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.—Commander Campbell (R.N.), goal; Lieutenant G. P. Morris (R.N.) and Sub-Lieutenant-Commander (A. F. Phillips (R.N.), backs; Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Agnew (R.N.), Lieutenant B. H. Wilkinson (R.N.), and Schoolmaster Lawrence (R.N.), half-backs; Lieutenant A. de C. Ireland (R.M.), Sub-Lieutenant A. C. Kirkconnell (R.N.), Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Plumer (R.N.), Lieutenant C. Atkinson (R.N.), and Writer P. K. Payne (R.N.), forwards.

TULSE HILL.—J. S. M. Wortley, goal; F. C. Rowan and R. V. Bowater, backs; A. C. Miller, M. W. Dobbin, and E. E. Walker, half-backs; C. J. Capes, J. C. Clayton, R. E. Staples, C. E. Porter, and R. S. Walker, forwards.

MIDDLESEX BEAT HAMPSHIRE

Middlesex beat Hampshire by two goals to one at Bushey Park yesterday, after a good game in which there were very few actual shots at goal.

This was because both defences played a spoiling game, the Services element in the Hampshire side being particularly prominent in this respect when Middlesex, late in the match, forced several corners. Tarr and Brundrett played very well at back for the visitors, who also had an excellent half-back line, but, though Marsden and Cook were good triers in the attack, Hampshire's forward line was not so good a combination as was that of Middlesex.

For the first 10 minutes Middlesex, though without Wonnacott, held the upper hand but could not score. Wonnacott's appearance made a difference to the combined work, and the Middlesex front line became a very dangerous force. It was Hampshire who scored first, however, Marsden netting with an oblique shot. Petheram equalized before half-time and also scored the winning point from Wonnacott's pass.

The teams were.—

MIDDLESEX.—L. W. Childs (Teddington), goal; E. Scott Freeman (Staines) and B. J. W. Coxter (Southgate), backs; R. L. Milstead (Hampstead), J. W. H. Tyrrell (Southgate), and A. J. Stuart (Teddington), half-backs; T. K. Brown (Richmond and Kingston Hill), S. H. Saville (Southgate), J. H. Wonnacott (Southgate), C. S. Petheram (Southgate), and R. T. Read (Teddington), forwards.

HAMPSHIRE.—S. V. Sims (Aldershot Command), goal; C. Tarr (Aldershot Command) and F. Brundrett (Havant), backs; Captain R. Murphy (Aldershot Command), L. E. Burke (United Services), and J. Kennedy (United Services), half-backs; J. H. Coope (Southampton), R. C. Walker (Aldershot Command), J. C. Marsden (Andover), C. W. Cook (Aldershot Command), and A. C. Barnett (Southampton), forwards.

SURREY BEAT OXFORDSHIRE

Surrey beat Oxfordshire by six goals to none at Oxford yesterday. The conditions were most unpleasant, the ground being covered with hoar frost and enveloped by heavy fog.

In the first 20 minutes the Oxfordshire backs played too far up the field, and Kendall, at outside-left for Surrey, was allowed far too much scope. In this period Berry, Pemberton, and Kendall twice got through the Oxfordshire defence, two of these goals being due to miss-hits by the defending backs. On crossing over Nelson quickly added two more goals, but after that the play was very even and in a 10 minutes' period the visitors were severely pressed without result.

The teams were :—

OXFORDSHIRE.—J. F. Wolfenden, goal; D. Raxtell and P. F. Carthwaite, backs; E. P. Hewetson, J. C. E. Loard, and A. N. Bryan Brown, half-backs; C. A. Hinds Howell, Flying Officer H. E. Sales, J. C. Masterman, S. E. Clayton, and H. G. Seccombe, forwards.

SURREY.—K. B. Boys (Surbiton), goal; C. P. Scott (St. Thomas's Hospital), and C. A. Wilkinson (Hampstead), backs; A. T. Marrable (St. Thomas's Hospital), H. L. Graham (Barnes), and G. S. Goodman (Reigate), half-backs; J. H. Kendall (Bank of England), H. L. Pemberton (Dulwich), S. J. Berry (Old King Edwards), G. F. Nelson (Purley), and A. D. Ogilvie (Spencer), forwards.

HOCKEY RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
SURREY	6	*OXFORDSHIRE	0
	(At Oxford)		
*MIDDLESEX	2	HAMPSHIRE	1
	(At Bushey Park)		
*ESSEX "A"	0	HERTFORDSHIRE "A"	0
	(At Chadwell Heath)		
R.N. AND R.M.	3	*TULSE HILL	2
R.N.C. (GREENWICH)	5	*H.A.C.	1
	(Abandoned before full time)		
*R.M.A. (WOOLWICH)	4	OLD CHARLTON	2
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	3	*IMPERIAL COLLEGE	2
QUEEN'S ROYAL REGT.	3	*OWLS (CAMBERLEY)	1
OLD MARLBURIANS	3	R.A.	2

* Home team

RNLI

There is

NOT ONE DAY

in the Calendar

which is not the anniversary of an heroic rescue.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES OF THE PAST.

On December 11th, 1919, the Kessingland, Suffolk, Life-boat rescued the crew of the sailing-smack "A.J.W.," of Rye, which had sunk in a whole gale, with a very heavy sea. The Coxswain and Second-Coxswain were awarded Silver Medals and the Crew Bronze Medals for their gallantry.

THIS WORK HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR 106 YEARS.

Over 62,000 lives rescued.

11 LIVES EVERY WEEK.

YOU CAN HELP

by sending your

5/- TO-DAY

and by remembering the life-boats in your Will. The whole service is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY, *Honorary Treasurer.* GEORGE F. SHEE, M.A., *Secretary.*

Royal National Life-Boat Institution,

Life-Boat House,

22, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

RACING

WORCESTER MEETING POSTPONED

No racing was possible at either Worcester or Plumpton yesterday on account of fog and, in the case of Worcester, frost. The one-day meeting at Plumpton was therefore abandoned and yesterday's Worcester programme was postponed until to-day and to-day's programme abandoned. The Worcester Stewards did not feel justified in deciding about racing being possible to-day until they had inspected the course at 9 o'clock this morning. Should there be a favourable change by then they may further postpone their decision until towards midday.

I give below a short analysis of to-day's programme :—

12.45.—RIVER SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Winter Royal has won three of his last five races and must have a good chance here. The best of the others seem to be Windora and Miss Avarice, but WINTER ROYAL should win again. Dream o' Fortune will be ridden by Mr. G. H. Bostwick, and is not without a chance on his best form. In the absence of Winter Royal my selection would be SAXBY'S SELECTED from Windora and Wise Prince.

1.15.—STOKE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—There will only be a small field for this race and CORNAFULLA, who won two races in succession before being beaten by Heartburn at Sandown Park last Friday, should be able to win again. The danger may be Relation.

1.45.—ABBERLEY HURDLE (2m.).—BARBIZON won easily at Newbury and it is difficult to see what will beat him here. Merano may be the danger and alternative selection.

2.15.—STRENSHAM STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Blue Bag has been disappointing, but Hikari always runs well and seems to me to be nicely handicapped here. In fact I shall take HIKARI to win.

2.45.—THREE-MILE HURDLE (3m.).—Boomlet won in good style at Sandown Park on Saturday and may well stay the extra distance here. Santabel is better known as a steeplechaser, but is sure to stay the distance. Fair Pauline and Cedars have chances, as has Bucks Clover on some form. As Boomlet apparently does not run I shall select CEDARS to win from Fair Pauline.

3.15.—CROFT STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—BALIUS won so easily at Leicester that it is not easy to see what will beat him here. Rodmell may be the danger.

WORCESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

12.45.—The **RIVER SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
LEASINGHAM EARL (Mr. O. F. Mosley)	Mosley	a	12	7
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. S. Clark)	Wight	5	12	3
LANGLEY (Mr. R. W. Mealings)	Newey	6	12	0
SOUTHERN HUE (Mr. G. Pease)	Pease	6	11	13
aBRIAR PATH (Mr. F. Hills)	G. Bennett	5	11	9
PRICKLY HEAT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. L. Irving)	Mulholland	4	11	9
SPIGOT LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock)	Pendarves	a	11	7
SWEET OCEAN (Captain J. D. Powell)	Powell	4	11	7
SAHOY (Mr. R. Gubbins)	Gubbins	a	11	7
BATTALION (Mr. J. Allen)	C. Pigott	5	11	3
SPALDING (Mr. G. Flinthain)	J. Lyall	6	11	2
MICA (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges	6	11	2
ROYAL SALOON (Mr. J. Furbonzer)	Rendon	a	11	2
JACK WHITEHOUSE (Mr. Whitehouse)	C. Pigott	5	11	0
MISS AVARICE (Mr. G. P. Shakerley)	F. Brown	4	11	0
SUMMER NIGHT (Mr. D. Faber)	Rayson	5	10	12
WINDORA (Mr. W. J. Rimell)	Saxby	a	10	12
WISE PRINCE (Mr. G. W. Hands)	Saxby	a	10	12
SOLYPOS (Mr. O. A. Greenslade)	J. Hall	5	10	12
EEL POINT (Mr. C. Williams)	D. Harrison	5	10	11
TUSCAN (Mr. Morel)	Roberts	a	10	8
BARBARA JOAN (Sir E. Wills)	Nugent	a	10	8
BATTLE ARRAY (Mr. J. Moseby)	Moseby	a	10	6
HALLOWPARK (Mr. J. Dalford)	Dalford	a	10	4
PULLMAN (Mr. E. W. Merrell)	T. Merrell	a	10	4
CHIMPANZEE (Mr. G. A. Burton)	Holder	a	10	2
ROYAL REFUGE (Mr. H. A. Brown)	H. Brown	5	10	2
DREAM O' FORTUNE (Mrs. Montague Evans)	I. Anthony	5	10	2
ST. MELONS (Mr. E. L. Whitwell)	E. Pigott	6	10	0
PICCADILLO (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth)	Ainsworth	a	10	0
EAGLE'S CORRIE (Mr. A. Pearce)	Pearce	a	10	0
SUBLIME FIRE (Mr. J. Powell)	J. Scott	6	10	0
SANTA GERTRUDA (Mr. F. Sedewick)	J. Hall	5	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LENGLEN, W. Speck; BRIAR PATH, F. Rees; SWEET OCEAN, —; BARBARA JOAN, —; JACK WHITEHOUSE, K. Pigrott; MISS AVARICE, —; WINDORA OR WISE PRINCE, Hainey; TUSCAN, Gurney; BATTLE ARRAY, C. Higharse; PULLMAN, Mr. Whitfield; ROYAL REFUGE, P. Kelly; DREAM O' FORTUNE, Mr. G. H. Bostwick; ST. MELONS, —; EAGLE'S CORRIE, Mr. G. Owen; SANTA GERTRUDA, G. Wilson. W. Parvin will ride either Sweet Ocean or Barbara Joan.

1.15.—The **STOKE STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
TEME SALMON (Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams)	Rimell	5	12	0
RELATION (Mrs. E. D. Cohen)	Powell	a	11	7
CROCKANION (Mr. H. S. Henderson)	Powell	a	11	7
CAIRBRE (Colonel M. Lindsay)	Lindsay	a	11	7
FOUNTAIN LADY (Mrs. C. Jones)	Gilbert	a	11	7
CORNAFULLA (Mrs. G. Pease)	Pease	a	11	0
NEDLOG (Mr. Peek)	Hurt	a	11	0
CAIRBE (Sir E. Wills)	Nugent	5	10	7
CLANCHY (Major A. W. Huntington)	Rimell	5	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DOUBTFUL LADY, J. Ward; CORNAFULLA, W. Speck; CLANCHY, W. Stott; RELATION, —; CAIRBE, —. W. Parvin will ride either Relation or Carre.

1.45.—The **ABBERLEY HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
MERANO (Mr. V. Emanuel)	Duller	4	12	2
BARBIZON (Mr. E. Peel)	Hunt	5	12	0
AULTLORE (Mr. J. C. Lund)	E. Parker	5	12	0
KENWYN (Mr. H. Sidebottom)	Powell	5	12	0
SWEET TOOTH (Mr. R. F. Lawrence)	Private	a	12	0
RAINBOW BRIDGE (Mr. F. Cobb)	Cobb	a	12	0
CHERRY DUCK (Lord Ednam)	Coulthwaite	6	12	0
BLUE SPRAY (Mr. Montague Evans)	I. Anthony	5	12	0
EASTRIDGE (Sir E. Wills)	Nugent	5	12	0
PASSING CLOUD (Mr. D. A. Jackson)	Poulton	a	12	0
MAGIC MOON (Lady Glenapp)	Barrett	a	12	0
GAMESOME (Mr. G. D. Smith)	Rimell	4	11	9
FORAGE CAP (Mr. C. F. H. Friday)	Friday	4	11	9
JANE CROW (Mrs. Sanday)	Sanday	4	11	9
OLIVER CROMWELL (Mr. A. C. Scott)	J. Hall	4	11	9
PERGAMUS (Mr. H. Boulton)	Bullock	4	11	9
CAPOT (Mr. J. Russell)	Russell	4	11	9
STANSTY (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis)	P. Dennis	4	11	9
NORMANTON (Mrs. T. Galletly)	Private	4	11	9
CLEAR GAME (Mr. F. P. Gilbert)	Gilbert	4	11	9
GREENGOGUE PRINCE (Sir J. Grey)	Stubbs	4	11	9
KOSCIE'S HOPE (Mrs. Huntington)	Rimell	4	11	9
ORMOL (Mr. Herbert Knight)	Knight	4	11	9
GROWLER, (Mr. H. Lester)	A. Scott	4	11	9
SILVORO (Sir D. Lindsay)	Edwards	4	11	9
HIT THE DECK (Mr. A. D. McAfoine)	Barthropp	4	11	9
DIANA DEAR (Lord Stalbridge)	Stalbridge	4	11	9
HAGEN LOVE (Mr. G. R.)	Whitelaw	4	11	9
SCOTTAGE PIE (Mr. H. A. Keen)	Harrison	3	10	4
TELL'S RIDGE (Lord Londesborough)	H. A. Brown	3	10	4
GREEN FAIRY (Miss Nancy Paull)	Private	3	10	4
BALLANTRAE (Mr. J. T. Pearce)	Private	3	10	4
NOVO BURGUS (Mr. T. H. Smith)	Newey	3	10	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BARBIZON, E. Fawcett; KENWYN, W. Parvin; RAINBOW BRIDGE, —; CHERRY DUCK, K. Pigrott; BLUE SPRAY, D. Williams; MAGIC MOON, T. Morgan; GAMESOME, J. Hainey; OLIVER CROMWELL, G. Wilson; STANSTY, K. Pigrott; NORMANTON, Mr. Philip, jun.; CLEAR GAME, J. Ward; GREENGOGUE PRINCE, Mr. Thackray; GROWLER, —; COTTAGE PIE, J. Walsh; TELL'S RIDGE, P. Kelly; PERGAMUS, —.

2.15.—The **STRENSHAM HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
TEME SALMON (Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams)	Rimell	5	12	7
GENERAL ADVANCE (Major A. W. Huntington)	Rimell	a	11	9
DOVE'S PRIDE (Mrs. Mundy)	D. Harrison	a	11	5
WROXHAM BRIDGE (Captain C. R. Petre)	Petre	a	11	2
ST. GERMAINE (Sir L. Goulding)	Woodland	a	11	2
BLUE BAG (Mr. R. Evans)	I. Anthony	a	10	12
PONGO (10lb. ex.) (Major Stevens)	Stevens	a	10	12
PETER MURRAY (Mr. C. F. H. Friday)	Friday	a	10	9
BRECONIAN (Sir D. Llewellyn)	Lindsay	a	10	8
AVION (Mr. A. J. Phillips)	Powell	a	10	7
HIKARI (Major R. L. McCreery)	L. Anthony	a	10	7
FIDDLE PIN (Mr. R. C. Cotterell)	H. A. Brown	a	10	7
QUITE CALM (Mr. Morel)	Roberts	6	10	5
PRINCE ROWLAND (Mrs. F. Brian Bibby)	E. Pigrott	a	10	5
CONNOLLY'S FOLLY (Mr. H. Deterding)	R. Payne	a	10	4
NO FOOLING (Mr. C. H. Phipps)	Thompson	a	10	2
FOO HONK (Mrs. Tillcard)	Sanday	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GENERAL ADVANCE, J. Hamey; DOVE'S PRIDE, W. Speck; AVION, W. Parvin; HIKARI, D. Morgan; FIDDLE PIN, Owner; QUITE CALM, F. Foster; PRINCE ROWLAND, K. Pigrott; CONNOLLY'S FOLLY, Owner; NO FOOLING F. Gurney.

2.45.—The **THREE-MILE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Three miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
WRETHAM (Mrs. Hannay)	F. A. Brown	5	12	7
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	Barthropp	a	12	3
BOOMLET (10lb. ex.) (Mr. E. E. Large)	I. Anthony	a	12	3
GARRYHEARKEN (Major W. W. T. Torr)	Torr	5	12	1
FAIR PAULINE (Mr. H. Adams)	Newey	6	11	7
GOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo)	C. Young	6	11	7
WINNETKE (10lb. ex.) (Mr. F. E. Peek)	Hurt	4	11	7
CEDARS (Mr. T. L. Walker)	Rimell	5	11	6
aSANTABEL (Mrs. N. Colls)	Woodland	a	11	3
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen)	Powell	a	11	0
SOMOUS (Mr. T. B. Ellis)	W. Payne	6	11	0
CARAMOND (Mrs. O. A. Greenslade)	J. Hall	a	10	13
CONTRABAND (Mr. J. Ledbury)	Peatres	5	10	12
PURPLE WAVE (Mr. J. E. Porter)	Porter	5	10	12
THEOLOGY (Mr. R. Cramsie)	Cramsie	a	10	12
BUCKS CLOVER (Miss Nancy Paull)	Private	4	10	10
JACOB (Mr. A. M. Woodford)	Saxby	6	10	9
SPONTOON (Major T. E. Jesson)	Pearce	a	10	8
DUPLICATOR (Mr. G. K. Barker)	Whiting	a	10	7
PRICKLY HEAT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. L. Irving)	Mulholland	4	10	7
HARPOONER (Captain C. R. Newton)	R. Gordon	4	10	6
SPANISH THORN (Mr. E. R. Thompson)	Thompson	a	10	5
SHADY LAKE (Mrs. G. Pease)	Pease	6	10	4
GOLDICOTE (Mrs. Nellie Roberts)	Roberts	4	10	4
LEMBURIT (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)	Barthropp	4	10	4
BALLYKINDLES (Mr. E. W. Merrell)	R. Payne	a	10	3
HAPPY DUST (Mr. C. S. Green)	Cox	5	10	0
BURLEY ADELIA (Mrs. McGowan)	Saxby	5	10	0
BONNELACE (Mr. D. A. Jackson)	Poulton	6	10	0
WALLOP (Mrs. M. Fullen)	Renton	a	10	0
YUARITE (Mr. Scheftel)	Thrale	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THEOLOGY, —; FAIR PAULINE, W. Speck; CEDARS, —; HARPOONER, J. Hamey; SANTABEL, Captain Sassoon; DUKE OF FLORENCE, —; BUCKS CLOVER, J. Delaney; SPONTOON, J. Mason; GOLDICOTE, J. Middleton; BALLYKINDLES, W. Gurney; HAPPY DUST, K. Pigrott; W. Stott will ride either Cedars or Duke of Florence.

3.15.—The **CROFT STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

		Yrs	st	lb
aBALIUS (Mr. H. A. Keen)	H. Harrison	a	12	4
HURRICANE JAMES (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis)	P. Dennis	6	11	11
DERRYGORATHA (Lady Beryl Gilbert)	Private	6	11	11
EREAT (Captain C. R. Petre)	Petre	6	11	11
YARLINGTON (Mr. G. C. Pryce-Rice)	D. Harrison	6	11	11

(Continued at foot of next column)

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM'S MATCH WITH McCONACHY

The final game at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, in the international tournament was continued yesterday, when McConachy, who is in receipt of 7,000 start from Lindrum, was leading by 8,492. Davis and Newman are playing at the same time at Plymouth, and if Davis is successful he will win the tournament. If Newman is successful and Lindrum wins his match the three players will tie for first place, while if McConachy and Newman win there will be a tie between Davis and Newman. Although Lindrum played well in the afternoon to score 707 for an average of 177, McConachy increased his lead to 8,713, scoring 928 for an average of 186.

McConachy was in play with a run of 66 (unfinished), but, having lost the white, he left a double balk at his first stroke. Lindrum failed to score, and, after making a cannon, McConachy was favoured by a fluke, scoring by means of a loser when he had played for a screw cannon. That stroke assisted him to make an interesting break of 465. McConachy has showed much improved form in this game. The previous evening he had made his first four-figure run of the season, and he played again with more confidence than he had done in some of his earlier matches. McConacny made runs of 33 and 50 cannons, the last stroke in which was a clever *massé* cannon, and he played very well by more open methods until the break had passed the fourth hundred.

At his next visit Lindrum gave a brilliant display of the close cannon game. Although he makes many runs of cannons it is seldom that the position has to be broken through the balls touching, but they did so to end a run of 34. A few strokes enabled Lindrum to regain position to score by this means again, and on this occasion he played the balls from the right top corner pocket to the left middle pocket in a run of 117 cannons. Lindrum scored very quickly, but he did not make a mistake until the balls ran in a line on the top cushion. He made a brilliant screw-back loser to get out of the difficulty, but he missed the next stroke, a long-range cushion cannon, when the break had realized 600.

The play all through was extremely good. McConachy made such use of the opening left by his opponent that at his next visit he added a break of 459, which included runs of 35 and 70 cannons.

The scores at the interval were :—McConachy (receives 7,000), 11,897 ; Lindrum (in play), 3,184.

McConachy won the snooker at 53 to 46, the scores then being :—Lindrum, 367 ; McConachy, 202.

In the evening Lindrum reduced his opponent's lead to 7,485. He did not make a four-figure break, but he played in his best form, scoring 1,606 for an average of 401, while McConachy made 378 for an average of 126.

Lindrum played with very fine control in increasing his run of 69 (unfinished) to 934. Until his last few strokes in the break he appeared to stand a very good chance of adding to his big list of four-figure runs. In the early part of the break Lindrum scored quickly by means of a series of winners and cannons at the top of the table, and he controlled the run of the balls so well that he had to pay only an occasional visit to the balk end. Lindrum then made runs of 69, 68, and 77 cannons, his cleverness in regaining position when the middle pocket had caused each run to be concluded being marked. When the break had reached 908 Lindrum lost position for the first time. He made a clever five stroke, a run-through cannon and a long range red winner ; these he followed with a very thin middle-pocket loser, but the balls ran awkwardly again, and Lindrum failed to make a little run-through cannon at the top of the table.

McConachy failed to make much use of two promising openings. He had scored only 49 when he missed a drop cannon, quite a simple stroke, and although his opponent did little, McConachy's failure to make a straight red winner when he had scored 46, proved expensive. Scoring very quickly again in another run of 99 cannons, Lindrum made a break of 372, when he missed an extremely difficult run-through loser. The previous stroke was a most awkward one, but he made a screw-back cannon when the cue ball was almost touching the object. McConachy made a run of 183, a comparatively small break in the present days of large runs, and he missed a simple ball-to-ball cannon through failing to impart enough strength to the cue ball. At his next visit Lindrum reduced his opponent's lead with a break of 358, which included a run of 106 cannons and some very good screw strokes. Lindrum missed the object ball in playing a thin cannon, and McConachy played out time with a run of 100 unfinished.

The closing scores were :—McConachy (receives 7,000) (in play), 12,275 ; Lindrum, 4,790.

Lindrum won the snooker at 62—51. The closing scores were :—Lindrum, 429 ; McConachy, 253.

NEWMAN'S BIG BREAK

Newman had the distinction of making the first 1,000 break at Plymouth yesterday when, at the end of the afternoon session of his match against Davis, he compiled 1,001 (unfinished), which contained runs of 116, 45, and 67 cannons. He totalled 1,284 against Davis's 313, and reduced his arrears to 219. Davis went to within 40 of the 1,000 mark when continuing his overnight unfinished 907, but afterwards he scored slowly, his only other notable innings being 136. Newman, in addition to his big break, had 269, and he averaged 183. Davis averaged 39.

At the interval the scores were :—Davis (receives 7,000), 11,054 ; Newman (receives 7,000, in play), 10,835.

The closing scores were :—Davis, 12,139 ; Newman (in play), 11,671.

The Stock Exchange Billiard Handicap was continued at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, when P. Wood (owes 200) beat A. R. Daniels (receives 20) by 105 points in the first round.

GOLF

MIDDLESEX ALLIANCE

The Middlesex Golfing Alliance held a 27 holes Foursomes competition against Bogey at Bush Hill Park, near Enfield, yesterday, in thick fog, which had an adverse effect upon the play.

The leading returns were :—

SUDBURY No. 1.—P. Newbery (+3) and Mr. F. Cook (10)	5 dn. + 2 dn. = 7 dn.
*NORTH MIDDLESEX AMATEURS.—Mr. J. D. Westacott (15) and Mr. F. J. P. Maunder (15)	5 dn. + 4 dn. = 9 dn.
ALLIANCE.—A. W. Willmott (scr.) and Mr. V. Lea (12)	4 dn. + 5 dn. = 9 dn.
POTTERS BAR No. 1.—J. J. Taylor (+5) and Mr. E. Lansbury (16)	7 dn. + 2 dn. = 9 dn.
NORTHWOOD.—P. Baxter (+3) and Mr. F. Kidner (15)	6 dn. + 4 dn. = 10 dn.
BUSH HILL PARK No. 1.—P. G. Wyatt (+3) and Mr. H. M. Mossford (9)	7 dn. + 4 dn. = 11 dn.
SUDBURY No. 2.—W. Hammond (scr.) and Mr. E. Bishop (1)	8 dn. + 3 dn. = 11 dn.
EDGWARE AMATEURS "B."—Mr. J. Rosenberg (10) and Mr. W. Cole (12)	8 dn. + 3 dn. = 11 dn.
HENDON No. 2.—A. E. Bignall (scr.) and Mr. C. N. Brown (4)	9 dn. + 2 dn. = 11 dn.
BUSH HILL PARK No. 2.—W. Hammond (scr.) and Mr. C. Coals (12)	8 dn. + 4 dn. = 12 dn.
ENFIELD AMATEURS "B."—Mr. H. Morris (6) and Mr. L. J. Chimbuy-wood (9)	8 dn. + 5 dn. = 13 dn.
CREWS HILL AMATEURS "B."—Mr. P. Bethell (10) and Mr. A. L. Pryor (11)	8 dn. + 5 dn. = 13 dn.

* Win Amateurs' Prize.

SQUASH RACKETS

The Old Cliftonians beat the United Service Club in Pall Mall last night by four matches to none. The results were :—

Colonel A. H. C. Kearser (O.C.) beat Captain P. Macnamara, R.N. (9—5, 9—2, 9—0) ; A. W. L. Franklin (O.C.) beat Commander A. M. Graham, R.N. (9—6, 9—3, 7—9, 9—0, 9—5) ; V. R. Mardon (O.C.) beat Major F. N. H. Davidson (6—9, 9—5, 9—0, 9—6) ; Dr. A. M. Simpson (O.C.) beat I. S. Lindsell (9—6, 2—9, 9—6, 9—5).

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S SUCCESS

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (scratch) beat E. A. Bennett (receives 2) in the final tie of the Bath Club squash rackets handicap (Class "C") last night by 9—5, 9—6, 10—9.

COURSING

The South of England Coursing Meeting at Newmarket had to be postponed yesterday until to-day on account of fog.

CROUCHATHA (Mr. W. J. Rimell)	T. Rimell	6	11	11
aRODMELL (Captain G. E. Westmacott)	Gosden	6	11	11
VILLAGE BOY (Major R. Benson)	Beeby	5	11	8
BEDGUARD (Mr. E. W. Brook)	Thompson	5	11	8
GRAILLAGH PRINCESS (Mr. K. Harper)	Powell	5	11	8
BLUEBAND (Colonel M. Lindsay)	Lindsay	5	11	8
PERISCOPE (Mrs. A. Stubbs)	Stubbs	4	11	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BALIUS, J. Walsh; DERRYGORATHA, Mr. F. Grove; YARLINGTON, W. Speck; CROUCHATHA, E. Foster; BANGUARD, F. Gurney; RODMELL, F. Brookes; GRAILLAGH PRINCESS, W. Parvin; PERISCOPE, C. Mallon.

SMITHFIELD SHOW

AWARDS IN CARCASS COMPETITIONS

A GALLOWAY CHAMPION

The Smithfield Show at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, was largely attended yesterday, and the visitors showed much interest in the judging of the carcass competitions. The importance of this section of the show has grown in recent years, and on this occasion there is a greatly increased entry. Beef, mutton, and pork were exhibited in prime condition. The King had five entries, and won a second prize in the mutton section and reserve honours in a cattle class.

The feature of the beef classes was the success of the Galloway breed, which for the fourth year in succession produced the champion carcass. In the last 10 years the breed has won the championship eight times. The honour yesterday was gained by the carcass of Mr. R. Jardine Paterson's pure-bred Galloway steer, a prime animal of one year 10 months. His live weight was 9cwt. 3qr. 4lb., or 1,086lb., and the dead weight 689lb., which gives a percentage of 64.50 efficiency. The reserve honour went to a cross-bred heifer under two years of age, shown by R. Silcock and Sons, Limited. She weighed 9cwt. 2qr. 8lb. on the hoof, and the carcass weight was 708lb. In the class for animals not exceeding 15 months old, the first prize was gained by Mr. A. J. Cox with a cross-bred carcass which weighed 711lb. The live weight was 9cwt. 3qr. 10lb. The King was represented by a Red Poll steer from Sandringham. The carcass, which weighed 684lb. (live weight, 9cwt. 1qr. 21lb.), was placed reserve in the class for steers over 15 months and not exceeding two years old.

The mutton championship went to a Southdown lamb exhibited by Lady Ludlow. The live weight was 92lb. and the dead weight 51lb., giving a percentage of 55.43. The reserve for the championship was a cross-bred shown by Miss G. F. Findlater, Lanark. The King won the second prize in the class for pure short wool breeds with a Southdown. In the pork section the championship was won by Messrs. W. White and Son with a carcass of a large white-middle white cross. The live weight of the exhibit was 138lb. and the dead weight was 107lb., giving an efficiency of 77 per cent.

AWARDS

CATTLE

Butchers' Company's 75-guinea Cup and the Champion Prize of £25 for the best carcass.—R. Jardine Paterson (Galloway steer) ; r. and prize of £10, R. Silcock and Sons, Limited (Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross-bred heifer).

Steers or heifers, not exceeding 15 months old.—1, A. J. Cox (cross-bred); 2, Fred. Stanbury (Devon); 3, R. Jardine Paterson (Galloway); 4, Dr. Alfred Palmer (cross-bred).

Steers over 15 months and not exceeding two years old.—1, R. Jardine Paterson (Galloway); 2, F. N. M. Gourlay (Galloway); 3, W. E. Board (Aberdeen-Angus); 4, Sir J. Findlay (Aberdeen-Angus).

Steers above two and not exceeding three years old.—1, R. Silcock and Sons, Limited (cross-bred); 2, Lord Penrhyn (Welsh); 3, Sir J. W. Buchanan-Jardine (Galloway); 4, Fred Stanbury (Devon).

Heifers not exceeding three years old.—1, R. Silcock and Sons Limited (cross-bred); 2, Welbeck Estates, Limited (cross-bred); 3, Belvoir

Parliament

TRAFFIC CONTROL

COMMONS AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

TREATMENT OF VAGRANTS

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

TREATMENT OF VAGRANTS

The BISHOP of EXETER asked the Government what steps had been taken to secure more uniform and humane treatment of vagrants, and especially to found any institutions to train juvenile vagrants; also whether public assistance committees had any power to make grants towards the maintenance of existing institutions for the reclamation and training of young vagrants; and moved for papers. He said that he was very grateful for the Report of the Departmental Committee on Vagrancy recently issued, which had been rightly called "the Casual's Charter." He was anxious, however, to have an assurance that the recommendations contained in that report would be put into force by the Government. It was important also that any steps that were taken should operate all over the country. They learned from the report that a quarter of the tramps on the road were what was termed "mental" in one way or another. Some were insane, a very large section were feeble-minded, and a good number were suffering from psycho-neurosis. The only criticism he had to offer of the report was that it was proposed that casual wards should continue. Dr. Lewis in the report suggested that 80 per cent. of casuals were more or less unemployable and the rest would find two recommendations in the report which would make it more difficult for them to find work. It was suggested that casual wards should in future be 15 miles apart. How could a man who had walked 15 miles set off again to look for work? In Germany there was a far better regulation—namely, that a man could return again and again to a casual ward if he could show that he was really seeking work. He would like to see an alteration in the law permitting men voluntarily to enter homes which it was hoped that county councils would establish, and that once in those homes they should be kept there for a certain period. Those homes should not be regarded as prisons, but rather as hospitals or schools. It was intolerable that the present state of things should continue under which casuals were allowed to wander about the country without any hope of reclamation.

The BISHOP of ST. EDMUNDSBURY and IPSWICH said that unemployment had very little to do with the vagrancy problem. The number of vagrants now was smaller than before the War. They could not deal with the question without discriminating between the relatively small minority with respect to whom there was a real chance of reclamation, and the much larger proportion which could not be dealt with satisfactorily in that direction. There were two main factors governing the vagrancy question—first of all the fact that the vagrants liked the free life they led, and secondly, the kind-heartedness of those who gave them help. Out of the great mass of vagrants dealt with by public or voluntary bodies not more than one in 500 could be given any effective help. If the public could be persuaded to leave the treatment of vagrants to authorities or voluntary bodies trained and equipped for the purpose a great deal might be done to check vagrancy, but it was an extraordinarily difficult task. It was also desirable where possible to send vagrants to their homes, where they were likely to be influenced to a greater extent than in institutions. The sort of person who would remain in institutions for any length of time was very rare indeed among vagrants.

The BISHOP of SOUTHWARK said that it was a serious matter that, as stated in the report, there were in casual wards and wandering about in the country something like 1,800 people who were mentally defective. The report stated that an appreciable number of casuals were certifiable under the Lunacy Acts. The Committee recommended that the officer in charge of the wards should report to the local authority any case where a vagrant was suffering from what appeared to be mental illness, and that the medical officer of health should at least once a month pay an unexpected visit to the casual ward and medically inspect its occupants with a view to discovering any case of mental illness. That recommendation could be dealt with without legislation, and he (the Bishop) was anxious to know if any definite steps had been taken in connexion with that recommendation. He also asked if any attempt had been made to co-ordinate the different areas which were dealing with this problem. Generally they found bad administration in the smaller areas, and good administration in the larger ones.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

LORD MARLEY, Under-Secretary for War, said that the Minister of Health had been very much concerned with the Report of the Departmental Committee on Vagrancy, which was appointed last July. He had felt compelled to obtain the names of the particular casual wards which were pilloried by the report as being infamous and intolerable. Immediate action had been taken to secure improvements in those wards, and his right hon. friend had since learned with great satisfaction that many councils and joint vagrancy committees had undertaken an examination of the wards now under their charge and had set about the task of rendering their condition more satisfactory. There had not been much time yet, as these councils had only had responsibility for the relief of the casual poor since last April, when the Local Government Act, 1929, came into operation. The report contained a good many recommendations for the more humane treatment of vagrants, and the Minister of Health had already in draft, and would issue shortly, an Order in regard to the relief of casuals which would embody such of the recommendations of the report as could be made effective by such means. The Minister would also issue a circular drawing the attention of local authorities to such other recommendations in the report as could not suitably be dealt with by regulation. The Minister was instituting a systematic inspection of all casual wards, and additional inspectors would be engaged. Joint vagrancy committees had power to contribute by way of annual subscriptions towards the support of any institutions which appeared calculated to render useful aid in the administration of the relief of casual paupers. Mental defectives ought to be segregated in homes. The Government proposed to introduce a Bill shortly amending the Children Act, 1908, in order to make better provision for the education of children over the age of five who were found wandering in the charge of vagrants.

The BISHOP of EXETER withdrew his motion for papers.

Their lordships rose at three minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

LENA GOLDFIELDS, LIMITED

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, as a result of his telegraphic instructions to our Ambassador at Moscow urging on the Soviet Government the importance which his Majesty's Government attached to the case of the Lena Goldfields, Limited, he could now say what action the Soviet Government had decided to take with reference to the arbitral award in favour of that company of September 2.

Mr. HENDERSON (Burnley). — His Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow has received a reply from the Soviet Government with regard to this case, and the full text is now on its way to me. Until I have had the opportunity of considering the terms of the reply and communicating with the company it would clearly be undesirable for me to make any further statement.

THE NAVY AND RUSSIAN TIMBER

Mr. AMMON, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty (Camberwell, N.), answering SIR R. GOWER (Gillingham, U.), said:—The quantities of Russian-produced timber and other materials purchased by the Admiralty in the 17 months since July 1, 1929, are as follows:—Russian timber, 1,353 standards, purchased on three occasions—namely, September and October, 1929, and August, 1930. Russian hemp, 232 tons, purchased on four occasions—namely, December, 1929, May, June, and August, 1930. Archangel pitch, nine tons, purchased in April, 1930. Archangel tar, 31,000 gallons, purchased in November, 1929, and June, 1930. It is not in the public interest to state the prices paid for these materials.

SIR R. GOWER.—Will the hon. gentleman say why British timber and material were not purchased instead of Russian? Mr. AMMON.—There is a much less amount purchased by this Government than there was by the last Government, and the reason why Russian timber is purchased is that we cannot get supplies from British sources to meet the needs of the Navy. SIR R. GOWER.—Will the hon. gentleman say whether attempts have been made to obtain the timber from Empire sources? Mr. AMMON.—It must be obvious that if we could have got the timber from British sources we should have done so, but we could not.

THE GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies what were the duties for which the Governor of Bermuda was paid a salary of £2,000 from the Exchequer in addition to his normal salary and allowances, and whether it was proposed to discontinue this payment.

DR. SHIELS (Edinburgh, E.) said that the Governor of Bermuda was also in command of the troops comprising the garrison. The allocation of the emoluments of the Governor of Bermuda, to which his Majesty's Government and the Colonial Government jointly contributed in agreed proportions, was not based on any specific duties of the Governor.

Mr. WISE asked if it was not the case that, while the salary was continued, practically speaking the garrison had been abolished. It was now less than 1,000 men all told, including officers. DR. SHIELS.—Yes, sir, that is so. Mr. WISE.—In that case is there not a case for abolishing the salary? DR. SHIELS.—There is a case for consideration, and this matter is now being fully examined. COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.) asked if the hon. gentleman was aware that although a General was appointed to Bermuda the guns had long ago been tumbled into the sea, and only a company of troops remained. DR. SHIELS said that he was aware of that.

AIR SERVICES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES

DR. SHIELS, replying to REAR-ADMIRAL SUETER (Hertford, U.), said that proposals for the establishment of air services in the British West Indies had been put forward by Atlantic Airways, Limited. It was understood that the initial operation contemplated by the company was the establishment of a service connecting Trinidad with British Guiana, Barbados, and Venezuela. Full particulars of this initial scheme had been communicated by the Secretary of State to the officers administering the Governments of the Colonies in question, and he hoped shortly to receive their observations on the company's proposals.

COLONEL T. E. LAWRENCE

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary for Air whether, in view of the statement made in the Russian State trial to the effect that Colonel T. E. Lawrence, alias Aircraftman T. E. Shaw, was in London in 1927 engaged in a conspiracy against the Soviet Government, he would state the dates of Aircraftman Shaw's departure to, and return from, India, and what leave, if any, he had during that period of service.

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W.).—Aircraftman T. E. Shaw sailed for India on December 7, 1926, arrived on January 7, 1927, and served in that country till January 12, 1929, when he embarked for home, arriving on February 2, 1929. He was not granted any leave while serving in India.

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.).—Is it not true that Aircraftman Shaw is leading a quiet, respectable, and useful life? ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

THE MEOPHAM AIR DISASTER

Mr. MONTAGUE informed CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) that the final report of the Aeronautical Research Committee, which had been inquiring into the causes of the Meopham air disaster, would be available not later than the middle of January. The Ministry would prefer not to decide about holding a public inquiry until the report had been received. If it then appeared that any useful purpose could be served by such an inquiry it would be held.

THE SIZE OF THE CABINET

Mr. SNOWDEN, replying to Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.), who inquired whether the Prime Minister would consider the advisability of reducing the size of the Cabinet, said that the answer was in the negative.

Mr. HACKING asked whether, in view of the manifesto issued by Sir O. Mosley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would ask the Prime Minister to give more sympathetic consideration to that portion of the manifesto which suggested his own abdication in favour of the Big Five. (Laughter.)

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I am quite sure that the Prime Minister will give to every representation the consideration which it deserves. (Renewed laughter.)

TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS

MR. MORRISON'S STATEMENT

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), replying to MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) and Mr. TURTON (Thirsk and Malton, U.), said:—Appointments have been made to 11 of the 13 Traffic Areas. As I indicated in the course of the discussions on the Bill, it is not proposed to remunerate the Commissioners appointed from the panels nominated by local authorities, but they will receive payment of their travelling and out-of-pocket expenses. The estimated cost of the salaries and expenses of the Traffic Commissioners and their offices for the year 1931-32 is about £150,000, which in part represents expenditure transferred from the existing licensing authorities. The estimated cost of the chairmen's salaries is between £15,000 and £16,000.

The right hon. gentleman then announced the names of the selected chairmen [which are published elsewhere], and, continuing, said that he hoped to announce shortly the remaining appointments, including the appointments of Commissioners selected from the panels nominated by local authorities.

Mr. R. A. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.).—Will the ex-chief constables who have been appointed draw pensions in respect of police service as well as their salaries?

Mr. MORRISON.—No doubt, if they have earned them.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.).—How much of the £150,000 is new expenditure?

Mr. MORRISON.—So far as the Road Fund is concerned it is all new, but as against that, to an amount I cannot state, the local authorities will save what they at present spend on their licensing functions.

Mr. TURTON asked whether the salaries were on a rising scale?

Mr. MORRISON.—No, they are fixed; but I cannot commit myself that a revision may not be made in the future. Generally, in making the appointments, candidates have been selected with varying types of experience, because from time to time they will meet together, and I did not want them all to be of the same experience. One of them is an experienced traffic manager, with special knowledge of the co-ordination of traffic. Legal experience is represented; and I have considered it important to include in the list a well-qualified person familiar with the conditions of labour in heavy transport on the roads. The Welsh member both understands and speaks Welsh.

"COME TO BRITAIN" POSTERS

In reply to CAPTAIN BALFOUR, who asked the First Commissioner of Works if, in view of the facilities granted in the House of Commons tea room for the exhibition of Russian posters, he would grant similar facilities for an exhibition of "Come to Britain" posters, Mr. LANSBURY (Bow and Bromley) said:—If the hon. and gallant member cares to organize an exhibit of the posters he has in mind I shall be glad to put the matter before Mr. Speaker. (Laughter.)

THE COMMONS WOODWORK

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) asked the First Commissioner of Works if he would state the cost of removing the varnish from the oak woodwork of that Chamber; and whether he would test the opinion of members as to the carrying out of the work.

Mr. LANSBURY.—The answer to the first part of the question is approximately £700. I am advised that the ultimate result might not be satisfactory, but if the hon. member and his friends care to pursue the matter further through the usual channels I shall be happy to seek further advice.

THE CHRISTMAS ADJOURNMENT

BILLS TO BE PASSED

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), in reply to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), said that it would be necessary to pass the following measures into law before the Christmas Recess:—

Unemployment Insurance Bill.
Consolidated Fund Bill.
Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.
Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill.

The Government desired also to conclude all the stages in the Commons of the Education (School Attendance) Bill. If this could be realized, as the Government believed it could, in time to admit of the adjournment on December 19, the House would be asked to reassemble on Tuesday, January 20.

FOREIGN OFFICIALS' SALARIES

Mr. PYBUS (Harwich, L.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had been made aware of the custom by which firms under foreign control and employing foreign officials in Great Britain paid by arrangement only a portion of their agreed salary in Great Britain and the remainder in their country of origin; and whether he would in any case investigate this matter with a view of ensuring that the whole of the salary was declared for the purpose of income-tax and supertax.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.).—I am not aware of any such custom as that to which the hon. member refers, but will cause investigation to be made if he will give me particulars of any cases that may have come to his notice. I might add that the fact that a part of the salary is paid abroad does not relieve a person employed in this country from liability to income-tax on the whole of his salary.

ARSENIC IN SWEETS

Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon, Lab.) asked the Minister of Health whether his attention had been called to a number of recent cases of the poisoning of sweets, notably by arsenic; and whether he intended holding any inquiry into the matter.

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (East Ham, N.).—My right hon. friend is aware of the cases referred to, and he understands that the local authority concerned has taken suitable action, including the prosecution of the persons responsible. Officers of my Department have kept in close touch with those of the local authority in the course of the investigations, and my right hon. friend does not think it necessary to hold any special inquiry into the matter. My right hon. friend is in consultation with the Home Secretary on the question of legislation to guard against the danger of the accidental misuse of poisons.

THE BATTERSEA POWER STATION

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY asked whether work was still proceeding on the Battersea power station; and when it was expected that the station would be completed.

Mr. MORRISON said he understood that the work was proceeding and that the power company expected that the first section of the station would be completed by the end of 1932 or the beginning of 1933.

LIEUT.-COL. HOWARD-BURY.—Is the hon. gentleman aware that this great chimney, belching forth sulphurous fumes, might, under certain conditions of atmosphere, create conditions such as happened in the Meuse Valley, and will he take steps to prevent this happening?

Mr. MORRISON said that the Electricity Commissioners had taken every precaution to prevent such a state of affairs eventuating.

HOURS AND WAGES OF NURSES

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) moved for leave to bring in a Bill to lay down minimum wages and maximum working hours for the nursing profession. He said that the measure would apply to nurses employed in hospitals and institutions and to district nurses, the conditions proposed being those already in operation in the best hospitals.

Leave was granted and the Bill was brought in.

A NATIONAL HOUSE-BUILDING SCHEME

Mr. McGOVERN (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.) asked leave to bring in a Bill "to provide for the provision of houses and housing materials by a national housing authority." He said that the Bill proposed a five years building plan for which it would be essential to provide a loan of £500,000,000. (Opposition laughter.) The scheme would mean that £100,000,000 would be spent annually; £50,000,000 would go in labour alone, and that would save £250,000 in labour exchange benefits. It would put 350,000 men to work on the provision of houses, at an average wage of £3 a week. He was hopeful of getting Government backing for the Bill. (Laughter.)

MAJOR COLFOX (Dorset, W., U.) said he would oppose this preposterous proposal, because it was a pure waste of time and pure humbug to proceed with it.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Dumbarton Burghs, Lab.) asked if it was in order for one member to say that what another member had brought in was pure humbug. He added: "I have no objection to it if you allow it, Mr. Speaker, because I want to use it myself afterwards." (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER said that the word was not a suitable one for their debates. (Hear, hear.)

MAJOR COLFOX said he would withdraw the expression "humbug," but it was pure nonsense to continue the discussion of such a preposterous proposal.

Leave was given by 161 votes to 100—majority, 61—and the Bill was brought in.

MOTOR-CARS IN ELECTIONS

LABOUR COMPLAINT OF ABUSES

Mr. TOOLE (Salford, S., Lab.) moved:—That, in view of the abuses which arise from the use of motor-cars in elections, this House is prepared to welcome legislation to equalize the facilities possessed by different classes of the community for registering their votes by prohibiting the use of motor-vehicles for conveying electors to or from the poll except in special cases and under prescribed conditions. He said his motion was not directed against any party in the House. It was a mistake to assume that everybody in the Tory Party was rich, just as it was a mistake to assume that everybody in the Labour Party was poor. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") But there were many men in public life to-day who owed more to motor-cars than they did to their forefathers. (Laughter.) There was no doubt whatever that a candidate who had a fleet of motor-cars at his service was at a great advantage. He was at a recent by-election where the successful candidate was supported on polling-day by 500 motor-cars. He was certain that but for this assistance in a remote and scattered constituency the successful candidate would have been defeated. His suggestion was that the use of motor-cars should be abolished altogether except for bringing the sick and infirm to the poll, or that the town clerk or returning officer should see that all candidates had an equal share of the cars available. He hoped the Government would include such provisions in their promised Electoral Reform Bill.

Mr. TILLETT (Salford, N., Lab.) seconded the motion.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) said that the motion had very little meaning. Either the use of motor-cars must be prohibited or people left to be free to use their own judgment.

Mr. BURGESS (York, Lab.) supported the motion.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flint, L.) thought the motion was calculated to enable Parliamentary elections to reflect more accurately the opinion of the electors, and hoped that the Electoral Reform Bill would contain a provision dealing with the question.

CAPTAIN HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.), who described the motor-car attitude at elections as "the most awful nuisance," asked whether the prohibition of the use of motor-vehicles would not make for a smaller poll. One of the disgraces of our electoral system was the smallness of the poll, and if the proposal tended to accentuate this he would oppose it. Further, he thought the proposal unworkable.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

A PROVISION IN THE NEW BILL

Mr. SHORT, Under-Secretary to the Home Office (Wednesbury), said that the existing law did not prohibit an elector from hiring or using any conveyance at his own cost, nor did it prohibit the hiring of a vehicle by several electors, provided that the cost was covered jointly. There was nothing in the law at present to prevent the loan of a private car to take supporters of a candidate to and from the poll, so long as the lender received no payment or reward. The Government were fully in sympathy with the object of the motion. It would be generally conceded that the lending of large numbers of motor-cars to any particular candidate created an unfair advantage, and it might well be desirable to seek to equalize the facilities for the conveyance of voters. Although he was not in a position to state what the Electoral Reform Bill of the Government would include, he was able to say that, so far as this particular aspect of the matter was concerned, the Government would seek to include a provision on this subject in the Bill. (Ministerial cheers.)

After further debate

Mr. TOOLE said that in view of Mr. Short's statement he would withdraw his motion.

The motion was thereupon withdrawn.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

PLEA FOR REDUCTION

SIR J. DAVIDSON (Fareham, U.) called attention to the necessity for reducing public expenditure, and moved:—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is of primary importance in the interest of the nation that public expenditure should be reduced and every economy effected, with the corollary that the burden of direct taxation be lessened thereby, giving to trade and industry that relief and confidence which is essential to the general prosperity and welfare of the people."

Everybody on that side of the House, he said, must realize the importance of this subject, and in that remark he included the Liberal Party, who he hoped would depart on this occasion from their practice of supporting mischievous Socialist expenditure. On the other side of the House members honoured economy with their lips but dishonoured it in their hearts. Supporters of the Government seemed to think that the country possessed an inexhaustible supply of cash and credit on which they could draw. But it was a fallacy to imagine that if they made the rich poor they could thereby make the poor rich. To make the rich poor would make the poor poorer. Nothing had been done since the War in the direction of economy, a reason for which was that members found themselves coerced by an ill-informed or misinformed electorate; driven into promises of every form of expenditure, and then coming to the House so tied hand and foot that they were unable to exert themselves in effecting economies. Notwithstanding our experiences of distressed industries, unemployment, and declining revenue, the Government had placed an additional £46,000,000 on the country in direct taxation. No country in the world was so overwhelmingly taxed as this, and it was incredible that nearly half the revenue was derived from 2 per cent. of the population, a percentage which had virtually no influence in the vast electorate. (A Labour Member.—But they have the money though.) At the present rate of things they would not have it long.

Shortly before half-past 6 o'clock a "count" was called by a Labour member. After the requisite 40 members had entered the Chamber,

SIR J. DAVIDSON, resuming his speech, said that the House and the country ought to know that when a "count" was called on a motion of this sort Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stood at the door and refused to enter the House, showing that neither the right hon. gentleman nor the Labour Party took the least interest in the subject, their whole object being to stop discussion on it. (Opposition cheers.) Incomes from dividends were coming down, and our revenue was declining. A conversion scheme should be put into operation now, while money was cheaper, and thus reduce the incomes derived from War Loan. Managerial and directorial salaries had got to come down, and they should come down before wages were touched. Employees in the sheltered trades and Government and municipal officials had a higher standard of living than people engaged in the competitive industries. The difference had to be paid for by the competitive industries, and that meant that unemployment was created. He strongly recommended that the Sinking Fund and the death duties should be removed from the Budget altogether. It would also be a sound thing to have a Ministry of Defence. A great deal could be done by cutting down the number of Departments and the number of Cabinet Ministers. The magnificent roads that were being built all over the country might be a road to ruin unless some of the vast expenditure on them was stopped. What was needed was all-round economy and tariffs for the home market.

Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.) associated himself with the censure on Mr. Snowden for trying to compass a "count." Taxation and death duties, he said, had crushed all the initiative out of enterprise, and industrialists were entitled to say to the Prime Minister that his clutching hand was mainly responsible for our failure to maintain our place in the world. The evil of mixing up taxation policy with party politics was almost incalculable. The present Parliament alone had sanctioned fresh expenditure of hundreds of millions during one of the worst economic tempests in our history, and the justification was that we were bettering the condition of the people. The last Budget probably threw tens of thousands of people out of work. Was that bettering their condition?

He did not believe the public were so feckless as not to see the need for economy when the country was on the brink of catastrophe; but even if they were, members of the House should not be deflected from their duty by maudlin sentiment or outside agitation; and if the public did not like their action they could turn them out.

Mr. R. J. DAVIES (Westhoughton, Lab.), opposing the motion, said one of the things its movers had forgotten was that the population had enormously increased and that the national services had to be increased in consequence. The House should be very careful in dealing with this problem not to destroy the great schemes of social insurance.

Mr. R. J. RUSSELL (Eddisbury, L.) said that, in facing the national difficulty, they must follow the same lines as would any honest man who found his own affairs in similar condition—namely, reduce expenditure, strive for higher efficiency, and increase output.

While it was true that the present trade conditions were due to world causes it was equally true that they were aggravated by taxation. With reduced taxation trade would show much greater buoyancy. One result of over-spending, whether in the case of an individual or a nation, was a reduction of confidence and credit. They needed to deal with the spirit of luxury which was rampant in the country. Could not the Government give a lead? If the leaders of the three parties could get together and agree without bickering to do something to help the Chancellor of the Exchequer progress would be made.

MAJOR HILLS (Ripon, U.) said that no party was free from blame in the matter of expenditure. No political leader had recognized the seriousness of our post-War position. At present we were mortgaging the future heavily.

The hon. member was still speaking when, just before a quarter past 8 o'clock, attention was called to the fact that there was not a quorum present, and, the requisite 40 members not being forthcoming, the House was "counted out" at 17 minutes past 8 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 4.15

Improvement of Live Stock (Licensing of Bulls) Bill, second reading.
Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, second reading.
Grey Seals Protection Bill, third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Education Bill, Committee and Report of Supply and Ways and Means.
Unemployment Insurance Bill, third reading.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Joint Committee on East Africa, Room A, at 11.15.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Standing Committee B, Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill, Room 10, at 11.

THE DYESTUFFS ACT

F.B.I. PLEA FOR NON-PARTY INQUIRY

The executive committee of the Federation of British Industries at its meeting yesterday afternoon unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

The executive committee of the Federation of British Industries is strongly of opinion that in a matter of such importance from the point of view of national prosperity and security there should have been an impartial inquiry into all the facts of the case before the decision was taken to allow the Dyestuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920, to lapse in January, and urges on the Government the necessity of extending the Act for such period as may be required to enable a judicial investigation on non-party lines to be made.

DUBLIN BY-ELECTION

LARGE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY

The result of the polling in the Co. Dublin election for the Dail, which took place on Tuesday, was announced last night. The Government candidate had a larger majority than had been anticipated. The figures were:—

Mr. T. Finlay, K.C. (Government), 35,362;
Mr. Conor Maguire (Fianna Fail), 15,024;
Government Party majority, 20,338.

NO LIBERAL-LABOUR "PACT"

SIR A. SINCLAIR'S DENIAL

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, M.P., Chief Liberal Whip, speaking at a National Liberal Club luncheon yesterday, said that as an alternative to throwing the country into the vortex of a General Election they should help the present Parliament to get down to its job.

There seemed to be an idea that two measures which were about to be introduced almost simultaneously—the Electoral Reform Bill and the Bill to amend the Trades Disputes Act—were somehow linked together. "Let me say quite bluntly—from full knowledge of what is in the minds of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel—that there is no sort or kind of a pact, written or verbal, with the Labour Party by which the Electoral Reform Bill is introduced in return for our support of amendment of the Trades Disputes Act. There is no pact or bargain of that kind," he said. The Labour Government, in introducing a measure of electoral reform, was under no obligation to the Liberal Party, but was under an obligation to the country to ensure that every elector had a vote of the same value.

Liberals were under no obligation to support amendment of the Trades Disputes Act, but he would like to ask since when it had been one of the articles of Liberal faith that that Tory Act was not to be touched. Liberals criticized it in the House of Commons and voted against some of its provisions, but at the same time there were some provisions of which they approved. When the amending Bill was introduced they would retain complete liberty of action to treat the measure with impartiality.

RUBBER INDUSTRY BILL

The text is published of the Rubber Industry Bill, to provide for the collection of a contribution by rubber manufacturers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the funds of the Research Association of British Rubber Manufacturers and for other purposes connected therewith. The Bill, which has been introduced by Mr. Bellamy, supported by Sir John Sandeman Allen, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Frank Smith, Mr. Snell, Mr. Compton, Sir William Edge, Sir John Ferguson, Mr. Hayday, Mr. Tout, Mr. Lawrie, and Mr. Pybus, is similar to the Bill introduced in 1928, and is in the form in which that Bill was reported to the House by a Standing Committee. The object of the Bill, which is limited to five years, is to secure a payment to the Research Association of a contribution by rubber manufacturers not exceeding one-twenty-fifth of a penny per lb. on all rubber used in their process of manufacture.

PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES

For the Parliamentary vacancy in East Bristol, created by the death of Mr. Walter Baker, the Liberal Party have selected as their candidate Mr. Edward Baker, who was Liberal candidate for the Howdenshire division of Yorkshire at the last election. The Conservative Party will decide on their candidate at the end of this week.

Mr. R. Carrington-Willis, of Bledlow Ridge, High Wycombe, Bucks, has been invited by delegates of the Lancaster Divisional Labour Party to contest the division at the next election. The adoption meeting is fixed for December 16, in the Friends Hall, Lancaster. Mr. Carrington-Willis was registrar of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, a position which he resigned this year.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Peterborough Conservative Association recently, the resignation was accepted of Mr. James Fitzwilliam as prospective Conservative candidate for the division.

ARAB SEAMEN ON THE RATES

Application was made at the South Shields Police Court yesterday on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee for a certificate from the magistrates to the Home Secretary with a view to the deportation of 44 Arab seamen, who, being aliens, had accepted relief within 12 months of landing in this country. The cases of two seamen were taken first, and evidence was given that the men applied for relief and entered the workhouse for a brief period. For the defence it was urged that the men were sent to the workhouse by boarding-house masters. They had only received relief on loan. A solicitor claimed that the men had the right to be regarded as British subjects. They had sailed from British ports for years and had done War service. The magistrate granted a certificate. The cases of the other 42 men were adjourned.

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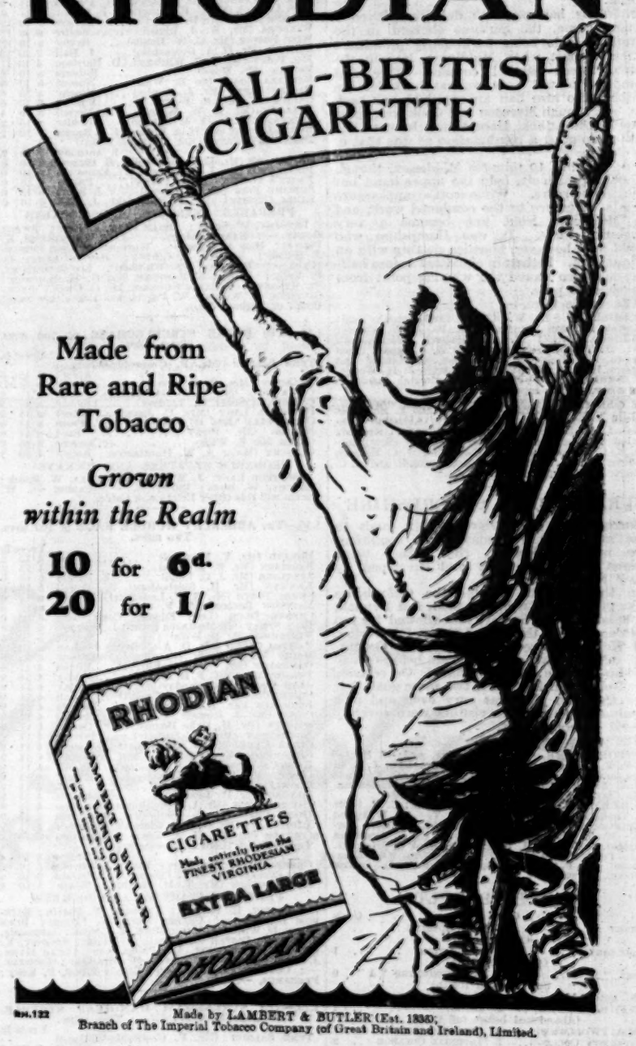

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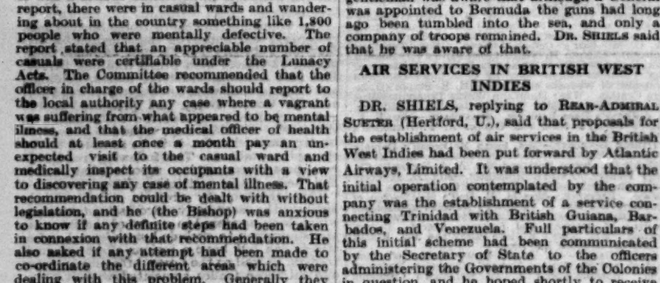
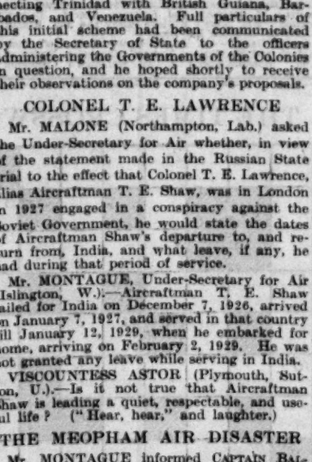


the present for a hundred holidays . . . .



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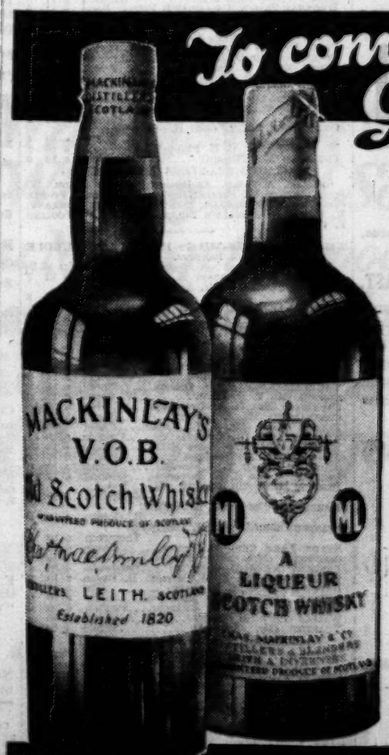

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THE LAND BILL

SMALL-HOLDINGS AND AGRICULTURE

UNIONIST CRITICISM

Further consideration was given by Standing Committee "B" of the House of Commons last evening to the Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill. Mr. Leif Jones (Camborne, L.) presided, and a discussion took place on Clause 6, which empowers the Minister of Agriculture to provide small-holdings with financial assistance for unemployed persons.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said that large sums of money had been spent on small-holdings, and the only result had been that the number of small-holdings was steadily diminishing, although the acreage of small-holdings had not decreased half as fast. The Minister of Agriculture was obviously not the right person to bring in this clause. It was nothing to do with him. It was nothing to do with agriculture. If anything, it would do harm to agriculture, because it would bring into the small-holdings business people, subsidized by public money, competing with those small-holders already in business. It was grotesque that the Minister of Agriculture should bring in this Bill; it should have been brought in by the Minister of Labour. It might offer a pleasant alternative to a certain number of unemployed who were drawing the dole. He could not conceive anybody who was unemployed and who could get round the Minister of Agriculture and his officials not going in for one of these small-holdings, because he would get a pleasant country seat for nothing. (Laughter.)

It did not matter, under the Bill, whether the unemployed person knew anything about farming or not. It was a waste of public money to place an individual in one of these small-holdings unless the Minister was quite satisfied that the person intended to work the holding properly. The Minister was putting the cart before the horse. (Hear, hear). If the right hon. gentleman had announced that he had a great scheme to make farming pay, and to enable the small-holder to make a decent living on what he produced, there might have been something in spending this money, but it was notorious that, in many localities at present, small-holders could not pay their way. And yet 90 per cent. of these small-holders were experienced men. To add to the number of these people might be an excellent way of trying to fulfil election promises, but it was not going to be of real benefit to the people concerned unless the Government intended to spoon-feed them by giving much greater allowances than were laid down in the Bill. The proposals in the clause were pure insanity. (Hear, hear).

DUAL CONTROL

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLIFTON BROWN (Newbury, U.) asked whether the Minister proposed that there should be dual control between his officials and the staff of the county councils. Also, did the right hon. gentleman propose to force agricultural labourers either to take small-holdings or to remain unemployed?

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) did not believe that there was anything like such a demand as had been suggested in the industrial areas for the produce of these market gardens. The clause, be maintained, would be a very small contribution to the unemployment problem.

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) also opposed the clause, because, he said, it was an unlimited experiment. It was vital that there should be some limit to the number of persons to be put on these holdings. The clause would give the Government a blank cheque. The Minister had frequently expressed his good intentions. Well, they were told that the road to a certain place was paved with good intentions—(laughter)—and they did not know where this scheme was going to lead them. They did not want the smallholder to have nothing more to rely on than the good intentions of the Minister. (Hear, hear.) It was a mockery to tell the unemployed that this scheme would enable them to live much better than they could on the dole.

To pass a clause with no time limit, no money limit, and no limit of the persons concerned was a sort of rollicking finance which might appeal to Mr. Lloyd George and to the supporters of the Government, but it was really Micawber-like finance—"damn the consequences" finance. (Laughter and cheers.) He had seen a very able statement in *The Times* by Sir Kingsley Wood as to the different sums to which the present Ministry were already committed under various Bills. This Bill was only put down at a paltry £6,000,000, but this clause alone might cost £100,000,000! The public had no idea of what the cost might be, and, at any rate, the House of Commons should be given an opportunity of reviewing the operation of the clause after a few years.

A NEW DEPARTMENT

LORD WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) asked what arrangements the Minister proposed to make to carry out the clause. Was he going to set up a new Department, with many more officials? The clause was spending public money in setting up a subsidized class of small-holders, who would prejudice those struggling small-holders and small farmers who already existed. It did nothing to solve the agricultural problem. It was no use trying to settle more men on the land until conditions had been produced under which a decent livelihood could be earned. The clause was mere electioneering for town consumption. (Hear, hear.)

DR. ADDISON, Minister of Agriculture (Swindon), declared that the discussion showed that whatever the Government proposed was, in the eyes of Unionist members, wrong. Hon. members seemed possessed with the idea that the Ministry was going to do all sorts of silly things, and put all sorts of unsuitable people on the land. These discussions had amply justified the proposals of the Government. Sir B. Peto seemed to think that the Minister of Agriculture would be a sort of vacant chair in the House of Commons. He (Dr. Addison) prophesied that whoever was the Minister of Agriculture would be on the carpet every Monday. There would be plenty of opportunity for review.

SIR B. PETO.—You cannot reverse this Bill at question time. (Hear, hear.)

DR. ADDISON said that, as to financial assistance for small-holders, if they wished to end they must provide the means. (SIR B. PETO.—"How much?") If suitable and good men were out of work, with no hope of making good, they must be given a fair chance of doing it.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY.—Why not let the county councils do it?

DR. ADDISON.—Anyone can play the game of the ostrich. (Laughter.) The fact is that at present there is an insignificant amount of provision being made by the county councils. I am making no attack on them. There are two or three who are fairly active.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY.—Give them the money!

DR. ADDISON.—The right hon. gentleman has had some experience of administration, and if I had come to the House of Commons and said that we would get somebody else to do a job for us and pay them the cost, whatever it was, he would have been the first to condemn us. (Ministerial cheers.) In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman said there was abundant room for success if the scheme was well and carefully directed. A survey of the land and of the requirements of the different types of holdings was now going on.

The clause was carried by 25 votes to 13.

Clause 7 was also carried, and the Committee adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

SCOTTISH LAND BILL

PROGRESS IN COMMITTEE

The Scottish Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday resumed consideration of the Bill introduced by the Government to amend the Scottish Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings Acts.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Kelvingrove, U.) moved to omit a subsection of Clause 8, which provides that the occupation by a landlord of a holding being his only landed estate, for the purpose of personally residing thereon, should not be deemed to be a "reasonable purpose" in respect of which the Land Court may authorrize resumption of a holding. He suggested that the matter was one which should be left to the discretion of the Land Court.

MR. T. JOHNSTON (Under-Secretary for Scotland) said the object of the clause was to give a small landholder absolute security of tenure. Without this protection a tenant who might have invested the whole of his life savings in his holding ran the risk of being turned out of it merely because the holding had been purchased over his head. If the Land Court were left with absolute discretion to deal with such cases security of tenure would be gone.

After considerable discussion, the LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. Craigie Aitchison) agreed that the clause as it stood was not free from ambiguity, and Mr. JOHNSTON undertook to consider before the Report stage whether an improved form of words could be devised.

The amendment was rejected by 19 votes to nine.

The Committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

MINISTERS' POWERS

VIEWS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

The Select Committee on Powers of Ministers of the Crown met yesterday afternoon in the Lord Chairman's room in the House of Lords, when evidence was given on behalf of the Association of Municipal Corporations by Mr. W. J. Board, Town Clerk of Nottingham and chairman of the Law Committee of the Association, and Sir William Hart, Town Clerk of Sheffield. Lord Donoughmore presided.

In a memorandum of evidence submitted to the Committee it was stated that the great variety and complexity of the questions dealt with by Parliamentary legislation made it impossible that subsidiary and consequential matters could be provided for directly in statutory enactment. Parliament had not the requisite time at its disposal and the statutes could not effectively be burdened with the great extension in length that would be needed. In these circumstances it had been suggested that the gap should be made up by process of law, the Courts being asked to apply general principles contained in the statute in particular cases or there should be an authority given for what had come to be known as administrative departmental action. The Courts were not competent to discharge this duty for two reasons: they had not the requisite machinery for formulating rules and orders for filling in the details in the framework of the statute; and legal process was costly, dilatory, and uncertain. It would therefore appear that the only practicable way of meeting the difficulty was by the means adopted by Parliament, of conferring upon the Minister whose Department was chiefly concerned with the administration of the statute the duty of making orders and regulations for securing its efficient administration, or for settling disputes which might arise in relation thereto. The increasing frequency with which this procedure was adopted testified to its general efficiency, and the Association desired to support its continuance as the only practical system, with such amendments as experience had shown to be desirable.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

With regard to the powers conferred by certain statutes which enabled a Minister to settle differences between individuals and bodies arising out of the provisions of those statutes, the Association would not support the suggestion that special tribunals should be appointed to whom such questions should be submitted for final decision. They would, however, recommend that if any person interested so desired there should be a formal hearing at which all persons interested should be entitled to be represented. They did not consider that any special advantage would accrue from the publication of the grounds for the decision when made. It was more desirable that a final decision should be reached after investigation by a trained tribunal than that there should be prolonged litigation to which the publication of reasoning would certainly tend. In his experience of Ministries there had been no sign of despotism or bureaucracy.

SIR JOHN WITHERS suggested that it would be better if a decision of a Minister was conveyed in a formal document stating the grounds of the decision. The witnesses said they did not see what advantage would result and that the effect would be the same.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., asked if it was not essential that an inquiry should be in public to ensure against a corrupt or perverse judgment. Mr. BROWN said he accepted that as a general principle. He would not agree that it was desirable that the reasons for decisions should be made known or that a decision was more likely to be carefully and impartially given if it was known that the reasons would be subject to scrutiny.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' HOURS

CONDITIONS IN HAIRDRESSING TRADE

Giving evidence yesterday at the House of Commons before the Select Committee which is inquiring into the hours of shop assistants, Mr. G. A. Foan, superintendent of the Hairdressers' Parliamentary Committee, Limited, said that the best time for a hair-cut or a shave was in the afternoon, preferably on Mondays or Tuesdays.

He told Mr. P. M. OLIVER (Blackley, L.), a member of the Committee, that the rush hours were between 6 and 8 o'clock on Friday and Saturday nights. The hours of work varied from 48 to 54 a week, those figures being however an average, as in the worst cases the hours rose to 58 a week.

Mr. Foan also said that they were not opposed to any limitation of hours, providing it did not upset the existing legislation on early closing. They were always doing their utmost to shorten hours of labour and to improve conditions. A 48-hour week could be adopted in principle, but it would not operate in the same way in all shops. In the West End it would automatically be adopted because it was observed now, but in the suburban and artisan shops they would have to work out some spread-over system.

Mr. Solomon Stephens (Plymouth), giving evidence on behalf of the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners, and Caterers, said that he would be very sorry to see the hours of business lengthened. Distribution was more expensive than the productive part of the business. He had never heard of any agitation among the assistants for a legal restriction to 48 hours a week, and he was convinced that a further curtailment of hours would lead eventually to an increase in cost.

The Committee adjourned until next Wednesday.

KEIGHLEY MURDER CHARGE

TRIAL OPENED AT ASSIZES

The trial opened at Leeds Assizes yesterday, before Mr. Justice Talbot, of FRED GILL, 26, an unemployed electric motor driver, of Providence-place, Keighley, on a charge of the wilful murder at Keighley, between July 25 and 26, of Oliver Preston, an elderly moneylender.

Mr. C. F. Lowenthal, K.C., and Mr. Arthur Henderson, jun., prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Ralph Cleworth was for the defence.

Mr. Lowenthal said that there was no question that on the evening of July 25 Oliver Preston was attacked in his office in the back room on the first floor of the premises known as Station Buildings, and received dreadful injuries which resulted in his death. There was no question, said counsel, that robbery was the motive. The case against Gill was largely, if not entirely, based upon circumstantial evidence, but it was, in his opinion, more complete and satisfactory than direct evidence.

On July 24 Mr. Preston drew £80 from the bank in £1 notes, and next day was known to have had a bundle of them upon him. Gill had been working on an average three days a week on wages averaging, with unemployment pay, 27s. 6d. He had been in arrear with his rent since April, and had promised to pay out of a holiday club to which he falsely said he belonged.

Keighley's annual holiday week began on July 26, and Gill had arranged with a Miss Rickaby, with whom he was keeping company, that they should go away for the week to Whitehaven. Gill made an unsuccessful attempt to borrow £10 from a man named Greenwood, and on July 18 he received a letter from a solicitor demanding repayment of £3 12s. owing to Preston. On July 20 Gill attempted to borrow £10 from a Bradford moneylender, saying that he was in urgent need of money. Immediately after the murder he was spending money freely, wholly inconsistent with his position in life.

On the afternoon of July 25 Gill met a man on the landing outside Preston's office, and told him he was going to borrow £10 if he could, and would pay £20 for it for a fortnight. Gill went into the office, and, on coming out, said, "I have to see him at 10 to-morrow morning." Gill, said counsel, certainly never saw Oliver Preston the next morning, for on the evening before Preston was lying battered in the office, waiting for his death, which took place on July 28, without his regaining consciousness. The case for the Crown was that Gill returned shortly after 6 o'clock that night and battered the old man on the head when he was sitting in a chair with his back to the door with an iron bar that Gill had been seen to pick up at the works where he was employed. On the evening of the 25th Gill, who in the afternoon had no money, spent £15, and the next day went with Miss Rickaby to Whitehaven. When arrested Gill said that he had saved £17 during the year, having kept it in a drawer. He had over £16 on him when arrested. The clothes and boots he was wearing on July 25 were found to be stained with human blood.

The trial was adjourned until this morning.

MAJOR KENWORTHY ON TRIAL

CHARGES OF FRAUD

ALLEGED "SHARE-PUSHING" OPERATIONS

The trial opened before Mr. Justice Branson, at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday, of Major Reginald Watson Kenworthy, formerly a well-known air pilot, who, after several hearings at Steyning Petty Sessions, was committed on conspiracy charges concerning alleged share transactions and involving thousands of pounds.

Four other persons, thought to be Americans, were stated during the police-court hearing to have been concerned with Kenworthy. Their names appeared in the calendar as:—RICHARD CHARLES GUEST, GEORGE ISADORE SHERMAN, EARL HENRY SEAY, and JOHN FRITZ FIGEL, or BAKER, but they were not present. It was stated during the police-court hearing that they were believed to be in America.

Since the original charge of conspiring with four other persons to obtain by "false pretences and subtle devices" sums amounting to £12,816 from Mrs. Janet Mabel de Selincourt, wife of the author, of Sand Pit, Thakeham, Sussex, further charges have arisen, and yesterday Kenworthy appeared on seven counts. The charges were of "conspiring and confederating with four other men by false pretences and other subtle devices" to obtain from Mrs. de Selincourt and others money and valuable securities with intent to defraud.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. Waldo Briggs appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; and Mr. St. John Hutchinson for the defence.

A constable was directed to call the names of Guest, Sherman, Seay, and Figel (or Baker), but there was no answer.

The Clerk said that there was also an indictment against Major Kenworthy for an offence under the Registration of Business Names Act, and to this Major Kenworthy pleaded "Not Guilty," as well as to the other charges.

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett said that the case for the Crown was that a firm was formed at the end of January or the beginning of February last of which the members were Kenworthy and the four others. That firm was first of all founded for the purpose, so it was said, of issuing a financial publication, but the prosecution said that what that firm really was was a share-pushing firm—a firm founded for the purpose of putting on to the public, or any members of the public who could be induced to buy, shares which were either quite useless or almost useless. In the carrying out of that fraud Kenworthy was alleged to have played a criminal part. A banking account in the name of Reg. W. Kenworthy was opened. The only man known to the bank was Kenworthy, and the only signature the bank would honour was his.

"GROUND BAIT"

The prosecution alleged that the firm circularized members of the public with *bona-fide* reports on the general position of the Stock Exchange and stock markets for the purpose of getting into touch with those members of the public, and for no other purpose. Mrs. de Selincourt, said counsel, received a letter from Kenworthy's company, in which it was said that they had bought and sold some shares for her, and that they were glad to say they had been able to make a profit of £11 1s. Mrs. de Selincourt had given no instructions to buy or sell shares, but as a cheque for £11 1s. was sent, she thought it was a real transaction. Counsel suggested that this was "ground bait." Kenworthy and Co., he alleged, had purchased for 3s. 6d. each a large block of shares in Anglo-Colonial Territories, Limited, to start with, and sold 1,000 of these to Mrs. de Selincourt at 27s. 6d. each. "As a matter of fact," said counsel, the shares were not quoted on the Stock Exchange, and, in fact, as Mrs. de Selincourt found afterwards, were quite unsaleable at any price."

Kenworthy went to the police and made a statement, in which he declared that he was absolutely ignorant of the nature of the business, that he had lent his name to cover what he believed to be an honest business in dealing in stocks and shares, that he had been advised by a solicitor that such a business was quite lawful—the business of buying and selling stocks and shares on the deferred payment system—and that when he had asked about things he was told to mind his own business.

MRS. DE SELINCOURT'S EVIDENCE

Mrs. de Selincourt then gave evidence of her dealings with Kenworthy and Co., beginning in April last, and said that after she had sent a cheque closing her account with them a man named Seay called on her and suggested that she could sell 2,500 of her Imperial Chemical Deferred and buy 1,000 Anglo-Colonial Territories at 27s. 6d. a share. This she did, believing the story of new discoveries and the report, and that the shares were quoted on the Stock Exchange. Subsequently Baker told her that Anglo-Colonials had risen to 30s., at which price she arranged to buy another 5,500 shares, selling her Imperial Chemical Ordinary with which to pay for them. She also sold 2,700 Imperial Chemical Preferred and 1,300 Deferred. About June 24 she began to get anxious about her shares and wrote to the company, who, in reply, told her there was no need for her to worry. She continued to press them, and finally discovered that the company's offices were closed.

Cross-examined by Mr. ST. JOHN HUTCHINSON, she said that she never saw Kenworthy.

The Rev. William Russell Fox, of Bournemouth, said that a man named Baker, who had an American accent and described himself as Mr. Kenworthy's secretary, called on him and said that information had reached Mr. Kenworthy that a new vein of copper had been found on the estates of Anglo-Colonial Territories. The information, he added, was being kept quiet for the time being. Baker's visit followed the receipt of a circular from Arthur Robert Kenworthy and Co. regarding the purchase of shares on the instalment system. Mr. Fox said that he asked for a banker's reference and was shown one with which he was satisfied. On the suggestion of Baker he parted with certain shares he possessed for £2,285 13s., and bought 1,900 Anglo-Colonials, for which he was charged £2,777 10s. 6d. Eventually he found that the offices of the company had been closed.

In cross-examination, Mr. Fox said that never from first to last had he seen Mr. Kenworthy.

Mrs. Annie Louise Parker, a widow, of Cardiff, gave similar evidence to that of Mr. Fox, and also said that she had not seen Major Kenworthy till the police-court proceedings.

M.P.'S DISCLAIMER

Charles Avon, a clerk employed at Bristol, and living at Frome, Somerset, said that he received a weekly market review from "Kenworthy and Co.," and subsequently a man giving the name of Rossi called on him with a letter of recommendation signed "R. Kenworthy." He said that Mr. Kenworthy had inside information that Anglo-Colonial shares would go up 6s. in the next few weeks, and that then they intended to sell and make a good profit. "I demurred for a while," said Mr. Avon, "and he said, 'You know Commander Kenworthy of the House of Commons; he is our leading man.'"

Sir Henry Curtis Bennett.—It is quite needless to say Commander Kenworthy has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Avon said that, believing the man, he sold certain shares and bought Anglo-Colonials. A letter he wrote to "Kenworthy and Co." at Adelaide House, London Bridge, brought no reply. Another was returned from the Dead Letter Office, and Commander Kenworthy, M.P., wrote to him that he knew nothing about the matter at all, and advised him to put it into the hands of solicitors.

Miss Florence Alice Stanley, of Dulwich, a shorthand-typist who for a time worked for the company, said, in cross-examination, that Major Kenworthy was concerned with matters of routine in the office. He could not hear on the telephone, and she dealt with his private calls. Once Sherman, on Guest's instruction, asked her to hide something from Mr. Kenworthy. That was one of the reasons why she left. It was a letter on another firm's notepaper concerning shares.

Miss Gladys Newton, of Acton, a stenographer also employed by the company, stated that on the instructions of Sherman all papers bearing the name of Kenworthy were destroyed. All the staff were present at the time.

Miss Newton, cross-examined, said that Sherman was there, but Kenworthy and Guest were not. Guest and Sherman were the leading people in the business. Mr. Kenworthy was not looked upon in the office as of very much account.

Mr. Herbert James Cathay, of Peckham, said he was chairman of the directors of Anglo-Colonial Territories, Limited, which was registered in 1891. He identified certificates of the transfer of between 18,000 and 19,000 shares in the company to George Sherman, who bought them for 3s. 6d. each. No report was issued by the company of the striking of a new vein of copper.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

THE L.C.C. ELECTION

SIR K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN AND TWO MAIN ISSUES

Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, M.P., presiding at a meeting of the London Municipal Society Council last evening, said that the L.C.C. election on Thursday, March 5 next, was of deep importance to London. At no previous election had the issues been more serious.

Two main questions were presented to the 2,000,000 electors in London:—First, whether the rigid economy, combined with efficiency, which had been the policy of the Municipal Reform Party since 1907, was to be continued, or whether the profligate policy of "Poplarism" was to be applied to the whole of London, which would happen if the Labour-Socialist Party succeeded in capturing the majority on the London County Council. Secondly, the efficient and progressive administration of public services by the London County Council was a model for the whole world. If the reckless policy of the Labour-Socialist Party prevailed at the polls next March there could be no doubt that those magnificent services—health, parks and open spaces, education, and fire brigade—would be neglected or impaired. The Labour-Socialist majority would expend their energy in promoting wild-cat schemes of municipal trading in order to establish "Socialism by the back door."

As regards Poor Law administration, the gigantic task of taking over that great service had now been completed. The Municipal Reform Party on the L.C.C. were determined to make public assistance the means of true reform. The old guardians' policy of merely relieving the destitute and treating the sick poor was not sufficient. What the Municipal Reform Party were aiming at was not merely relief but cure. Already great reforms had been effected in the nursing service, in the establishment of convalescent hospitals, and in the training and instruction of unemployed able-bodied men in order to set them on their feet again.

Nearly 100 Municipal Reform candidates have been adopted for the L.C.C. election. There are some 2,000,000 electors on the local government registers of the 61 divisions. Sir Robert Horne will open the campaign by addressing a meeting at Westminster on January 29, and Lord Hailsham will speak at the Cannon Street Hotel on the eve of the election. Among the Municipal Reformers who are retiring from the L.C.C. are Lord Falmouth, Lady Lawrence, Mrs. Dunn-Gardner, Mrs. Elliot, and Mr. William Hunt. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore-Brabazon, Lady Cadman, and Lord Sandon are among the new candidates.

THE SALE ROOM

OLD ENGLISH SILVER

Some exceptionally choice pieces of old English silver of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the property of a gentleman and from various sources, totalled £7,964 at Christie's yesterday. The most precious piece of all was an Elizabethan tazza, with saucer-shaped bowl, chased in the centre with a profile portrait of a lady on a matted ground, and the sides engraved with bands of scroll and strapwork; 4¾in. high by 5⅞in. diameter, the date 1572, and the weight 9¾oz.; this was sold "all at" for £860 (Grant).

Other high prices were:—A James II. monteith, 11in. diam., 1686, 34oz. 16dwt., at 370s. per ounce, brought £645 16s. (Mallett); a Commonwealth goblet, 6¼in. high, 1654, 10oz. 19dwt., at 340s., £186 3s. (Crichton); a William and Mary tankard, inscribed "The Gift of Mr. Phillip Winsheare to Palgrave Winsheare his Grand Child, 1691," 7¼in. high, by E. Mangy, Hull, 1680, 23oz. 9dwt., at 300s.—£351 15s. (Parkes); a William III. cup and cover, 10in. high, by I. Dighton, 1698, 43oz. 3dwt., at 95s.—£204 19s. 3d. (Teel); a pair of sauce-boats, with the arms of Rudge impaling Reynardson, by P. Larnerie, 1729, 24oz. 12dwt., at 290s.—£363 19s. (S. J. Phillips); a set of three plain casters, by P. Larnerie, 1738, 36½oz., at 200s.—£367 10s. (Stern); a Charles I. beaker, 3¼in. high, 1640, 4oz. 2dwt., at 750s.—£153 15s. (Harman); a George I. beer-jug, 7¼in. high, by John Gibbons, 1725, 25½oz., at 180s.—£227 5s. (Saul); a Charles II. plain tankard, with the arms of Willoughby of Wollaton, 1671, 21oz. 12dwt., at 200s.—£216 6s. (Wavell); and a William and Mary silver-gilt porringer and cover, with the arms of Musgrave impaling Mackenzie, 8in. high, 6¼in. diam., 1688, 32oz. 2dwt., at 370s.—£593 17s. (Clies).

A DE LOUTHERBOURG PICTURE

At Sotheby's yesterday Mr. H. A. Tipping's example of P. J. De Loutherbourg, "A Midsummer's Afternoon, with a Methodist Preacher," 37in. by 49in., signed and dated, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1777 and at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, 1928, brought £640—an exceptionally high and probably a record price for a work by this artist. It was purchased by Messrs. Colnaghi, who also gave £760 for a parcel of landscape drawings by artists of different schools, Italian, Dutch, and English. A picture catalogued as by Mateys of the Virgin and Child with landscape beyond, on panel, 16¼in. by 13¼in., fetched £100 (Hoogendijk).

The sale of the late Lord Birkenhead's library by Messrs. Hampton and Sons was continued at 32, Grosvenor-gardens yesterday. A set of Charles Lever's novels, some first editions, uniformly bound in light calf, 22 volumes, brought 20½ guineas (Harvey); a similar set of W. J. Locke's novels, in red morocco, 33 volumes—22 guineas (Halford); a set of the Loeb classics, as issued, 228 volumes—£70 (Dobell); Lucretius, "De Rerum Natura," Verona, 1486—52 guineas (Goldschmidt); and a copy of the 1831 edition of Boswell's "Life" of Dr. Johnson, with marks of frequent usage by the late owner—22 guineas (Francis). The sale will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

JEWELS, SILVER, AND FURNITURE

The most important lots among the jewels included a diamond necklace, which sold for £780 (Tarling); two single-row pearl necklets with diamond snaps—£470 (Stead); an emerald and diamond cluster ring—£385 (Bull); a pearl and diamond necklet—£340; a diamond tiara—£245 (both bought by Stead); and an emerald half-hoop ring—£145. In the silver sale, Mr. S. J. Phillips paid £400 for an early seventeenth-century gilt pineapple cup weighing 30½oz. A pair of Queen Anne 1710 octagonal-base candlesticks, 25½oz., made £79 2s. (M. Freeman); a pair of Queen Anne 1704 circular trencher salts, weighing 4½oz., at 262s. 6d. an ounce—£59 1s. 3d. (Castle); and a set of four George III. oblong entrée dishes, 22oz., at 11s. an ounce—£125 8s. (Freeman). Among the furniture, &c., a Hepplewhite carved settee and three chairs sold for £740 (Botibol); an Aubusson carpet—£110 (Bernard); and a panel of *gros point* and *petit point* needlework—£78 (M. Harris).

RARE OLD BOOKS

Messrs. Hodgson's sale on Friday consisted chiefly of sixteenth and seventeenth century books from an old county library, mostly in the original calf or vellum. Among them were:—Increase Mather, "The First Principles of New England," 1675, Cambridge (Mass.)—£148; and "A Discourse Concerning the Subject of Baptisme," 1675—£118 (both first editions from the same press—that of Samuel Green—and both bought by Stevens); F. Nicholson, "Journal of an Expedition," 1711, a very rare pamphlet—£172 (Quaritch); R. Recorde, "The Pathway to Knowledge," 1551—£41 (Brick Row Bookshop, New York); R. Ascham, "The Scholemaster," 1570 (Barnard); A. Pope, "Works," 1736, in five volumes, with presentation inscription by the author—£80 (Spencer); L. Sterne, "Tristram Shandy," York, 1760, first edition of the first two volumes—£100 (Quaritch); and a series of 58 autograph letters from Mrs. H. L. Piozzi to Samuel Lysons, extending over a period of 36 years, 1784-1820, with references to "dear" Doctor Johnson and others—£94 (Fleming). The two days' sale totalled £5,700.

A set of four Louis XV. tortoiseshell snuff-boxes, inlaid with hunting and other sporting scenes, with gold piqué and mother-of-pearl, sold for 75 guineas, in Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's sale of works of art on Friday; the total amount realized being £1,644. The same firm also sold on Friday Baxter and Le Blond colour-prints from various sources. Among the chief lots, £58 (Goslet) was paid for a fine impression of the Launch of the Trafalgar; "Butterflies"—£50 (Bush); and the Coronation of Queen Victoria, and the Opening of Parliament, a pair, went for £48 (L. Smith).

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's sale of the contents of Sidholme, Sidmouth, South Devon, yesterday—the second day—consisted chiefly of pictures. Among them were Francois Boucher, "Lovers Overlooked," and "Shepherd and Shepherdess," a pair which sold for 1,150 guineas; H. Rigaud, a portrait group of the artist and his family, signed and dated 1699—475 guineas; Jean Baptiste, a group of flowers in a vase—375 guineas; and Richard Willson, a shepherdess with a dog—160 guineas.

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Obituary

ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD POORE

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AT HOME AND ABROAD

Admiral Sir Richard Poore, whose death at the age of 77 is announced on another page, was an officer of high character and distinguished record, who attached himself to no school of naval opinion, never shirked responsibility, and thought only of the good of the Service. He saw much fighting in the East and Middle East early in his career, and afterwards held important flag commands. He was little known outside the Navy, except in his own county of Wilts, where he was a deputy lieutenant and a magistrate. He was the head of an ancient family which has been seated in Wiltshire for many generations. From this line descended John Methuen Poore, Sheriff of Wiltshire, who was created a baronet in 1795. Sir Richard succeeded his father as fourth baronet in 1893, when he was a captain in the Navy.

Born on July 7, 1853, Poore entered the Service in December, 1866. A very energetic young officer, he showed his fighting quality on several occasions. As sub-lieutenant of the Philomel, he was landed with the Naval Brigade in the operations in the Straits of Malacca, 1875-76, and was attached to Brigadier-General Ross's Larut Field Force, gaining special commendation for bravery in saving a body of troops from a Malay ambush. For this service he was promoted to lieutenant and received the Perak medal and clasp. He was in the Invincible, flagship of Sir Beauchamp Seymour, at the bombardment of Alexandria in July, 1882, and was one of the party of volunteers who landed at Fort Mex and destroyed with gun-cotton two big guns and spiked six others. He assisted Captain (afterwards Lord) Fisher in improvising the armoured train. In temporary command of the old gunboat Decoy in the next month he conveyed to El Arish Colonel (afterwards Sir) Charles Warren, who was engaged in investigating the disappearance of Professor Palmer and his companions, afterwards found to have been murdered by the Beduin. The gunboat, crippled and short of coal drifted for several days, eventually with great difficulty making Famagusta, where she filled up and proceeded to Malta.

Returning to Egypt, Poore continued to serve throughout the war. In March, 1884, he accompanied Captain More Molyneux, of the Invincible, in a through survey of the Nile from Assuan to Wady Halfa, which proved of great value during the expedition for the relief of Gordon. In this operation, with Lord Charles Beresford's Naval Brigade, Poore rendered conspicuous service. He was given command of the gunboat Nassif Kheir, which by enormous exertions ascended the Nile, climbing the cataracts with a falling river and the thermometer often standing at 105deg. In these Egyptian experiences Poore left a record of his meeting with Kitchener, then a major, and of how the future field-marshal, clad in Arab garb, danced a *pas seul* on his quarter-deck, and then in a corner, on his haunches, sat crooning an Arab song, to the amazement of the bluejackets. Ultimately, after steaming through many miles of rapids, studded with rocks and obstructions, the Nassif Kheir reached Dongola, where her arrival immensely impressed the native population. For three months Poore was engaged in running detachments and stores from between the head of the Third Cataract and Korti. He was with the naval forces which accompanied Sir Herbert Stewart's column in the march across the Bayuda Desert to Gubat, where news was received of the fall of Khartoum. At the close of these arduous operations he was promoted to commander, and came home invalided, suffering from fever and dysentery.

At Alexandria he had met his future wife, Ida Margaret, daughter of Dr. Charles Graves, Bishop of Limerick, he married her in London on September 14, 1885. Years afterwards Lady Poore published some delightful books, "Recollections of an Admiral's Wife," "An Admiral's Wife in the Making," and "Harbour Lights." In one of them she revealed in an amusing fashion the small degree in which private affairs even so important as marriage were allowed to interfere with Service considerations. Commander Poore had been instructed by that excellent but autocratic officer, Commodore O'Brien Fitz-Roy, to proceed with him in the Training Squadron, and he joined on the day after his wedding, and cruised to the West Indies, the Mediterranean and again to the West Indies. After t[illegible] long service in the desert and across [illegible] oceans he obtained the rest which he needed on his appointment as commander in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. He had come under the favourable notice of Queen Victoria, and after three years in this employment was automatically promoted to captain. He then spent some months on the Continent, learning French and Italian. Appointed to the Apollo for the manoeuvres of 1892, a misfortune befell him. The Naiad, with the Apollo in her wake, was following the Forth round the Skelligs in a fog, and while the leader got clear the ships astern came upon the rocks. Poore displayed both coolness and good judgment in avoiding the Naiad, which he might have rammed, but at the subsequent Court-martial both the captains were "admonished." Then happened what is not unknown in the Navy. The ship's company of the Apollo gave their captain a sort of testimonial of confidence, which they communicated to the Press.

Captain Poore afterwards commanded the Tourmaline, corvette, on the North America and West Indies Station, and the Hawke in the Mediterranean, when Sir John Hopkins was Commander-in-Chief. He was charged with the evacuation of the Greek forces from Platania Bay, Crete. Next he was appointed to the Illustrious, newly completed, in the same sea, and on his return was made Captain of the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, and flag-captain to Sir Henry Fairfax, Commander-in-Chief. After attending upon King Edward as Naval Aide-de-Camp at his Coronation, and serving as *attaché* to Admiral Gervais, who represented the French Navy, he was appointed to the Jupiter in the Channel Squadron, but after a few months was promoted to flag rank, and flew his flag for the first time in the Ramillies in the naval manoeuvres of 1904. In the following November he was appointed rear-admiral in the Mediterranean, and remained there for a year.

Promoted to vice-admiral on March 1, 1907, Sir Richard became Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station in February, 1908. There he was very popular and worked in complete harmony with that fine officer, Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, Governor of New South Wales. The Commander-in-Chief had never taken any part in the agitated discussions which had arisen over the Dreadnought policy, but he had no doubt of its wisdom, and on that matter said, at a meeting at the Royal Exchange, Sydney, that he was not in sympathy with Lord Charles Beresford, greatly as he esteemed that officer. He told his hearers that the Empire was linked by the seas and not divided by them. Everything therefore depended upon our command of the seas, which again depended upon our main fleets. The menacing dangers of the time would require the most strenuous efforts during the next four or five years. Germany was making enormous strides, and we could not pause in striving towards preparedness, though he said it was idle and illogical to blame any country for competing with us. During his period of command in Australia Admiral Poore was created K.C.B. He struck his flag on relief in December, 1910, and was promoted to full admiral in July, 1911. His last command, to which he was appointed in the next month, was at the Nore, and he held it until December 31, 1914, being succeeded by Sir George Callaghan.

The Admiral retired in 1917. His seniority and service merited promotion to Admiral of the Fleet, but he had been ruled out by the introduction of a new qualification, that of either having commanded the Channel Fleet or being First Sea Lord. The late Sir Hedworth Meux, with the best intentions, even brought the matter of Sir Richard's promotion before the House of Commons. He had an only son, Roger Poore, a promising young naval officer, who, owing to a certain migraine which affected his eyesight at sea, left the Service, and, obtaining a commission in the Royal Field Artillery, was killed in action in 1915. Sir Richard is succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew, Edward, born in 1894, who settled in Argentina, married, in 1922, Señorita Amelia Guliemoni, and has two daughters.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR ARTHUR YORKE

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir (Horatio) Arthur Yorke, C.B., late R.E., who died yesterday at his home in Elm Park-gardens, S.W., at the age of 81, was before the War chief railway inspector to the Board of Trade. His name was familiar to the public by his careful and detailed reports on railway accidents.

Born on June 3, 1848, he was the fourth son of the Venerable the Hon. H. R. Yorke, Archdeacon of Hunts, and brother of the fourth Earl of Hardwicke, and his mother was the daughter of General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bt. From Cheam School he went to Charterhouse, and passed first for Sandhurst in 1865. In the following year he passed first for Woolwich, and passed out second for the Royal Engineers. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving a brevet majority.

In 1891 he was appointed an inspector of railways by the Board of Trade, and was promoted to be chief inspecting officer in 1900. He retired in 1913, and was knighted. He was made C.B. in 1904. Sir Arthur Yorke was a British delegate to the international railway congresses at Washington in 1905 and Berne in 1910, and at the international navigation congress at Philadelphia in 1912. He was a director of the Great Western Railway, and was formerly a director of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. He married in 1893 Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. Anthony Garstin, rector of Redmile, Leicestershire.

The funeral service will be at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

SIR HENRY GRAHAM

A correspondent writes:—

A keen sense of personal loss will be awakened in the hearts of many on hearing of the death of Henry Graham, announced in *The Times* of Monday. One ought not, perhaps, to regret the passing of a man at the age of 88, who has left us full of years of honour, surrounded by those he loved, for surely we may feel that "nothing is here for tears . . . nothing but well and fair." Henry Graham's was one of those rare natures which inspired in quite an unusual degree confidence and affection, for he was what might be called a universal trustee, and throughout his long life, no one ever claimed his sympathy and help in vain.

Though blessed with a gay wit and a very keen sense of humour, he never seemed to harbour an unkind thought, or say an ill-natured word, and of how many, or rather of how *few*, can this be said with so much truth? He had the wisdom to keep touch in almost contemporary friendship with the younger generation, and was never happier then when surrounded by his children and grandchildren and their friends, with whom he was immensely popular. To many the end of the long road is very lonely and beset by embittering experiences, but he was one of those of whom it might be said that he had been young for a very, very long time, and oftenest walked with his hand in that of youth.

His musical gifts were very unusual; had he met a Gilbert in early life he might easily have been a Sullivan, or indeed *vice versa*; and those who gathered round him for his last big birthday party will never forget the music and the laughter of that evening, his rendering of a complete mock Italian opera, or the rhythm of the song of the little Circus Rider as she "galloped all round the arena." Neither will more serious musicians cease to be disturbed in their minds by his frivolous setting of Schumann's most romantic "Novelette." Reading was the solace of his later years, and when interrupted in this pursuit by a long spell of complete blindness, ending in a crucial operation and triumphant recovery, he cheerfully set himself to learn Braille, sublimating his trial by sympathetic practical preoccupation in helping other fellow-sufferers.

Of Henry Graham's public work as Clerk of the Parliaments through many years in the House of Lords, shared devotedly in its lighter aspects and social obligations by his wife, others will testify, but those who have loved him for his goodness and his wit, and honoured him for his courage in suffering and ready sympathy for others, will remember him with lasting affection in their hearts, and associate with him there the motto of the Grahams, "Ne Oublie."

MRS. WILLIAM PERROTT

Sir Henry Newbolt writes:—

Many memories will be stirred by the announcement of the death of Mrs. William Perrott, published in *The Times* of December 6. She was Urith, born in 1868, the only daughter of William Coltman, of Lincoln's Inn, and of Blelack and Deskrie, in Aberdeenshire, and granddaughter of Sir Thomas Coltman, the Judge whose distinguished career was cut short by the cholera visitation of 1849. Her mother, Bertha Shore-Smith, was sister-in-law of Arthur Hugh Clough, the poet, and first cousin of Florence Nightingale, whom Urith resembled in more ways than one. Voluntary social service was from early days her absorbing interest. When a very young girl she attached herself to two friends who were working as Queen's Nurses in a poor district of London, and spent her time with them, helping to nurse sick children and to visit old people in their own homes. After years of this work she was instrumental in starting a branch of the Queen's Nurses in Fulham. She also served as honorary secretary of a branch of the Charity Organization Society, as a school manager, as a local representative of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, and later as honorary secretary of the local tuberculosis dispensary and its admirable open-air school. To these and other forms of social service she gave unsparingly of her time, her money, and above all of her abounding vitality and ordered enthusiasm.

Twice only she left the home field. In February, 1899, she married Captain W. H. W. Perrott, R.A., and went with him to India when he rejoined his battery at Jhansi. After his death from illness in the following October—the first month of the South African War—she resumed some of her old activities, till in October, 1903, she made a characteristically rapid decision to go out to South Africa, where her friend Margaret Cornish was organizing a Government Farm School at Lake Chrissie, in the Eastern Transvaal. There for six months she lived in the tiny and remote schoolhouse, giving all her ability, her gaiety, her real affection, and her frank common sense to the education of the children of the small Boer farmers.

In 1924, a year after her mother's death, she left London and settled at Baverstock Manor, in Wiltshire, hoping to spend there some years at least of useful work. But her great strength had already begun to give way, and on December 4, after a long resistance to growing weakness, she left the last visible scene of her devoted and courageous life.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CENTRAL FINANCES OF THE CHURCH

Mr. Bunnell Burton (vice-chairman) presided at a meeting of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England held at the Church House, Westminster, yesterday.

A payment of £50,000 from the Church Assembly Fund to the Church of England Pensions Board in accordance with the provisions of the Clergy Pensions Measure was authorized. It was resolved to recommend that a contribution of £200 towards the expenses of the next Lambeth Conference should be included in the Church Assembly Budget in each of the years 1932 to 1940.

In a report to the Board the General Purposes and Church Electorate Sub-Committee drew attention to the great success which had attended evening meetings of parochial church councillors and electors in urban centres throughout the country. Such meetings had proved of great value in creating interest in the work of the Assembly. A large increase in the use of lantern lectures as a means of educational work in the parishes was also reported. A report from the same sub-committee, recommending that the Central Board of Finance should fill some of the nominated places on its committees with women and should recommend the diocesan boards to move in this direction also, was received.

The statement of accounts of the Church Assembly Fund showed that receipts from the dioceses during the current year amounted to £61,947, as against £60,228 at the corresponding period of last year, the percentage of receipts to apportionments being 42.7, as against 41.5. It was reported that £19,952 had been received during the year in connexion with the Sponsors Scheme for 1930.

It was reported that a conference of secretaries of diocesan boards of finance would be held at Ellinsward, Haywards Heath, from June 13 to 15, 1931.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY

The Rev. W. J. Platt, who has been appointed secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society for West and Central Africa, British East Africa, Madagascar, and Mauritius, is to sail to-morrow from Marseilles *en route* to Mombasa in order to begin his new work. Until recently he was chairman and general superintendent of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in French West Africa, where he had been resident for 14 years. During Mr. Platt's residence in West Africa he was in constant touch with public and missionary authorities. He has also travelled widely through the country and possesses an intimate knowledge of the life and conditions of the African peoples.

Through the generosity of Mr. E. S. Lamplough, the British and Foreign Bible Society has recently acquired for its library a letter by Robert Morrison, who translated the Bible into Chinese and was the pioneer of Protestant Missions in China, written on April 5, 1824. In the course of the letter in reply to an invitation to address a meeting at Hackney he complains:—"I am much harassed with a thousand things, and you London people expect that strangers should gallop from one end of the town to the other after them, at all times."

EALING UNITED MISSION

The following statement regarding the Ealing United Mission has been issued by the Rev. J. J. Summerhayes, rural dean of Ealing; the Rev. T. G. Pollard, president, Free Church Council; the Rev. J. Brown Logie, president, Clerical Conference; and the Rev. C. J. Sharp, vicar of Ealing:—

"On Ealing has fallen the privilege and responsibility of leading the series of missions organized by the London Youth Evangelistic Campaign, and we believe all interested in the spiritual welfare of the young people of London to-day will welcome information of our experience.

"Although nothing sensational in the way of religious revival has been attempted, the results, quietly accomplished, have uplifted the work of our Churches, and will influence the social welfare of our borough in years to come. The young people enthusiastically co-operated in publicity work, and on every hand well-attended united meetings for prayer were held. Then, under the soul-stirring addresses of the Rev. Lionel B. Fletcher, over 800 came forward accepting Christ as their Saviour and Master, well over 80 per cent. of these being under 35 years of age. Striking evidence is being received of lives changed by the mission, and Christian workers, too, have received new fire and vision. To us the results show that youth does respond to the call of Christ, when made in a way that it can understand, and the present would seem to be a day of opportunity.

"We write this letter because we are conscious that God's blessing has rested upon this united effort at Ealing, and we feel that missions organized on similar lines in districts not already covered by the campaign centres would do a real work for the Kingdom of God to-day. The Rev. W. H. Pratt (Nocton-rise, Stratford-road, Watford), secretary of the London Campaign, will gladly give any assistance possible."

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Lord Chancellor has made the following presentations:—The Rev. E. H. Hughes Davies, vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Altrincham, in the Diocese of Chester, to the vicarage of Bridgwater with Chilton, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells; and the Rev. A. L. Thomas, curate of Cleethorpes, in the Diocese of Lincoln, to the rectory of Sutton Bonington, St. Anne, in the Diocese of Southwell.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

Congregational.—The Rev. G. G. Gardiner, of West Bromwich, has accepted an invitation to Stourport; the Rev. J. Hamilton, of Darwen, to Carver Memorial Church, Windermere; the Rev. D. Eurof Walters, of Oswestry, to Tabernacle Welsh Church, Liverpool; the Rev. S. T. Tucker, of Bassingbourn, to Chatteris, Cambs; and the Rev. G. C. Milne, of Aberdeen, to Inverurie. The Rev. L. Brooks, of Harpenden, and the Rev. B. C. Plowright, of Greenfield Church, Bradford, are resigning.

Baptist.—The Rev. J. R. Mitchell, of Great Yarmouth, has accepted an invitation to Zion Church, Chesham; the Rev. E. H. Daniel, of Leeds, to Sutton-in-Craven; the Rev. B. Sockett, of Wollaston, to Winchmore Hill, N.; the Rev. W. M. Scott, of Brynmawr, to Hucknall, Notts; Mr. Ceiriog Rogers, of Bangor College, to Penrallt English Church, Bangor, Carnarvonshire; and Mr. H. J. Harcup, of Spurgeon's College, to the assistant pastorate of Fuller Church, Kettering, with oversight of the branch church in Rockingham-road. The Rev. A. M. Bignell, of Grove Church, Wandsworth, and the Rev. J. H. Hawes, of Ibstock, near Leicester, are resigning.

INDIVIDUALISTS AND HISTORY

SIR CHARLES OMAN ON GREAT PERSONALITIES

Sir Charles Oman, M.P., was the principal speaker at the Hotel Victoria yesterday at the monthly luncheon of the Individualist Bookshop. Dealing with the individual in history, he described himself as a convinced believer in the all-importance of the individual as opposed to the school which attributed all things to evolution and determination, and according to which the individual counted for little and everything depended on blind processes. He believed history to be cataclysmic rather than evolutionary. Frequent as had been the cases when the forces of nature had affected history there were far more numerous cases where the disturbing element had been human, the appearance of a personality whose character and actions had changed the course of history for generations, in some instances for many centuries.

As incalculable personalities he cited Alexander the Great, Mahomet, and Napoleon, concerning each of whom no one could have foreseen their careers even with a complete knowledge of the conditions under which they began. Very often it was the outstanding personality who affected history, and easy generalities about the inevitable process of events and the natural evolution of the history of mankind were dangerous and deceiving in the highest degree.

CARLYLE AND FROUDE

In *Life and Letters* for the current month is a notable contribution by Professor G. M. Trevelyan on "Carlyle as an Historian," in which, while Carlyle's faults are not ignored, he is held up as one of the few men of genius who have preferred to write history instead of novels and *belles lettres*; "we shall not get too many men of the calibre of Carlyle to write history, so there is no need to discourage them." Carlyle's historical works, Mr. Trevelyan shows, are of far more value than his others, such was his "intense emotional feeling for the romance of history, the poetry of facts about the past." In the same number Mr. Lytton Strachey writes of Carlyle's pupil J. A. Froude, a "gifted, splendid man," on whom psychologically the heavy hand of "old Mr. Froude" lay all too heavily.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

EQUERRY TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Lieutenant-Colonel Granville Cecil Douglas Gordon, C.V.O., D.S.O., late equerry to the Duke of Connaught, of Fulbrook House, Elstead, Godalming, formerly of the Scots Guards, afterwards commanding the Welsh Guards, who saw service in South Africa and in the Great War, and who died on October 3, aged 47, son of the late Lord Granville Gordon, and nephew and heir presumptive of the Marquess of Huntly, left unsettled property of the gross value of £12,193, with net personalty £7,447.

Mr. Frederick Ridsdale Smith, of Everton, Notts, who died on October 17, aged 74, left unsettled property of the gross value of £226,342, with net personalty £209,567. He left:—

£150 to Annie Richardson, formerly nurse in his family; and £100 to George Bacon, if still in his service as gardener.

The Rev. John Clarence Dowse, M.A., of Kingstown, Dublin, rector of Monkstown, Co. Dublin, and Chancellor of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, who died on September 15, aged 74, son of the late Very Rev. William Dowse, incumbent of Gorey, and dean of Ferns, left personal estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £1,527.

Mrs. Ada Lunt, of Old Colwyn, Denbigh, who died on September 19, widow of Dr. David Morgan Lunt, left estate of the gross value of £32,355, with net personalty £32,044. She left:—

£1,000 upon trust as to £52 per annum, free of duty, for her former maid, Elizabeth Mann, of Timperley, Cheshire, for life.

Miss Editha Harland Harland, of Withington, Manchester, who died on October 21, aged 81, left £19,156, with net personalty £6,592. She left:—

£1,000 to the Board of Finance of the Diocese of Manchester for the repair and upkeep of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, Davyhulme; £1,000 to Newnham College, Cambridge, for a scholarship; £100 to the Manchester Babies' Hospital, Levenshulme; £50 to the Manchester Hospital Work Society.

And the ultimate residue of the property to the Salford Royal Hospital.

Mr. Llewelyn Roberts, of Malvern Link, Worcestershire, retired medical practitioner, who died on October 25, left estate of the gross value of £6,386, with net personalty £5,474. He left:—

£300 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £150 to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, £150 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £50 to the Royal National Life-boat Institution, and the ultimate residue of the property equally between Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind.

Mrs. Mary Susan Joberns, of Parkstone, Dorset, who died on October 10, aged 80, widow of the Rev. Henry Joberns, left estate of the gross value of £11,409, with net personalty £10,333. She left:—

£300 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for medical mission work; £50 to her former maid, Catherine Elizabeth Corbin; and £100 to her maid, Emily Brooks.

Miss Mary Eveline Little, of Earl's Court, S.W., who died on November 10, left £5,911, with net personalty £5,867. She left:—

£350 to the Society of the Sacred Mission, Kelham, Newark-on-Trent; and £350 to May Parr for life, with remainder to the Diocesan Mission to Lebombo, Africa.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Bird, Miss Flora, of Reading, daughter of the late Henry Bird (net personalty £7,277)	£8,139
Clowes, Miss Alice Ada, of Evelyn-gardens, S.W., daughter of the late George Clowes, (net personalty £4,426)	4,733
Cole, Mr. Thomas Skelton (77), of Sheffield, son of the late Skelton Cole, J.P. (net personalty £40,908)	42,515
Cornwall, Miss Emily Susan (80), of Brimpton, near Reading, daughter of the late Rev. Alan Gardner Cornwall (net personalty £878)	2,656
Crane, Mr. Thomas Charles (59), of Crowborough, for many years associated with the East Extension Telegraph Company (net personalty £8,390)	13,769
Dowie, Mr. Robert Govan, of Rothesay, retired schoolmaster (personal estate)	9,348
Durham, Mrs. Isabella Mary (94), of Reading, widow of the Rev. T. C. Durham, Hon. Canon of Carlisle Cathedral (net personalty £3,079)	3,112
Feetham, the Rev. Francis Gill, rector of Hallston, Market Harborough (net personalty £245)	1,161
Fort, Mr. Edmund (84), of Silsden, Yorks (net personalty £4,160)	4,505
Galbraith, Mr. John (82), of Torquay, formerly manager of Lloyds Bank, Wellington and Wolverhampton (net personalty £2,230)	3,712
Haarnack, Mrs. Ada Louisa (70), of Kentish Town, N.W. (net personalty £3,058)	6,029
Hewitt, Mr. Edward, F.R.I.B.A. (71), of Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth (net personalty £24,480)	25,540
Hope, the Rev. Frederick Beresford (58), of St. Peter's Vicarage, Shipley, vicar there since 1910, son of the late Rev. William Hope, vicar of St. Paul's, Exeter (net personalty £1,199)	1,243
Hughes, Mr. William (55), of St. John's, Viewforth-place, Pitterween, chief engineer of the ss. Lornaston (personal estate)	1,169
Jennings, Mrs. Rosalie Edmonds, of Inverness-terrace, W., widow of Charles Jennings, of Ootacamund, India (net personalty £5,741)	5,759
Kitchen, Mr. Charles Tunnard, of Lincoln, of the firm of Porter and Kitchen, solicitors (net personalty £199)	1,692
Leathers, Mr. Charles Edward, of Penarth, Glamorgan, formerly of Redland, Bristol, retired Civil servant (net personalty £7,831)	7,861
Le Blanc, Mrs. Janet Lindsay, of Bournemouth, widow of Captain Le Blanc (net personalty £16,284)	16,509
Levin, Mr. Julius, of Stamford Hill, N. (net personalty £3,537)	4,463
Liddle, Mr. Joseph Edward, of Epsom, lately house steward to the Earls of Rosebery (net personalty £2,633)	2,642
Lister, Mr. Stevin, of Eastbourne, son of the late Rev. T. H. Lister (net personalty £31,773)	31,870
Marchand, Mr. Alexandre Albert Victor Isidore (67), of St. John's Wood, N.W. (net personalty £29,919)	50,828
Muirhead, Mr. James, of Balfron, Stirlingshire (personal estate)	14,077
Murray, Mr. James, of Kelvinside, Glasgow (personal estate)	8,345
Sheppard, Mr. Charles Oliver, M.A., B.Sc. (28), of Skewen, Glamorgan (net personalty £2,397)	2,508
Smith, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (84), of Southport, widow of the Rev. Robert Smith, sometime vicar of Tintwistle, Cheshire (net personalty £14,612)	14,704
White, Major Frederick Henry, D.C.M., The South Staffordshire Regiment (retd.) (61), of Wolverhampton (net personalty £3,006)	3,126
Wilkinson, Mr. Frederick Charles (49), of Birchington, Kent, and Knightrider-street, E.C., founder of F. C. Wilkinson and Co., woollen merchants (net personalty £23,906)	29,505
Wilkinson, Mr. Thomas, of Longsight, Manchester, cap manufacturer (net personalty £14,905)	18,159

From The Times of 1830

Saturday, December 11, 1830. Price 7d.

The death of a Pope [Pius VIII., François Xavier Castiglione] was never less likely to occasion any sensation in the world than at the present moment. . . . The French by their new charter have deposed the Roman Catholic religion from being the religion of the state; and by a recent law have declared a Jewish Rabbi as much entitled to a salary from Government as a Catholic Archbishop. It was formerly thought a great feat in a French Ministry to procure a red hat for one of their dignified ecclesiastics. Now we find a proposition under discussion in the Chambers, to deprive the French Cardinals of the pensions which they received to maintain their new dignity as Princes of the Church. . . . It will be curious, however, to see the change in the formalities which must take place in the approach of the Catholic Ambassadors to the Princes of the Church assembled in Conclave. Last election we remember M. de Chateaubriand made a flaming speech to these fathers in the name of Charles X., the eldest son of the church. Will the French King now abandon the rights of his spiritual primogeniture?

THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS

The December Cambridge Local Examinations began on Monday at 391 centres in Great Britain and overseas. The total number of candidates is 17,265, of whom 7,741 are entered for the School Certificate and 8,050 for the Junior Local Examination; and 1,474 candidates have entered for the Preliminary Examination now held only at certain overseas centres. The examinations will take place at 49 centres in India, 30 in Ceylon, 33 in the Straits Settlements and Malay States, 20 in Africa, and 22 in the West Indies; also in Aden, Baghdad, the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Chile, China, Fiji, Gibraltar, Mauritius, Sarawak, Seychelles, and in Italy and Switzerland. The regulations for the examinations to be held in July and December, 1931, may be obtained from the General Secretary, Syndicate-buildings, Cambridge, also regulations for the Higher School Certificate Examinations to be held in July, 1931 and 1932.

Books of the Day

MESOPOTAMIA

SIR ARNOLD WILSON'S MEMORIES

Loyalties: Mesopotamia, 1914-17. By Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arnold T. Wilson. (Oxford: University Press. London: Milford. 25s. net.)

Sir Arnold Wilson has recreated what is a dimming memory. He has the gift of setting his mind back where it once lived so vividly as to give his recollections a contemporary quality. The Mesopotamian campaign is our Sicilian expedition. The fate of the Athenians was repeated in the miseries of the Kut prisoners, sent into captivity with a brutality beyond exaggeration. Sir Arnold Wilson recalls it in a terrible chapter that has all the brevity of indignation aware of how small an audience it is that can understand or share it to the full. Of that journey northwards he writes:—

In all its details it will never be known, for those who could tell the worst did not survive the journey. Some, especially the younger men of the Hampshires and Norfolks, suffered repeatedly the worst indignity that a man may inflict on the body of another; they were too weak to resist their captors, or the ravages of the foul disease imparted to them. Some sick men were certainly buried, while yet living, by the roadside.

After three more pages which, even at this distance of time, it is agony and humiliation to read he observes:—

These very numerous and similar cases were well known to General Townshend, but he was of a forgiving nature. In November, 1921, he wrote to Mustafa Kamal Pasha, "I am devoted heart and soul to your cause, and am proud of the affection of the Turks for me." No wonder the Turkish troops at Adana "cheered like blazes and shouted *Inshallah*."

This quality of indignation goes with a sense of justice that is exceptional. Few franker books have come out of the War; but of late we have had a deal of reckless egoism that masqueraded as frankness. It is a relief to read an author you can trust. He can write of General Maude with high admiration, without indiscriminate eulogy of a fine soldier who was by no means as fine an administrator or free from the shortcomings of the type that in the War did so much disservice as well as service, the type that sought to work without colleagues. The living author can choose his victims, unlike the dead author whose diary is reprinted. Sir Arnold Wilson censures not the silent obscure, but men whose office and offence were great. His sense of fairness and his wide acquaintance with the whole field of interrelated facts enable him to expose the theory that officially justified the swollen Mesopotamian campaign, that we were "defending India." An expedition to safeguard the Gulf against the coming of German submarines developed into the employment of close on 300,000 men and millions of tons of shipping, an effort that was bleeding India white; as he points out, the roots of at least some of our later political troubles go back to this "side-show"—the largest British military operation ever known, except that on the Western Front. There is a soldier's courtesy in such a tribute as this to Sir Bhupendranath Mitra when he visited Mesopotamia as Controller of War Accounts:—

No one was less bound by the trammels of his office, or by the letter of the regulations; no one was more anxious to forward the prosecution of the War in every way possible. If the Government of India had shown in 1915, in their collective capacity, the helpful and zealous spirit that inspired him, we should have heard little in Parliament and elsewhere of Indian inefficiency.

There were other sides of the Mesopotamian campaign than the abundantly tragic one. "Loyalties" deserves its title, remembering as the book does the forgotten dead who fell in Hanna marshes or on the night retreat from Dujaileh or in the hand-to-hand fighting which drew Kut finally, almost as it were inch by inch, into our grasp. But that queer war had other sides, some of them so strange that in retrospect it seems as if an "Arabian Nights" quality of enchantment by desert djinns hung over it. There was the vast miscellaneous navy and the extraordinarily varied and individual *personnel* that manned it, men collected from every corner of the Empire and from such corners as the Argentine that lie outside it. There were the Arabs, whom our statesmen represented as a noble populace fighting beside us for our freedom, but whom we knew as robbers and desecrators of our dead, as murderers of our wounded, as thieves so skilled that officers experienced in Indian warfare declared the Pathan a fool in comparison. Of these Arabs, though he knows well how ghoul-like they seemed to us, Sir Arnold saw another side more deserving of compassion. His own task lay in the creation of a Civil Administration behind the fighting line, and he could be under no illusions as to the natural difficulty of persuading into cooperation a population who had seen our first victories end in disaster and the execution of all Arabs who had aided Townshend. After all, the War would end in some kind of treaty which might give back Mesopotamia to the Turks. The wealth of detail with which the work of administration is related bears witness to the watchfulness and tenacity of the writer—bears witness also to full and careful notebooks. His memory of the close comradeship that knit the individuals who composed our sorely tried Army in the Land of the Two Rivers has given sinews to his style, and made it march like a force moving to vengeance. His purpose is set out in words quoted at the head of his preface:—

The more rapidly follies and misdeeds become known the less the temptation to commit them.

The University of London Graduates' Association, of which Dr. Graham Little, M.P. for London University, is the president, has sent a circular letter to 21,000 graduates of the University asking each to use his influence with his local member of Parliament in urging him to oppose the passage of the Electoral Reform Bill because of the threat to university representation it contains.

More Ruthless Rhymes
By HARRY GRAHAM
Drawings by RIDGEWELL
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"Delicious in idea and execution and quite obviously fated to become household words."—*Country Life.*

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"This is as good and as well written a prisoner-of-war book as one has recently met. The three escapes are told modestly and vividly. Very interesting, too, are the accounts of an escaped prisoner's travels."—*Birmingham Post.*

Gallipoli Diary, *shortened*
By Gen. SIR IAN HAMILTON. One Vol., with Maps and Illustrations. 7/6 net
"Recognised is the brilliant narrative power which makes of this record such dramatic reading."—*Sunday Times.*

Early Days in East Africa
By the late SIR FREDK. JACKSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of Uganda, 1911-17. Illustrated. 21/- net
"A valuable record. Sir Frederick was not only an administrator of sagacity, but a keen and original observer of Nature and men."—*The Times.*

The Animal Mind
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"The distinguished author approaches an obtrusive and little understood subject with clarity of thought and expression."—*Daily Telegraph.*

Dr. M. R.

Books of the Day
(Continued)

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

STORIES FOR GIRLS

Though the more enterprising heroines in the girls' books of to-day roam as far afield as their brothers they have done surprisingly little so far in the air. There are, however, plenty of other tales of adventure for girls this year. Miss Bessie Marchant presents an engaging young heroine in "Laurel the Leader" (Blackie, 3s. 6d. net), and puts her courage to the sternest test in Namaqualand. Miss Deborah Tyndall is more obviously at home, perhaps, in "The Bowen Twins" (Blackie, 6s. net), with its Indian background and sketches of the life of an officer's family in a hill station. One of the most convincing pictures is presented in Miss Violet Bradby's "Ups and Downs" (Milford, 8s. 6d. net), the chronicle of an English governess's experiences in the Savoy, with glimpses of pension life and a picturesque setting vividly portrayed. In Miss May Wynne's "Two Girls in the Hawks' Den" (Pearson, 3s. 6d. net), the scene shifts to the wilds of America, introducing a lawless band of "rustlers" from whose hands the heroines escape only after some rather breathless adventures.

Smugglers nearer home—women smugglers for a change—provide the excitement in "The Crow's Nest," by Miss E. E. Cowper (Sheldon Press, 2s. net). The scene is laid among the inland waterways of the East Coast, where an up-to-date trade in silks and other contraband goods is brought to book with the ready help of Miss Cowper's young holiday-makers. In another spirited tale, "Rosamund takes the Lead" (Blackie, 3s. 6d. net), Miss Cowper carries her smuggling to the south of England. Here Rosamund not only frustrates an even more reckless business in contraband but solves the mystery which has brooded for years over the haunted manor round which the romance is written. The English countryside is also the scene of Miss Margaret Middleton's book, "The House of Golden Hind" (Nelson, 5s. net), a harmless "thriller," with foreign spies, aeroplane secrets, young officers of the R.A.F., and some jolly Guides.

Not all the girls' favourites among present-day writers of school tales are represented this year. Miss Angela Brazil is a notable absentee. Happily, Miss Josephine Elder, whose new book comes from the same publishers, is at her best in "Barbara at School" (Blackie, 5s. net), a pleasant, unaffected study of life in the "Prep House" of Grey Friars, written with understanding and a gift for characterization. Miss Christine Chaundler has two new books to her credit, and succeeds in being original in both. Her heroine in "The New Girl in Four A," a luckless soul who is always stumbling into hot water, is a desperate failure as a day girl at first, yet contrives all unconsciously to win the school shield for her form. Miss Chaundler's other book, "The Technical Fifth" (Ward, Lock, 5s. net), is a tragi-comedy of domestic science, involving a secret society, unauthorized feasts, and an unwritten code of honour. Other good school tales for girls include "The Lower Fourth and Jane," by Miss Winifred Darch (Milford, 3s. 6d. net); "The Girls of the Rose Dormitory," by Miss Joy Francis (Blackie, 3s. 6d. net); "Dorothy's Dilemma," by Miss Elsie Oxenham (Chambers, 3s. 6d. net); "Jean's Two Schools," by Miss Ethel Talbot (Nelson, 5s. net); and "Eustacia Goes to the Chalet School," by Miss Elinor Brent Dyer (Chambers, 3s. 6d. net).

THE DICKENS ADVERTISER

THE DICKENS ADVERTISER. By BERNARD DARWIN. With illustrations. (Mathews and Marrot. 7s. 6d. net.)

Whoever had the first idea, whether Mr. Darwin or a friend, of seeking to prolong the ecstasy of a reading of "Pickwick" or "Dombey" in the original monthly parts by scanning the advertisements included in them was happily inspired. For the advertisements of the Victorian era carry us into a strange world—a world that seems to us to-day almost as queer as the realm of Dickens's own fancy—and it is not easy to exhaust the fun that can be drawn from them. The advertiser's craft of that period differed widely from the advertiser's art of our day. There was no display, little variety, and scarcely any humour. The Englishman of Mr. Podsnap's generation evidently liked to take his advertisements sadly. If they had been less stodgy he would have suspected—hideous thought!—that somebody was getting at him. Says Mr. Darwin:—

> The most convincing piece of testimony is provided by the pamphlets issued by the National Anti-Corn Law League and sewn into various numbers of "Martin Chuzzlewit." Like the church in Congreve's poem, they "strike an awe and terror on my aching sight." Eight solid pages there are, and to read all of them would be a nightmare comparable only to a railway journey with Uncle Joseph Finsbury, from "The Wrong Box."

Still, there was some daring in the publicist who introduced Queen Victoria herself as chief character in a dialogue enforcing the merits of penny postage. She handles Lord Melbourne and the P.M.G. very severely, and ends by saying that she "agrees with her faithful Commons in recommending a uniform penny post, and that if he [Melbourne] cannot find a Minister to do it she will find one herself." "Please, your Majesty, I feel very uneasy," replies the unhappy P.M.G., and is assisted off stage by the Prime Minister.

However, advertisements then, as now, were mostly commercial, not political, and what a variety of romantic, vanished articles the Victorian shopper could obtain—the Caspiato or Folding Bonnet (and all the newest Parisian millinery), the Invisible Ventilating Heads of Hair, the Sansflectum Crinoline, the Pocket Siphonia (or Waterproof Overcoat), the Versatio (or Reversible Coat, worthy the attention of the Nobleman, Merchant or Tradesman), Parr's Life Pills (the *only* Rational Remedy), and—for Mr. Podsnap could unbend in the home circle—"the charming discovery of Sir David Brewster's, the Lenticular Stereoscope." This would show no less than "fifty-five scenes at the Crystal Palace," and the illustration accompanying the announcement shows a froth of excited frills as the children gather round to squabble (in low tones) for the first peep. This and the other illustrations are a principal charm of the book, and it really would be hard to find a "Nobleman" to-day with a sufficiently frozen dignity to rival the obvious peer in top-hat, choking cravat, waist, tight riding-trousers and whip who has just accepted the invitation to "Save Your Income Tax by Doudney and Sons New Tariff, 49 Lombard St., City Clothing Establishment, established 1784."

> Reform the State, with voice elate let
> Politicians shout,
> Reform the Lords, Reform the Church,
> Reform the Land throughout.
> Reform your house, your plans, your purse,
> Your ailments and your ills.
> But oh! above all things, we [*i.e.*, Doudney and Sons] Reform your Tailor's Bills.

Mr. Darwin has proved himself a skilful compiler, and relieves his researches with a pleasant humour.

FAIRY TALES

A SELECTION FOR CHRISTMAS

From the beginning of time the country of Thirty-six 'Thousand Wishes has been ruled and inhabited by a race which has never limited its capacities. Rapid transport, television, wireless, thought-reading, submarine or subterrene kingdoms, banquets while you wait, universal speech, low or high visibility, the power to be any size or age—all these things are A B C to the fairies! And legislate against them or not, forbid and deny them, reason them out of existence, or describe them as dangerous, they still maintain their authority. And at Christmas they make a massed attack on the youth of the country and leave a mark on them for life. This year, as usual, the array of gay covers is very alluring, and several books single themselves out for particular notice. TALES FROM THE PANCHATANTRA (Blackwell, 7s. 6d. net) is a selection by Alfred Williams of wonder-stories translated from the Sanskrit, and the child is not the only one who may dip into this well of pleasure and feel refreshed by it. These tales are as old as the hills and as universal as speech; they have trickled into most mythologies, but here they are presented with an original simplicity and directness. Katharine Pyle retells the Norse legends with considerable vivacity in a handsome and copiously illustrated volume, TALES FROM NORSE MYTHOLOGY (Lippincott, 12s. 6d. net), a gift that should please a reading child very much. The charm that Rhoda Power puts into her attractive book HOW IT HAPPENED (Cambridge University Press, 7s. 6d. net) makes it as fresh and fragrant as a bunch of flowers, exceptionally desirable. She borrows from most countries, and anyone who wants to know how the sun was made or why the jellyfish is soft, why the raven is black, where tobacco and maize came from, or to read a dozen familiar legends engagingly related, cannot do better than acquire her book. THE WORLD'S BEST STORIES FOR CHILDREN (Jack, 7s. 6d. net) are not all fairy-tales, but the proportion is two to one, and this is an admirable collection, well printed, and very generous in quantity—a complete treasure chest, in fact. George Sand, it is related, liked her own TALES OF A GRANDMOTHER (Lippincott, 10s. 6d. net) better than any of her other books, and certainly these stories invented for Gabrielle and Aurore will delight and satisfy many other little girls. They are lively and instructive, full of the most charming invention and personality. The childish desire to get into a fairy-tale oneself is roused once more by "Queen Coax," the "Giant Yéous," and the rest. The AMAZING ADVENTURES OF LITTLE BROWN BEAR, by Dorothy Burroughs (Methuen, 2s. 6d. net), have a fresh and gay quality, and the little bear himself and all his relatives and friends are shown to us in a series of endearing portraits that have a simple rightness no nursery could resist. Stella Mead has the knack of telling an interesting story, and PRINCES AND FAIRIES (Nisbet, 5s. net) should, and do, combine in exciting adventures. THE WISHING-WOOD, by Margaret Beatrice Lodge (Milford, 5s. net), is a most successful story, eventful and exciting, with twin heroines and a mixture of everydayness and fairyishness that is delightful. TOLD, by Compton Mackenzie (Blackwell, 6s. net), is full of the sort of humorous undercurrent that keeps the grown-up alert and gaily entertains the child: a rigid moralist, Mr. Mackenzie tells one tale after another that should be of the greatest service to everyone concerned. He has a rare touch, and "The Fairy God-Daughter" is a delicious variant of the classic rescue story. André Maurois conducts a young person called Michelle into the COUNTRY OF THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND WISHES (Heinemann, 6s. net) and gives her a happy adventure there which is sure of eager readers. This is a pretty and amusing book, but we suspect that the author tired of his fancy and wound up everything rather sooner than he should have done. The ample title leads one to expect a longer and richer feast, but what we get is very good. THE RUNAWAY SARDINE, by Emma L. Brock (Knopf, 5s. net), has an absurd attraction that will make ready readers when the youngest demands this gay story to be shown and related to him over and over again.

A LIFE OF CHATTERTON

A LIFE OF THOMAS CHATTERTON. By E. H. W. MEYERSTEIN. (Ingpen and Grant. 30s. net.)

Thomas Chatterton died in 1770 at the age of 17; yet Mr. Meyerstein's Life, produced after nine years of concentration, is one of the most voluminous of literary biographies. To some extent this fact is due to the quantity of critical discussion and of minor annotation which the author gives us; judiciously enough, for the "Rowley Poems," though no longer able to stir up arguments about their authorship, are externally difficult reading—one might add, seldom read—and explanation of their peculiarities together with affirmation of their beauties is all to the good. Mr. Meyerstein has worked with remarkable patience, deliberately avoiding any conventional note of the sorrows of the poet and not appealing much to the extraordinary contrast between his writings and the number of his years. The result is a book of great value to the studious reader, an arrangement of plainly stated information and straightforward judgment to which, happily, there is an extensive index.

"He died that Rowley might live." Some of Mr. Meyerstein's most striking pages concern the death of Chatterton and what seems to have led to it. He inquires closely into localities, such as Brooke-street, which the story touches. He suggests, and sets out extracts and details strongly supporting the suggestion, that Chatterton's first separate publication was a poem in quarto called "The Auction," and not, as has been believed, the "Elegy on William Beckford." Another of his reasoned theories is that the prominent Bristolians who purchased Chatterton's childishly forged "antique" documents were not really imposed upon, but had some cause for quiet cooperation. Again, he hints that Keats's "Endymion" may perhaps be interpreted as shadowing the destinies of Keats and Chatterton. He questions the authenticity of Chatterton's supposed "Last Verses," and indicates others in journals of that day as possibly by Chatterton. Mr. Meyerstein declares that no authentic portrait of his poet exists, but, among the pleasant illustrations, he does what he can for us by reproducing the engraving on a Chatterton pocket-handkerchief, at one time sold about the streets. "The painting from which the engraving was taken of the distressed poet was the work of a friend of the unfortunate Chatterton," and indeed the details shown are pathetic and seem like genuine record; but Mr. Meyerstein is not wholly convinced.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

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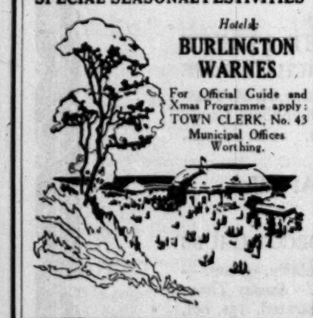

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Letters to the Editor

THE NEW WHITEHALL

ARCHITECTURE ALONG THE RIVER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Leslie Scott may be right in questioning the urgency of an addition to Government offices, and it is conceivable, if not obvious, that the report of his Charing Cross Bridge Committee will have something relevant to say about their siting. As things are, the Fine Art Commission and Captain Swinton would seem to have the best of the argument.

"Open space threatened," is always a popular cry, and prejudices discussion. But in this case an ample open space is provided by the Embankment and the River. The great sweep of its course from the Houses of Parliament to the City depends for its impressiveness on architectural rather than vegetable features, few though they are and discontinuous. Scotland Yard and Somerset House (with Waterloo Bridge) do their best to save the situation; St. Paul's, with the City spires, plays up nobly in the distance, and the frontage of a new Waterloo development should help to retrieve the balance on the other side. But there are too many blanks and poor disjointed buildings instead of monumental. To add another scrap of garden would only increase a ragged jumble, whereas a worthy block of building in line with Scotland Yard, a line that would be picked up again by Somerset House, would help to tie together and dignify the great curve of the river front.

Yours faithfully,
D. S. MAC COLL.
The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, S.W.1, Dec. 10.

SIR OTTO BEIT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Otto Beit's gifts for education were so numerous and so well chosen that it must have been impossible to include a reference to all of them in your notice yesterday. May I, however, make particular reference to his munificent benefactions to the Imperial College of Science and Technology?

Altogether he gave over £75,000 to the college. The chief of his gifts were donations totalling £26,000 to endow the Beit Fellowships for Scientific Research tenable at the Imperial College and open to men and women of European descent by both parents, but otherwise of any nationality whatsoever; and a donation of £5,000 towards the cost of the first Imperial College Hostel, and no less than £27,500 towards the cost of the extension of the union and hostel which is now nearing completion. The remainder of his gifts included a sum of £10,000 towards the general development of the work of the college in a time of great financial stringency, and £2,000 towards the cost of the establishment of Dominion Scholarships.

But he did more than this. He was a constant and enthusiastic supporter of the college. He represented the Crown on the Governing Body since 1912; was a member of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Governing Body continuously since 1912, and Chairman of the Finance Committee since 1919. His advice and encouragement throughout have been invaluable. His personal qualities endeared him to all of us, and we shall sadly feel the loss of our greatest benefactor. Yours truly,

BUCKMASTER,
Chairman of the Governing Body.
Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W.7, Dec. 9.

THE AUSTRALIAN STATES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you permit me, with an experience which goes back to 1901, shortly after the Federal Constitution of Australia came into operation, to endorse emphatically all that Lord Stanley of Alderley has so lucidly explained. The fact is, as Sir W. H. Irvine, the distinguished Chief Justice of Victoria, has clearly pointed out, the Conference of 1926 had no authority of any kind to tamper with this Constitution, and the result, fortified by the Conference this year equally destitute of authority, will be to embark on a sea of troubles which Lord Stanley describes and some others. In the House of Lords on the 2nd inst. Lord Buckmaster demolished the optimism of the Lord Chancellor, and eloquently denounced the impending Bill. "I never," he said, "heard such a malediction performed upon the infancy of an Act of Parliament." And he significantly added: "Things which begin ill frequently come to a violent end."

I am, Sir, your obedient
SYDENHAM.
101, Onslow-square, S.W., Dec. 9.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Great Britain tries to stimulate her exports to Soviet Russia by an export credit system (in 1929). The United States does neither. Let us see from the official answer in the House of Commons on December 8 what are the trading results.

It appears that in the United States there was an excess of exports over imports of £61,570,000 for the six years 1924-29, while for Great Britain there was an excess of imports over exports of £111,414,000, both of course in the trade with Soviet Russia. The balance of advantage to the U.S.A. as compared with Great Britain is almost exactly 173,000,000 sterling for the six years. I am well aware that some of this is discounted by the earnings of our shipping, insurance, and profits on re-export trade, and Soviet Russia inevitably needs the cotton supplies of the U.S.A. for the cotton factories we have built for her; but after every allowance is made the present system of trading with Soviet Russia remains scandalously unfair to this country.

Yours, &c.,
CARLYON BELLAIRS.
House of Commons, Dec. 9.

CAROL-SINGING FOR LOVE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The suggestion made by Professor Leonard was anticipated in my own household two years ago, when two of my own family raised a small company of carol-singers, mainly undergraduates. These singers went out night after night and sang some of the older and sweeter carols in the most delightful fashion. They went not only to the poorer parts but stood outside publichouses. In one of the latter cases a counter-melody was raised by scoffers standing by, but this soon died down, and ultimately the singers were actually asked if they would not come in and make a collection. When this offer was smilingly refused, considerable astonishment was caused, and in other cases when money was repeatedly offered there was equal amazement, and even, it appeared, disappointment.

May I add a personal note? Those two members of my family who originated the work are now represented in my home by empty chairs, but if the work of grace to which they gave themselves so whole-heartedly, despite winter and rough weather, is to go marching on through the notice drawn to the matter in your columns, they will see of the travail of their souls and be satisfied.

Your obedient servant,
P. H. C. PRENTICE.
Streatham Common, Dec. 10.

NIGHT WORK IN FACTORIES

A CLAIM FOR WOMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Ten years have elapsed since the adoption at Washington in 1919 of the Convention of the International Labour Organization concerning the employment of women during the night, which forbids women to work at night in any industrial undertaking.

The question of revision is to be dealt with in May, 1931, by the International Labour Conference. The agenda for this conference is to be settled by a meeting of the Governing Body in January next; and the States members have been asked to submit for the consideration of that meeting of the Governing Body reports of the working of the Convention. In the same connexion they have had their attention called to the following proposals for revision. These proposals for revision come from three Governments:—

(*a*) The British Government has asked for such revision as will permit the night work of "persons holding positions of supervision and management"; and has pointed out that, owing to the absence of any exceptions in the 1919 Convention, it is impossible for women to hold such positions in certain continuous processes: *e.g.*, as women engineers in electrical power undertakings.

(*b*) The Belgian and Swedish Governments have asked for revision of the interpretation of the word "night," which at present signifies "a period of at least 11 consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning" (Article 2). They submit that the rigid interpretation as far as the totally prohibited hours is concerned has been of serious disadvantage to women.

We welcome as a step in the right direction the proposal of our own Government to exclude from the Convention "persons holding positions of supervision and management." To remove the prohibition from so small a group of women, however, is not enough. The time is now ripe for revising the whole Convention and so amending it as to apply equally to men and women. It would be peculiarly suitable for our own Government to propose that the complete revision of the Convention should be placed on the agenda of the Governing Body and of the Conference. Not only has it been found that in the United Kingdom women are excluded by the Convention from entering paid employment; it has also been reported to the International Labour Office that this country cannot and does not apply the Convention in the Barbados:—

BARBADOS.—An appreciable number of women are employed in connexion with the manufacture of sugar, chiefly in carrying sugar cane from carts to mechanical carriers and mills. During the "crop season" work goes on at the factories continuously day and night. The employment of women in this occupation has been customary for over two centuries, and its prohibition would be greatly resented by the labouring population and would cause appreciable dislocation of the local labour market. The excess of females over males according to the recent census is about 50 per cent., and the closing of any avenue of employment open to women would be a serious matter. . . . (Report from Great Britain quoted in the Report of the Director, LL.O., Part II., Geneva, 1930, page 68.)

It is inappropriate that the British Government should support at Geneva an international Convention which is here working unjustly, and which this country confesses it is itself unable to apply in other parts of the Empire because of the injustice which it would impose on women. It should be the aim of our Government to secure that there be considered at Geneva, not a Convention forbidding adult women to work at night, but an equitable Night Work Convention proposing the control, regulation, restriction, and, where need be, prohibition of night work for men and women alike. By this means the progressive safeguarding of industrial workers and improved conditions in industry can be attained.

The International Labour Organization has already adopted a Convention with regard to night work in bakeries, based on the principle of making regulations and prohibitions apply to the nature of the work and not to the sex of the worker. An extension of this principle is the policy which we ask our Government to advocate at Geneva. We ask it to denounce the Convention in its present form, and to be prepared to oppose any revised Convention which does not conform to this principle.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

ELIZABETH ABBOTT, RHODA H. B. ADAMSON, M.D., HELEN A. ARCHDALE, DOROTHY BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, FLORENCE E. BARRETT, EDITH BETHUNE-BAKER, FRANK BRIANT, J.P., VERA BRITTAIN, BUCKMASTER, SARAH CLEGG, WINIFRED C. CULLIS, D.SC., DAISY DAVIES, FLORA DRUMMOND, GERTRUDE EMMOTT, LETTICE FISHER, LILIAN WILLIAMSON FORRESTER, H. FRANKLIN, ETHEL E. FROUD, H. MAUD GAMBLE, CLEMENTINA M. GORDON, CICELY HAMILTON, EVA HARTREE, J.P., WINIFRED HOLTBY, LAURENCE HOUSMAN.

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A MISSION STEAMER'S ADVENTURES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Those who can realize the very large area covered by the Melanesian Mission will understand that the matter of satisfactory sea transport is vital to its work. The diocese covers Norfolk Island, the New Hebrides, the Solomon Islands, and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea. The Mission steamer, the Southern Cross, has done splendid work during the past 27 years, but is now worn out. My two voyages on her last year gave clear indications of this. On the first her rudder stem was broken, and we had a perilous 600 miles return to Auckland with a jury-rigged rudder for repairs; on the second her boiler cracked 2,000 miles from port. Experts tell us that further large repairs are a waste of money and she must be replaced after the end of next year. The cost of her replacement is estimated at about £25,000; of this we have £9,000 in hand. We are compelled now to make an appeal for the remaining £16,000. I have the necessary plans and specifications and want to give the builders an order to begin by next April. Will those who value the memory of Selwyn and Patteson help me to carry on their work among the natives of the Pacific Islands?

I leave England on the first stage of my long journey to Melanesia on December 19; my second stage will be a voyage of 10,000 miles in the old Southern Cross. It will be a great relief if I can meet my white and dark workers with the news that England has not failed us and the future of our sea transport is assured. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Melanesian Mission, Church House, Westminster, S.W.1.

Yours faithfully,
F. MERIVALE MOLYNEUX, Bishop of Melanesia.
Martyr Worthy Rectory, Winchester.

P.S.—The Archbishop of Canterbury writes:—"I cordially commend the appeal of the Bishop of Melanesia for ships to take the place of the Southern Cross, the vessel which has now finished her gallant career. I trust that many will be ready to give this very special and greatly-needed help to a Mission so full of memories and associations of noble adventure in the cause of the Kingdom of God."

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT

VOTING BY VILLAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have served in the Indian Police for 33 years, and am much impressed with the truth and fairness of Volume I. of the Report of the Indian Statutory Commission. In Volume II., however, the recommendations set out seem to rest on the unsound foundations of a system of franchise which the members of the Commission appear to advocate with reluctance. It is difficult to see that such a system could have any more satisfactory result than to transfer a large share of the government of 247,000,000 of people from British control to the control of the representatives of an insignificant minority of that vast population, a minority comprising merely some 5,000,000 of voters drawn from one section of the people. The system of franchise recommended may have been found to suit Great Britain, but when applied to the needs of India insuperable difficulties are encountered which are all admitted in the Report, but for which no solution is put forward.

The Report urges that constitutional progress should be the outcome of practical experience. Throughout the time of British rule in India practical experience has shown that it has been unwise to reject the principle that the village must be the unit of all Indian administration. The exotic systems of franchise which are recommended ignore this axiom. A system which would conform more closely to the dictates of experience would be to enfranchise, not a few individuals, but villages, or groups of villages; and towns, or wards in towns, according to size and importance. Each unit would be represented by a member elected by secret ballot. This system would not be entirely new, for in the villages of many parts of India the "headman" is so elected now, and, as in these small communities it is personality which counts, the choice is usually sound.

Villagers grow up together from childhood, and therefore are tolerant of each other's caste and creed. Among them, unless fostered from outside, communal antagonism seldom arises, and would hardly interfere with sound judgment in a matter of policy. Though villagers are usually illiterate, they are quite competent to manage their own affairs, and they know their own requirements. Therefore within each unit all adults might be trusted to vote for the candidate who upheld the policy which they considered best, and it is improbable that harmful propaganda would have any great effect if the secrecy of the ballot were strictly maintained. The man who secured the majority of votes would become member for his unit.

The Report estimates that some 226,000,000 of people live in India's 500,000 villages; the rest reside in towns. Consequently, when each unit is represented by one man the unwieldy population of 247,000,000 would be reduced to an easily managed electorate of about half a million, each member of which would hold a mandate from his own constituency. All elected persons would meet at their own subdivisional headquarters, and from among the members supporting the policy of the majority men would be chosen by secret ballot to represent the subdivision at district headquarters. From districts elected delegates would go to Provincial Councils, and from these to the Central Councils. Though every candidate would have to go through the same routine, no one would be excluded from attempting to gain the confidence of his own, or some other, town or village.

Councils so formed would be admittedly representative. India would be self-governed, and would possess a Constitution which none of her well-wishers need fear. Her political progress would be assured without need for future change of system. Best of all, there would be no reason that she should not recover the political peace which she so urgently needs for her proper advancement, and which has been absent for so many weary years.

Yours truly,
W. A. GAYER (Inspector-General of Police, retired).
2-24, Western Parade, Southsea.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Minister of Agriculture is reported in your columns of November 26 to have stated that he was not yet in a position to make a definite statement in regard to intervention on the part of the Government in the interests of the sugar-beet industry. "Intervention" in this case is understood to mean the postponement of the intermediate reduction of the beet subsidy. Perhaps I may be allowed to take this opportunity of comparing the position of the home and colonial sugar industries.

The subsidies on beet and molasses, which are granted additionally to the Imperial preference, are shortly due to fall from about 14s. 6d. per cwt. of sugar to 7s. 3d. The amount asked for by the depressed West Indian sugar industry, to ensure the preservation and rehabilitation of those estates which are in process of decline, and to restore the industry to the state of progressive improvement which marked it before the crisis, is 2s. per cwt. This the Government has refused.

The full effective measure of assistance (including preferential excise) afforded to the home beet industry at present is over 18s. per cwt. The cost of production in the West Indies and Mauritius is given in the Olivier and Watts reports as 12s. 4½d. and 13s. per cwt. respectively; for 18s. these colonies could pay the freight and make their produce a free gift. At present, some estates are gradually approaching dissolution, and nearly all are losing power to compete in progress with the foreign industries. Surely to leave the cheapest sugar-producing areas in this position, whilst heavily subsidizing others, is not consistent with the economic administration or development of the Empire. Yours faithfully,
Carlton Club. IVAN DAVSON.

POLITICIANS, CLERGY, AND JOURNALISTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have received so many letters from those who are genuinely hurt by the strictures which I am supposed to have passed on the intellectual honesty of the clergy on the occasion when I was addressing the Mathematical Association at Bedford College that I crave your permission to be allowed to try to state what I really did say.

My subject was "The value of exactness." I was at the moment dealing with Plato's old contrast of knowledge and opinion. As instances of those who to-day deal with "seeming," and not with "being," I quoted politicians, journalists, and clergymen and schoolmasters.

Of the latter I was careful to say that I hold that the leading spirits in each generation are always sincere, but where men are supposed to be, as in the words of Mr. H. G. Wells, "mortally afraid of anything unorthodox," there is a danger that they may not say in the pulpit what they think in the study, and both clergymen and schoolmasters ought continually to ask themselves, "Am I saying what I really think, or am I just saying what I am expected to say?"

Of the journalists I was equally careful to say that there are journals which still separate comment from the narration of fact and aim at truth, but that these are too few to provide a living for the whole journalistic profession. Though I count your journal as one that maintains the best standards to the full, yet the fact that there reached your columns and those of many other papers a report which, by suppression of all my qualifying statements and by total neglect of the general context, succeeded in conveying the impression that I had been merely delivering an indictment against three classes of the community merely confirms my belief that much modern journalism is "inexact," and that the only safe comment on reading the remarks of a public speaker who appears to have said anything sweeping or sensational is, "I wonder what he really did say."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
CYRIL NORWOOD.

APPEALS FROM QUARTER SESSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the Divisional Court on Tuesday attention was drawn to a point of practice about which mistakes are often made—the method of naming appeals to that Court by way of case stated from Quarter Sessions. Where the appeal to Quarter Sessions is by A, against the respondent B, and the appeal is allowed, the correct heading for the special case to the Divisional Court on "B's" appeal is still "Between A, appellant, and B, respondent." Mr. Justice Avory pointed out that in the special case the parties must be called as they were at Quarter Sessions, and said that the error of not adopting that course was becoming common and caused great confusion when counsel in the Divisional Court referred to "appellant" and "respondent."

December 10. BARRISTER.

Points from Letters

DEBENTURE INTEREST

Sir Arthur Salter's article in your issue of December 9 contains a suggestion that holders of debentures and others who have long-term money contracts at fixed rates of interest secure an unfair advantage if prices fall. Especial taxation is advocated in consequence for such creditors. But prices sometimes rise, and then the boot is on the other leg. There is plenty of money still on loan at low fixed rates of interest. Industry is free to make its own terms, and in this respect, like the lender, takes the rough with the smooth.

Especial taxation for debenture-holders and other lenders would surely, in the long run, defeat the object which Sir Arthur has in view. It would disturb the security of debenture-holders and would drive more money out of the country; and it would raise the rate at which investors would be willing to lend on this class of security.—Mr. E. P. A. HANKEY, Brook House, Stourton, Zeals, Wilts.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL

You recently published a very interesting article with regard to the centenary of the late Lord Leighton, P.R.A. Lord Leighton was one of the famous Old Boys of University College School, which also celebrates its centenary this year. Three of its *alumni* occupy mayoral chairs in London in the centenary year—namely, Sir W. Phené Neal as Lord Mayor of the City of London, Mr. Harold Baily as Mayor of Hampstead, and Mr. L. T. Snell as Mayor of Paddington for the fifth year in succession. Another Old Boy of the school, Mr. George Francis Hill, has just been appointed Director of the British Museum.—Mr. H. P. ARNHOLZ, 5 and 6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.2.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

Your correspondent Mr. Rawson misunderstands the Alternative Vote proposal. Once the third candidate (at the bottom of the poll) has been eliminated, and his "second preferences" distributed between the other two, the candidate who has secured the larger number of first and second preferences is declared elected. The Alternative Vote is really a very simple and inexpensive form of the "Second Ballot."—SIR ERNEST BENNETT, 12, Prince Arthur-road, N.W.3.

THE HISTORY OF QUININE

In your most interesting article on the subject of cinchona you stated that Mr. Morson was the first to manufacture quinine outside France. This is open to question; as, while giving all credit to Mr. Morson for having forestalled my great-great-grandfather, Luke Howard, by some two years, I have every reason to believe that a certain Dr. Alexander Low manufactured quinine in Jersey in 1820. Dr. Low qualified in Paris, under Laennec, shortly after Waterloo; and while there fought at least one duel on the subject of the identity of the victors in the battle. He rejoined his father—a Scotsman, who was medical officer of a regiment stationed in Jersey—in 1820, and very soon began to make quinine, which he sent to his brother in Calcutta for disposal. The enterprise came to an untimely end, either owing to the brother's illness, or to the defection of Dr. Low's assistant. But there are now on view at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum in Wigmore-street some of his laboratory implements, as well as an original paper by him on the preparation of quinine. This knowledge came into my possession through my wife, who is Dr. Low's great-granddaughter.—Mr. H. LLOYD HOWARD (Director, Howards and Sons, Limited), Ilford.

FALLING PRICES

With all due respect to Sir Herbert Samuel, may I suggest that his figures as to results from falling prices are quite premature, and therefore worthless as an economic argument. If, as many people seem to think, the lower levels of commodity prices are likely to prove more or less permanent, the consequences, not yet fully realized, will be shown only in the coming years. On commodity prices must depend, ultimately, the fund from which the nation's huge wages and salaries bill is paid. Readjustments must take time. Buying power depends primarily on spendable income, and it will be a year or two before the effect of low commodity prices on incomes—wages, salaries, business profits, and investment—can be fairly appraised.—Mr. A. F. NICOL, Kilninver, by Oban, Argyll.

B.B.C. PRONUNCIATION

As an ex-Commissioner of the Province of Kenya, which bore the name by which the colony is now known before B.E.A. changed its status and title in 1920, I write to point out that the recommendation of the B.B.C. to pronounce the word Keenya fails to take account of the fact that it is a corruption of the Bantu name by which it is known to the natives of Ukamba. Dr. Ludwig Krapf, a C.M.S. missionary, first sighted the mountain in December, 1849, when travelling in the district of Kitui, and the Akamba, who were Krapf's carriers and informants, call it "Kilinyaa," "the white mountain." The word "Kenya" is a corruption of this word, but even so the name is a Bantu derivative and could only be pronounced "Keenya" if the first two vowels were an "i", the vowels in the Kamba dialect being pronounced approximately as in Italian—*e.g.*, the word "mwenye," "owner," is pronounced as spelt and not "Mweenye." Kén-ya with the "y" pronounced as a consonant is the correct pronunciation.—Mr. H. R. TATE, Shillingstone, Dorset.

DAMAGE FROM HEAVY TRAFFIC

Are we to wait until our houses fall about our ears before the Government does something to prevent heavy traffic from using residential streets, which were never constructed to carry it? Hundreds of people have been compelled to invest their all in a house to live in, and are now seeing it slowly shaken to pieces, with no power to help themselves in the matter.—Mr. A. D. JAMES, Ivy Bank, 59, Langdale-road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

SINCERITY OF THE CLERGY

The question of preaching what we really think is not so much a question of sincerity as a question of directness of teaching. For instance, practically all of us clergy believe that people in the world are, as St. Paul says, divided up into "them that are being saved, and them that are perishing." And that "to the one we are a savour from death unto death; and to the other a savour from life unto life." (II. Cor. ii. 16, R.V.) Also that "in none other (than in Jesus Christ our Lord) is there salvation." (Acts. iv. 12.) They on the contrary, as a rule, believe that they are saved by leading decent lives, and, as they say, "doing no harm to anybody." If we preach as St. Paul preached directly and in plain language, a large proportion will leave us, however carefully we may try to explain his meaning. Christ spake in parables as "the people were able to hear Him," and the question always before us is how far we should do the same. The fear is lest those who hear us may die before they have ever been told the plain truth of our redemption through the sacrifice of the Son of God, and we be found guilty.—The REV. M. W. T. CONRAN, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, Chester.

EDUCATIONAL CONCERTS TAXED

Your correspondent states that preliminary lectures were given to local scholars to enable them to understand the music, but that, notwithstanding this, entertainment tax was charged. If a short lecture be given in the concert hall itself immediately before the music is played the lecture and concert together will be treated as educational, no entertainment tax being payable.—Mr. SAMUEL HANDS, Beachfield, Aldenham-road, Radlett, Hertfordshire.

THE NEW WHITEHALL

I was glad to see the letter from Sir Leslie Scott in *The Times* of last Saturday. He is, I feel sure, expressing the views which are held by the general public. It is amazing to most people at a time like the present to find the Government contemplating a costly scheme for rehousing staff on this valuable site. It will be interesting to see what the Committee appointed to consider the use of Government properties has to say on this subject. In any case it is surely obvious that nothing should be decided until the Charing Cross scheme is settled one way or the other.—Mr. J. GILLARD STAPLETON, Owles Hall, Cattlegate, near Enfield.

THE FIRST ALLOTMENTS

The correspondence in *The Times* now discloses an interesting sequence of events. The Rev. Thomas Keyworth advocated "garden allotments for the poor" early in the nineteenth century. In 1830 the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes was founded. In 1831 Mr. Michael Sadler, M.P. for Newark, raised the question in the House of Commons. On November 21, 1831, the parishioners of Moulton (Lincolnshire) in vestry assembled "Resolved unanimously" that application be made to various landowners by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers "to allow a proportion of their land to be occupied by the said officers for the purpose of re-letting to the poor." St. John's College, Cambridge, and Lord Boston promptly responded. The college land remains in allotments to this day, but the Allotment Supper for 50 tenants at the Axe and Handsaw Inn—described in 1835 by the village Press correspondent—has been abandoned.—Mr. J. H. DIGGLE, Cambridge.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
RESORTS SPAS & HOTELS

Southsea

"... and it was always said of him, that he knew how to keep Christmas well, if any man alive possessed the knowledge. May that truly be said of us, and all of us. And so, as Tiny Tim observed, God Bless Us, Every One."—*A Christmas Carol.*

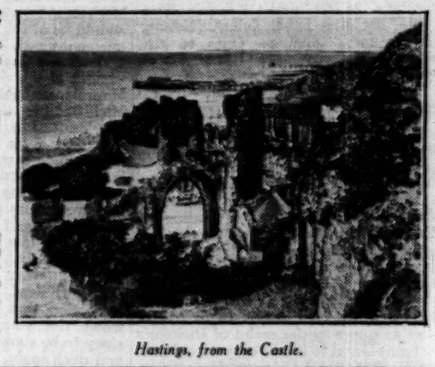
The birthplace of Charles Dickens in Commercial-road, Portsmouth, is a museum, a permanent memorial to the inimitable, the immortal, the prince of novelists.

The Secretary of the Enquiry Bureau, Southsea, hearing from readers of "The Times," will gladly assist with all guides, maps, and the fullest information.

Special Christmas Festivities at the two leading Hotels
The Royal Pier and The Queen's
Tel. 2051. Tel. 2037.
FOR PROGRAMMES APPLY TO THE MANAGERESSES.

Spend a Happy Christmas at
HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS
A handsome brochure giving full details will be sent free. Send postcard to Room T.13. Boro. Assn., Hastings.

SUNSHINE AND MUSIC
Hastings' Winter Sunshine is exceptionally rich in Ultra-Violet Rays.
Municipal Orchestra
under the direction of
JULIUS HARRISON



Travel from Charing Cross by comfortable Southern Railway Corridor Expresses. Christmas Holiday Tickets, Dec. 23, 24, 25, 10/9 return. (Chg. X, Can. St., Lon. Bge., etc.).
Hastings, from the Castle.

ENJOY A MERRY CHRISTMAS AT THE
SUSSEX HOTEL
MARINA, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA
LIFT — GAS FIRES — GARAGE
18/6-22/6 day—SPECIAL PROGRAMME—Capt. V. N. Moss, Resi. Director.

TORQUAY
There is no better place than Torquay in Sunny South Devon for WINTER HOLIDAYS or RESIDENCE
The town enjoys the highest records of sunshine; faces due South, and is fully protected from the East winds. The Entertainments include a first-class Municipal Orchestra, Theatres, Cinemas, Ballroom, Lectures, Recitals, etc. Facilities for all outdoor Sports and Recreations are there, also the famous bathing establishment with the most celebrated Spa Treatments and a "VITA" GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
One need never have a dull moment at Torquay!
Apply at Railway Stations, Offices, or Agencies for particulars of train services, fares, etc. Official Guide free from J. M. Scott, Dept. D.T., Torquay, or from any recognised Tourist and Travel Agency.
"ALL BRIGHT on the WESTERN FRONT."

SPEND CHRISTMAS IN DEVON.
PAIGNTON: Redcliffe Hotel (100 ROOMS.) FACING TORBAY. Special Programmes of Festivities.
EXMOUTH: Maer Bay Hotel (90 ROOMS.) FACING SEA.
Two First-Class Hotels with moderate inclusive charges.
H. and C. Water and Radiator Heating in all bed rooms.

SIDMOUTH
Visitors at these Hotels have special advantages at Brine Baths and Golf Links.
Fortfield Hotel FINE MODERN HOTEL. Near Sea front, Baths and Golf. Fine suites. Lift. Central heating. Garage lock-ups. A.A. R.A.C.
Victoria Hotel One of the finest hotels in West. Close sea and brine baths. Lift. Central heating. Fine Suites. Garages, many lock-ups. A.A. R.A.C.

EVERY CHRISTMAS more and more people come to
CHELTENHAM SPA
because it combines such varied forms of seasonable entertainment that the taste of every visitor is amply provided for.
IT HAS NO EQUAL AMONG WINTER RESORTS.
Delightful indoors or outdoors: special arrangements at Hotels. Cheltenham Steeplechases: Christmas Meeting, December 29th.
Send for FREE GUIDE to H. Allen Burns, Spa Manager; Hotel Bookings and all information, C. H. Bisset, Central Spa Bureau.

Manor House Hotel, Moretonhampstead, Devon
(*Under the Management of the Great Western Railway*).
IDEAL SITUATION ON DARTMOOR (700 feet above Sea Level).
200 acres of Park and Pleasure Lands. Maximum of Sunshine. Healthy Moorland Air. Extensive View in all directions.
TENNIS, GOLF (18-hole course in Hotel Grounds), CROQUET, &c. CENTRAL HEATING.
WINTER TERMS from 4½ Gns. weekly. Tariff and all information from Manager, Manor House Hotel, Moretonhampstead, Devon.

SHOPPING FOR CHRISTMAS

GENERAL PRICE REDUCTION

POULTRY MUCH CHEAPER

Prices are down in nearly everything that comes under the heading of Christmas trade at the present time. The only exceptions are such things as gift novelties which have been specially produced for Christmas, and with which there is nothing that will exactly compare in last year's stocks, but where their raw materials are down they, too, are probably cheaper than they would have been last year.

Materials are down; both wool and silk and fashion piece goods can be compared with those of the same grades as last year, and show definite reductions. But not all made-up goods show the proportionate reduction, for both day and evening dresses take considerably more material than those of last year. Fashion gifts, such as furs, silk stockings, and, to a limited extent, gloves, are lower in price, furs showing, perhaps, the biggest drop of all. Household and personal linens, which are a not infrequent gift, are much lower than last year. Some of the North of Ireland yarns are down to pre-War prices, but the manufactured articles, although much lower in price, are not at pre-War levels, as cost of production, rents, rates, and wages have not fallen. Jewelry and plate are lower, because the price of metals, with the exception of gold, has fallen. Perfume is one of the gifts that shows no reduction owing to the tax on spirits, but owing to the demand for cheaper things it is being put up in a great variety of small bottles and flasks this year.

Christmas foods show the greatest reductions of all. Poultry is much cheaper; turkeys are from 2d. to 3d. a lb. less, which makes a difference of 2s. or more on a large bird. Hen turkeys are 3d. a lb. cheaper. Geese are the same price as last year, but better in quality. In Harrods' provision department the following comparative prices were given yesterday, and it was stated that this would be "a poulterers' Christmas" as beef prices remained the same:—

Turkey Prices	1929	1930
	s. d.	s. d.
Norfolk Cocks—		
12lb. and under 14lb.	1 9	1 7
14lb. and under 16lb.	1 11	1 9
16lb. and under 18lb.	2 0	1 10
18lb. and under 20lb.	2 1	1 11
20lb. and under 23lb.	2 3	2 0
24lb. and over	2 4	2 2
Hens—		
8lb. and under 10lb.	1 10	1 7
10lb. and under 14lb.	2 0	1 9
Normandy and Irish Cocks—		
12lb. and under 14lb.	1 8	1 6
14lb. and under 16lb.	1 10	1 8
16lb. and under 18lb.	1 11	1 9
18lb. and under 20lb.	2 0	1 10
20lb. and under 23lb.	2 1	1 11
Hens—		
8lb. and under 10lb.	1 8	1 5
10lb. and under 14lb.	1 10	1 7
Geese—		
10lb. to 15lb.	1 2	1 2

GROCERIES CHEAPER

Grocery prices show an average fall of 15 per cent. Tea is from 6d. to 8d. a lb. lower than last year, 4d. of which is due to the reduction of the tax. Coffee remains the same price, but cocoa is down by 3d. a lb. Sugar is ½d. a lb. cheaper; almonds are 6d. a lb. less, and raisins (muscatels) are 3d. a lb. less. Preserved ginger, which always has a big sale at this time of year, is considerably lower in price, although there has been a certain difficulty in getting consignments owing to the trouble in China. A jar that was 5s. 6d. last year costs 4s. this year. Elvas plums are a trifle dearer, and the best quality glacé fruits are about the same price. Canned fruits are 2d. to 3d. a tin cheaper. Dried fruits are cheaper, and out of about 185 articles sold in the grocery 175 are down, while 10 show a slight increase in price.

Colonial butter averages 8d. to 10d. a lb. less than last year; English butter 6d. a lb cheaper. New laid eggs are 3s. to 3s. 3d., according to size, as compared with 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. last year. Irish and English bacon is considerably cheaper than last year, and Continental bacon is much lower in price. Breakfast hams are 4d. a lb. cheaper, but York hams are rather dearer. Cheese is 4d. a lb. cheaper in many varieties, and the choice Stiltons are about 1d. a lb. less. Fancy goods in glass, browns, and tongues are down, and so is lard. Margarine remains the same price.

Christmas puddings sold in bowls average 3d. a lb. less, and mincemeat shows the same reduction. Cakes remain the same price, but the effect of the reduction in the price of the materials is shown in their larger size. There is an average increase of weight in Christmas cakes of 1lb. Chocolate is reduced by about 5d. a lb., and while the cheaper end of the bon-bons and crackers shows a slight reduction, the higher priced ones remain the same price, as their cost is largely a matter of wages.

Flowers and fruit are all cheaper than last year.

SHOPS AT CHRISTMAS

PERMISSIBLE HOURS OF OPENING

The London County Council, as the local authority under the Shops Acts, 1912-28, for the County of London, directs the attention of shopkeepers to the undermentioned arrangements authorized in respect of Christmas.

The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, under the powers conferred on him by section 7 (1) of the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, has made an order suspending the operation of the provisions of that Act relating to general closing hours from Friday, December 19, to Wednesday, December 24, both days inclusive. This Order has the effect of suspending during the period in question the operation of evening Closing Orders made under the Shops Act, 1912, and there will therefore be no limitation on the evening closing hour of shops during the period. It does not, however, affect the operation of the weekly half-holiday and other provisions of the Shops Acts, and a shopkeeper will not be entitled to remain open on the weekly half-holiday before Christmas except under the conditions laid down in the Shops Act, 1912. The provisions of the Licensing Acts in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquor will also not be affected.

It is provided by the Shops Act, 1912, that if a shop is closed throughout the whole of a Bank Holiday, and that day is not the day fixed for the weekly half-holiday, the shopkeeper may keep his shop open either on the half-holiday immediately before or on the half-holiday immediately after the Bank Holiday. The term "Bank Holiday" includes Christmas Day. A shop assistant need not be given the prescribed weekly half-holiday in the week before a Bank Holiday if the assistant is not employed at all on the Bank Holiday and if he (or she) is also given a half-holiday in the Bank Holiday week.

The Council wishes it to be generally known that any reported infringements of the statutes will be dealt with according to law.

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS

NOVELTIES OF THIS SEASON

Christmas customs have changed within a generation to the extent that festivities once associated exclusively with the English home are now largely transferred to hotels and restaurants, but the revels, whatever their setting, still require holly, traditional dishes, and crackers.

The crackers are important, particularly at children's parties, where they are a sure means of dispelling early shyness and a seasonal form of table decoration. A selection from the firm of Tom Smith and Co., Limited, shows that increasing attention is given to the decorative aspect, and one series in the form of artificial sprays of purple orchids with fern is so elaborate that it is difficult to imagine guests who will break through the delicate fabric to get at such contents as head-dresses, powder puffs, and love verses. Crackers of tinsel and coloured paper, of course, are made to be pulled asunder, and part of the fun is the exploration of the inside of the cylinders.

Among this year's varieties are Princess crackers, with a picture of Princess Elizabeth on the box-lid; League of Nations crackers, and Atlantic Flight crackers. In the pursuit of novelty Messrs. Smith and Co. have produced imitation oranges, lemons, and pears, which contain headdresses and the usual snaps and mottoes. Another new thing is a mechanical roundabout with crackers in the place of swings.

Mottoes in the selection appear to be classified under such headings as "moonlight," "blossom whispers," and "love," but the sentiment is in each case of a familiar type. Cracker fillings include musical toys, miniature animals, optical puzzles, perfume, trinkets, flags, dolls, and in most cases the hats and caps which, after the bang, are the real joy of the children and many "grown-ups."

CHRISTMAS POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

EARLY POSTING DESIRED

The Postmaster-General wishes to impress upon the public the necessity for the early posting of correspondence and parcels intended for delivery at Christmas. The response to the "Post Early" appeal last year was disappointing, the number of letters posted after the latest advertised time at Christmas, 1929, being nearly twice as great as at Christmas, 1928. A considerable amount of late-posted correspondence consequently failed to secure delivery by Christmas Day.

The Post Office, this year, will endeavour to deliver by Christmas Day all parcels and packets posted not later than the evening of Monday, December 22, and all letters and cards posted not later than midday on Tuesday, December 23. In London letters for delivery within the London Postal Area should be posted not later than the last collection on Tuesday, December 23. In the Provinces, the times of posting for local delivery, for neighbouring towns, and, generally speaking, for London will be subject to some extension; the times will vary locally and will be stated in local announcements.

Correspondence posted before the advertised times will be given priority; and correspondence posted later will be dealt with in sequence when the earlier matter has been disposed of. The Postmaster-General hopes that the public will cooperate by posting all their correspondence and parcels within the times laid down, and as large a proportion as possible early in the day and well in advance of these times.

In London (except in the City) a general collection will be made from posting boxes between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of Saturday, December 20. On Sunday, December 21, there will be a delivery of parcels in most towns in England and Wales, and the usual Sunday collections will be made. In all parts of England and Wales there will be one general delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day, but no delivery on Boxing Day. As in previous years, there will be no collections on Christmas Day in England and Wales except in rural districts. Bank Holiday collections will be made on Boxing Day in town districts.

The public are reminded that it is essential in order to avoid delay to letters and parcels that the address should be complete. In the case of parcels the address should be written on the cover itself and not merely upon a label, which may become detached. Parcels should be well and strongly packed.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

It has come to the notice of the Postmaster-General that a large proportion of the letters for the Panama Canal Zone is being prepaid 1½d. only, whereas the proper rate of postage is 2½d. for the first ounce and 1½d. an ounce thereafter. Insufficiently prepaid correspondence is surcharged double the deficient postage on delivery, and is liable to be delayed.

GERMAN GRATITUDE FOR LIFEBOAT SERVICE

PRESENTATIONS TO THE MARGATE CREW

A secretary from the German Embassy will attend a dinner on December 17, which is to be given by Mrs. T. W. Gomm, the wife of the honorary secretary of the Margate lifeboat station, to the past and present members of the lifeboat crew.

The Mayor of Margate will preside, and will present certificates awarded by the President of the German Republic to the coxswain and crew of the Margate motor lifeboat Lord Southborough, in recognition of their services to the German motor-ship Hermine in the early morning of December 29 of last year.

A strong wind was blowing, with a heavy sea and heavy rain squalls, and the Hermine had gone ashore on the Margate Sands, and was burning flares. When the lifeboat reached her it was found that there was not enough water to get alongside. She stood by for an hour, and then, as the captain would not leave his vessel, she put three men on board and stood by for another two hours.

HOSPITAL SWEEPSTAKES

OPPOSITION MANIFESTOS BY FREE CHURCHES

The executive committee of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches have unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That in view of the alarming and deplorable proposal recently advocated by Sir Gordon Campbell, a governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and chairman of the Appeal Committee, that sweepstakes should be organized partly to benefit our hospitals, this Council strongly urges our hospital authorities to resist such insidious methods of support." The resolution also appeals to the Churches and allied societies "to safeguard young people from these pernicious allurements by refusing to countenance the holding of lotteries and raffles and similar incentives to gambling, and further to encourage increased generous and loyal support of our hospitals and all kindred beneficent institutions."

A manifesto issued by the presidents of the three Methodist Conferences states:—

"We could not, under any circumstances, countenance a method of raising money which lends such powerful stimulus to the gambling craze. We believe that the gambling habit is already weakening the foundations of our national life, encouraging the lust of gain at the expense of motives of unselfish service, diverting the interest of many from worthy ends, and leading them to rely more upon mere luck than upon steady effort. Recourse to gambling methods for the purpose of raising funds for religious work is already banned by the Methodist Churches for which we speak; and we cannot admit that any object, however worthy in itself, can justify the employment of such modes of seeking financial support."

TWO VESSELS SUNK

RESCUE OF BOTH CREWS

The crew of six of the barquentine Hilda (193 tons) were landed at Hartlepool early yesterday, their vessel having been sunk in collision 15 miles off Hartlepool about midnight. The Hilda belonged to Messrs. Couch and Son, of St. Austell, and had a cargo of coal from Blyth for the Cornish port. The other vessel involved was the trawler Kudos, belonging to Messrs. Graham, of Hartlepool.

The Hilda was struck amidships and almost cut in two, sinking in two minutes. The crew jumped aboard the trawler, with the exception of the master, Captain E. G. Prettyman, who was knocked overboard. He narrowly escaped being crushed between the vessels, but was safely hauled aboard the trawler.

Captain Prettyman was torpedoed during the War and had a narrow escape from death. The second mate and the cook of the Hilda were just getting out of their bunks to come on deck when the crash came. The other men were at their posts.

The Hilda had been in regular service for 50 years, and had not been previously involved in a serious mishap.

The Lossiemouth herring drifter Onward sprang a leak and sank on the fishing grounds off the Ross-shire coast on Tuesday night. Her signals for help were answered by another Lossiemouth drifter, Maggie Cowie, but owing to the choppy sea the two vessels could not be laid alongside. The crew of the Onward lowered their small boat, which was damaged and began to fill. John Souter, the engineer, fell into the sea and was rescued unhurt, but James Smith, the mate, who was flung overboard by another sudden lurch, crashed into the bottom of the dinghy, fracturing all his ribs on the left side. With the small boat sinking beneath them Captain Smith and his crew of six men were all pulled safely on board the Maggie Cowie.

IVEAGH MEMORIAL IN T.C.D.

A memorial tablet to the late Lord Iveagh, Chancellor of Dublin University, was unveiled in Museum Buildings, Trinity College, Dublin, yesterday by the present Lord Iveagh, who is now Chancellor of the University. PROFESSOR JOLY, who presided, paid a high tribute to the manner in which the late Lord Iveagh had helped the college. He had provided funds for the building of adequate science laboratories. He had endowed the Geological Department most generously, and he had made a gift of splendid baths for resident students.

RAILWAY WAGES

CENTRAL BOARD TO HEAR RIVAL CLAIMS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The claims of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association for improved conditions of service were presented to the general managers of the railway companies yesterday and refused. They will now be referred by the unions to the Central Wages Board, to which body the claims of the companies for large economies in labour costs have already been referred. The Central Wages Board will meet on Friday of next week.

Yesterday's meeting lasted two and a half hours. That fact alone is an indication that the claims of the men were not handled perfunctorily, although they are irreconcilable with the insistence of the companies on very large reductions of labour costs. No indication of the character of the discussion was given in the formal statement which was issued afterwards.

It was an occasion when facts would be the principal concern of the parties. Later on, but probably not until the rival claims are before the National Wages Board, the unions will first contest the principle that wages should fall in order that interest on capital may be paid, and then will question the amount of the reductions which the companies consider necessary. The lines of the unions' arguments have already begun to appear in declarations by the leaders. The principal contentions so far outlined are that the decline of railway revenue is due, in the main, to the general depression of trade, not in this country alone but throughout the world, and that only to a comparatively small extent does it result from the competition of road transport; that the remedy for road competition is the co-ordination of rail and road traffic by a central authority; that the railway companies could improve their financial position by the elimination of waste; that a new significance should be given to the phrase "inability of the industry to pay," and that the claims of the workers should not be secondary to the claims of shareholders.

Mr. Cramp has crystallized the latter part of the argument in a sentence. "Can the nation afford (he asks) to see a large section of its workers forced into poverty and consequently seething with discontent, because the times make it difficult to yield a handsome return upon an inflated capital?" Mr. Bromley, the general secretary of the A.S.L.E. and F., has brought out the same point in statements to the members of his union. Both Mr. Cramp and Mr. Bromley are members of the National Wages Board and will not themselves present the case against the companies' proposals, but they have already in part forecast it.

REVOLUTION IN BUILDING

POSITION OF THE QUANTITY SURVEYOR

Mr. J. E. DROWER, the surveyor who undertook the task of weighing the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, presided last night at the annual dinner of the quantity surveyor members of the Surveyors' Institution at the Connaught Rooms. He spoke of the profound changes that had occurred since the comfortable mid-Victorian days. Surveyors, of course, had changed with the rest of mankind. The senior men of to-day were grateful for the severe training in office work and methods, even the drudgery of fair copying, and of tracing, for they had felt their usefulness since. Their work was simpler then. The buildings they had to do with were not the steel and concrete constructions of to-day, full of pipes and wires and elaborate machinery, arrangements for heating and arrangements for cooling, contrivances for keeping out sound and telephones for letting it in, plenum and vacuum ventilation, electrical installations for power, for light, for heating and cleaning, and so forth.

Every day seemed to bring forth some new invention, some new form of floor, waterproofing, plaster, or paint, or decorative material, so that a big building was almost like a battleship, obsolete before it was finished. Surveyors must keep up with these new things and translate them into proper surveying terms.

In nothing was the revolution more marked than in the relations of employer to employed, and in acknowledging the mutuality of the arrangements between contracting parties. In the relations of architect, building owner, and contractor, this spirit, if not always reflected in the contract documents, was active, and contracts were interpreted more equitably than formerly. One result was that the quantity surveyor's position was becoming more and more arbitral and of increasing importance in holding the balance true between two interests. Whatever the future held in store for them, whatever changes there might be in the position of the community towards the quantity surveyor, the path of duty was the safest, and a mastery of his calling and a steadfast integrity of conduct would never "let him down."

ATTEMPTED CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC OFFICER

MAN AND WIFE FINED

At Highgate, yesterday, ALFRED DE COSTA, of Church-crescent, Friern Barnet, was summoned for attempting to corrupt or influence the mind of the valuation officer for the district in his favour. MRS. DE COSTA was summoned for aiding and abetting her husband.

The case for the prosecution was that following on a protest by the defendant that the assessment of his house was too high, the valuation officer, Mr. Marsden, called, and it was alleged that as he was leaving Mrs. De Costa said: "Of course, Mr. De Costa will not want you to lose by this." He asked what she meant, and she replied, "If you are able to get the assessment reduced without Mr. De Costa coming before the committee he will make it worth your while." Later Mr. De Costa called on Mr. Marsden, and in the course of a conversation said: "If the committee are able to make a recommendation you will not find me unreasonable." Mr. Marsden asked what he meant, and De Costa replied, "I realize that the committee are more or less influenced by your recommendation, and if you are able to make such a recommendation I will make it worth your while." Mr. Marsden retorted that it was a most improper suggestion to make to a public official. In cross-examination Mr. Marsden admitted that he received a drink of whisky from Mrs. De Costa and a cigar from Mr. De Costa.

The defendants denied making the remarks attributed to them.

Mr. De Costa was fined £10, and ordered to pay £10 costs. His wife was fined £5.

STRENGTH OF THE O.T.C.

In a written reply to Mr. Mander, the Secretary for War states that on October 1, 1930, the numbers enrolled in the Junior Division of the Officers' Training Corps were:—Under 14 years of age, 1,067; over 14 and under 15, 4,839; over 15 and under 16, 8,281; over 16, 20,437; total, 34,624. Replying to Mr. Freeman, Mr. Shaw states that grants are paid only in respect of cadets aged 15 years or over, or in the case of State-aided schools, 16 years or over, who are efficient. The number of efficient cadets in 1929 was 27,208, of whom 2,383 were in State-aided schools.

FOUNTAIN PENS "ON APPROVAL"

The Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland state that a firm of fountain pen manufacturers send out large quantities of specimen pens, unsolicited, to gentlemen of high social position. With these samples is enclosed a list of what are termed "distinguished purchasers, to indicate the appreciation shown by users of the —— pen." A stamped envelope is also enclosed for the remittance in payment or the return of the pen. Should the pen not be returned or the money sent in payment for same, a further letter is sent demanding a remittance of 25s. The association has tested the reliability of the list of "distinguished purchasers." A number of these gentlemen have been written to, and of these not one has been found who has given permission for the use of his name. An earl explained that he found the pen among his correspondence after his return from abroad, and as it had been lying there for some weeks he felt it better to send the price demanded rather than enter into correspondence upon the matter. The association point out that there is no legal liability or responsibility resting upon the recipient to post the goods back to the sender, even though an envelope for this purpose may have been enclosed.

IN UNKNOWN GRAVES

LAST OF THE WAR MEMORIALS

SOUTHAMPTON CEREMONY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, DEC. 10

The fifth and last of the memorials erected in this country by the Imperial War Graves Commission in memory of those officers and men of the Forces of the British Empire who fell in the War and whose graves are unknown was unveiled to-day in Hollybrook Cemetery, Southampton, by Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson. Ranks and ratings of the Royal Navy who rest beneath the sea are commemorated by memorials to the "missing" at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; the dead of the Mercantile Marine have their monument on Tower Hill. Hollybrook is especially the memorial of those who went down in transports or other vessels torpedoed or mined in home waters, but its record includes also the names of others who died at home or in distant areas and whose bodies could not be recovered.

Hollybrook Cemetery belongs to the borough of Southampton, and immediately within the entrance is the War plot, with its headstones and Cross of Sacrifice. On a terrace at the back of the plot the architect, Mr. Theodore Newham, has set a screen wall which forms the memorial, and on which the names of the dead are carved. The general inscription reads:—

1914-1918

To the Glory of God and in memory of 1,852 officers and men of the Forces of the British Empire who fell in the Great War, and have no other grave but the sea or to whom the fortune of war denied the known and honoured burial given to their comrades in death.

LORD KITCHENER

The memorial is simple but beautiful in design and treatment, and the terraces have been so used that when summer comes they can be brightened with climbing plants and flowers. The walling is of rough rubble, and the names are inscribed on panels of green Westmorland slate. Three names on the first panel are those of Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, Brigadier-General W. Ellershaw, his Aide-de-Camp, and Driver D. 'C. Brown, his personal servant, who were lost in H.M.S. Hampshire. They are uniformly honoured in death. Following them come the names of officers and men who were killed or drowned in the transports Donegal, Mendi, Warilda, and Wayfarer; and others who perished in the hospital ships Anglia, Asturias, Glenart Castle, Lanfranc, and Llandovery Castle. No fewer than 596 men of the South African Native Labour Corps lost their lives in the Mendi; their memory is perpetuated in a Hampshire cemetery, with that of soldiers from all parts of the Empire and of members of such units as Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, Voluntary Aid Detachments, the Royal Marines, the Territorial Force Nursing Service, and Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Although the memorial stands on high ground to the north of Southampton, an intervening tree-crowned ridge shuts off Southampton Water and the great ships that come to the docks. The valley between the cemetery and the ridge was filled this morning with grey mist, but the War plot was clear of the veil and overhead the sun shone wanly through a light spread of mackerel cloud. Before the ceremony began members of the British Legion with their standards, and a group of "Old Contemptibles," took up positions around three sides of the War plot. The Mayor and Corporation of Southampton were present in their robes of office. The service began with the singing of the hymn "O God, our help in ages past," and this was followed by a prayer of remembrance of the "great company of our brothers who laid down their lives for their country and whose bodies have gone down to the sea and are buried in the great waters."

AN EMPIRE TRIBUTE

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FABIAN WARE, vice-chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, who asked Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson to unveil the memorial, said that nearly all parts of the Empire were represented on it, and the memorial had been erected by, and the cost had been borne by, all the Governments of the Empire together in partnership.

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON said that the memorial well exemplified the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission and was of special interest because it recorded, for the most part, the names of soldiers who met their death at sea. It stood, very appropriately, therefore at the port of Southampton, through which the bulk of the troops, war material, and stores passed on the way to the various battle fronts. The Mayor and citizens could look back with pride to the achievements of Southampton at that period of unprecedented Imperial stress and they were further indebted to the town for the gift of the land upon which the memorial was placed.

"The names recorded on the memorial," Sir William Robertson continued, "include that of Lord Kitchener, to whom, as the principal organizer of victory, the Empire owes so much. He alone foresaw that the War would be one of long attrition; he was—I speak from personal knowledge—the most outstanding and trusted personality in the Allied Military Councils; and, as you know, he met his death when on his way, in response to an invitation from the Russian Government, to advise upon the serious situation with which Russia was then confronted, and which later culminated in a Revolution. I would like to add that he never disclosed, within my experience, the ruthless and domineering disposition which some people attributed to him, and I shall always remember that, when leaving for Russia, his last request to me was to protect a certain officer against the persecution of a member of the Government which he, Lord Kitchener, thought to be wholly undeserved.

PEACE THE BEST MEMORIAL

"Ceremonies of this kind remind us that vast sums of money are still being expended upon armaments, and that, despite the enormous sacrifices entailed in 1914-1918, including no fewer than 9,000,000 lives, many people think that wars will continue to occur in the future as in the past. Fortunately the picture has another side. War, as a means of settling international disputes, is now more universally condemned as a failure than ever before, and every day it becomes more evident that there are no really foreign nations, but that the interests of all are so closely interwoven that if one nation suffers all will suffer to some extent. Undoubtedly the maintenance of great and costly armaments is not the first essential measure required to prevent war. For that, by far the most important requirement is less jealousy and less selfishness in the conduct of international affairs. That spirit is, we may hope, now gradually appearing, and when it is adequately forthcoming, and not till then, disarmament will follow rapidly and easily enough, and the nations of the world will at last be on the road to peace and good will. The successful attainment of such a result would be the grandest War memorial that could be erected, and it ought not, I submit, to be lightly denounced in advance as fantastic or impossible and so bring both civilization and Christianity into contempt."

The Bishop of Southampton dedicated the memorial, and after prayers the ceremony ended with the Last Post and the Reveille, separated by one minute's silence. Sir William Robertson afterwards laid a wreath on behalf of the nations of the Empire at the foot of the Cross of Sacrifice.

At a luncheon at the South-Western Hotel which followed the ceremony, the MAYOR, Alderman E. W. Cross, said that Southampton played an important part in the War. The port rendered valuable service in transporting in absolute safety 7,000,000 men who left for the other side or returned to this country. It was fitting that the memorial had been erected in their cemetery in memory of the brave men who perished, mostly at sea, while serving their country, and they were happy to have been able to place land at the disposal of the Imperial War Graves Commission for the purpose of the memorial.

INSURANCE OF A MURDERER

The Commissioner under the Industrial Assurance Act has allowed a claim by Mrs. Ann Jane Podmore against the Tunstall and District Assurance Collecting Society made in respect of her son, William Henry Podmore, who was executed for the murder of Mr. Messiter in a Southampton garage at the end of 1928. The policy was proposed on February 20, 1928, by Mrs. Podmore. The society had been advised that it was contrary to public policy to pay the sum assured to her, but the Commissioner held that this advice was incorrect in law. He said that although it was contrary to public policy that the sum assured on the life of a person who died at the hand of justice should be paid to anyone claiming under or through such person, there was no such objection to payment to a person claiming, as in this case, under an independent title.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN LINER

THE EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND ABLAZE

A fire which caused great damage broke out at 4 a.m. yesterday on the liner Empress of Scotland in Blyth Harbour, Northumberland, where she arrived to be broken up last Thursday. She was lying at the Cambois Wharf of the Hughes-Bolckow Shipbreaking Company, Limited, and had been open to public inspection for a few days pending the sale of the ship's furniture. Many thousands of people visited her, as she was by far the largest vessel ever seen at the port.

A volume of smoke from aft the steamer was followed by a big burst of flame. The illumination in the sky could be seen for miles around. The fire appliances of the Blyth Harbour Commission and surrounding fire brigades were called for, and vigorous efforts were made to check the spread of fire. The flames, however, quickly got a fierce hold of the ship, and it seemed likely that she would be burned down to the water's edge.

On Tuesday night there were eight men on board—an engineer, mate, carpenter, boatswain, and four firemen. They were Mr. Meldrum (Liverpool), who was in charge, J. Cutler (Portsmouth), G. Thrasher (Portsmouth), Donnelly (Liverpool), H. Tilbury (Portsmouth), C. Williams (Porchester), W. Pooley (Southampton), and J. Calvert (North Blyth). It was when two of the donkeymen were changing shifts that the alarm was raised. The men had to fight their way through dense volumes of smoke to a ladder which enabled them to make their escape by a wharf.

The local fire brigades, augmented by a corps from Newcastle City Fire Brigade, waged a long battle with the flames. When darkness set in the fire was still raging. Great tongues of flame shot into the air, and as the daylight dwindled the spectacle became more and more impressive. Port holes, alley ways and ventilators were outlets for the fiery illumination and from the stern to beyond amidships the interior of the hull appeared to be in the complete grip of the fire. Fire engines worked in relays and brigademen wore smoke helmets. Every precaution was taken to prevent flames or sparks reaching vessels in the harbour or the coal staiths.

AN EX-GERMAN SHIP

The Empress of Scotland, of 25,000 tons gross, was built at Stettin in 1905 as the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria for the Hamburg-Amerika Linie. During the War she was laid up at Hamburg, and afterwards when she was delivered to the Allies she was employed in repatriating American troops from France. In 1921 she was acquired by the Canadian Pacific Company, and as the Empress of Scotland she has since been engaged in the service between Southampton, Cherbourg, and Quebec in the summer time and St. John, N.B., in the winter, together with the Empress of France and Empress of Australia. She was the largest of the Canadian Pacific vessels in the North Atlantic service, and was recently sold by the company for breaking-up, in view of the construction at Clydebank of the new Empress of Britain, of 42,500 tons, which will be by far the biggest ship in the Canadian route and is to make her maiden voyage in June next.

For some time the Empress of Scotland has been laid up at Southend. On Tuesday, December 2, she left there with a crew of about 80 for Blyth, where she was to be broken up by the Hughes-Bolckow Shipbreaking Company. She entered Blyth Harbour on Thursday, December 4, during fog, the berthing of the large vessel in the circumstances being regarded as a difficult feat.

When the Empress of Scotland was owned by the Canadian Pacific she was valued for insurance at £475,000, and when she was sold for breaking-up the value for insurance was reduced to one-tenth of that amount, and she was covered in the London market for £47,500 for the voyage from Southend to Blyth and for six months after arrival there. The policy provided for the payment of any claims for fire in full. Yesterday 70 per cent. was quoted in the London market for reinsurance, the underwriters at that rate agreeing to pay whatever claim the original underwriters might be called upon to pay.

MECHANIZATION OF ARMIES

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH TANKS

A lecture on "The Development and Future of Armoured Fighting Vehicles" was given yesterday afternoon in the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, by Colonel F. A. Pile. Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, Master-General of the Ordnance, presided.

COLONEL PILE said it seemed probable that we should arrive at the next war ahead of all other nations, both as regards the quality of our armoured fighting vehicles and as to the ideas underlying their use. But if we only had a few vehicles they would be used up in a very short time and all the labour, money, and research expended upon them would be for the most part wasted. Describing the evolution of the tank, he said that the tank of to-day was no longer a short range but a long range weapon. The British 16-ton tank was probably the most efficient in the world. It was easily the most powerful weapon a soldier had ever been given to handle. It was very fast, capable of covering long distances in a very short period, and mechanically was rapidly achieving complete reliability. No enemy within 150 miles would be safe from an overwhelming attack from vehicles of this kind.

Colonel Pile mentioned that there was now in use a device for direction finding which enabled a tank, after turning to avoid obstacles, to get back almost precisely upon its original target. Tanks, he said, used to be called, with some truth, blind monsters. To-day, of all arms, the tank was least blind. A heavy oil engine had been designed and was in use in an experimental tank.

We had reached a stage, he added, when it could be said that light and medium tanks and armoured cars were capable of carrying out the roles which the General Staff considered would be their duty in the next war. These vehicles could, of course, be improved. There was no doubt that the tank in the near future would be more comfortable for its crew, gas-proof, easily accessible, and easily maintained. Research and experiment on these matters would no doubt lead to considerable modification in the shape of the tank, but would also lead to very great savings in the cost of manufacture and upkeep. Possibly for the first time in British military history other Powers were watching us with interest. Many nations would like to equip their armies with armoured brigades and tanks, but most of them were still dependent on man power and the cost of building a mechanized army was great. They were, therefore, watching our efforts, small as they must be for financial reasons, with great interest.

"THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION"

THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

Among the subjects discussed during the fourth working week of the Round-Table Conference that of safeguards for minorities has been dominant, and to-day's issue of *The Times Weekly Edition* summarizes the views of the delegates on this as well as on other important questions.

Among the photographs in this issue is included a view taken from an aeroplane showing the general character of the site of the new Zoological Park at Whipsnade, Bedfordshire, and several photographs of the salvage ship Artiglio and her crew, while a selection of photographs taken by readers abroad is another interesting feature.

News from home and abroad is comprehensively dealt with, and the special articles include the Rossetti Family Circle, Banditry in China, the Future of Burma, and the Arizona Crater. "A Letter from London" surveys events of interest in the week's news, while a Bridge article, a crossword puzzle, and Chess problems are also regular features.

The Times Weekly Edition is published every Thursday, price 4d. The subscription rates, post free, are:—United Kingdom and Canada, three months, 5s. 6d.; six months, 11s.; 12 months, 22s. Other countries—Three months, 6s. 3d.; six months, 12s. 6d.; 12 months, 25s. Inquiries should be addressed to the Publisher, *The Times Weekly Edition*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

Mrs. Lee, of Russell-street, Luton, celebrated her 101st birthday yesterday.

News in Brief

Lady Wyndham, president of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, announces that the Prince of Wales has consented to become patron of the fund.

At the funeral yesterday of Charles Benfold, of South Moor, Co. Durham, who was found with his head battered in with an axe, 10,000 people were present.

In October there were 719,200 persons in England and Wales in receipt of poor relief, an increase of 15,000 compared with September and 356,500 compared with September, 1913.

At a general court of the Society of Ancient Britons, to which belongs the Welsh Girls' School at Ashford, Middlesex, Major G. Hanley Thomas was elected vice-treasurer in the place of the late Dean Brownrigg.

A repeat order for half-a-million safety razor blades has been received by a Sheffield firm by cable from South Africa, making a total of 1,000,000 blades ordered from the same source in the course of a month.

At the annual meeting of the Princess Marie Louise Guild of Help yesterday, at which Lady Emmott presided, the report showed that the Guild had raised nearly £2,000 in cash, and had provided 1,450 garments and 40,000 swabs and dressings.

Cardiff Watch Committee yesterday vetoed a Sunday afternoon concert proposed to be given by M. Maurice Chevalier in one of the city's theatres on January 4. Permission was given for a Sunday evening concert provided a programme was submitted to the Chief Constable for approval.

Terms are published in the *London Gazette* of an agreement concluded between the respective Governments with a view to the granting of relief in cases where profits or gains arising from the business of shipping are chargeable both to British income-tax and income-tax payable in the Dominion of Canada.

Lord Murray, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, yesterday, granted a decree of divorce in the undefended action brought by John Duncan, R.S.A., of St. Bernard's-crescent, Edinburgh, against his wife, Alice Christie Duncan, of Rondebosch, Cape Province, South Africa. The ground of action was desertion.

The Education Committee of the London County Council, at its meeting yesterday, recommended the acceptance of the offer of Mr. Benjamin Drage of £2,000 to endow the Florence L. Gladstone bequest, which exists to assist students who, by reason of exceptional misfortune, are unable to take advantage of the facilities provided for their education.

At Northampton yesterday Ralph Finlay Halkett, 23, draughtsman, of Westbourne-road, Chelsea, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for stealing a motor-car containing two rugs and a bag of surgical instruments and drugs, together of the value of £300, the property of Dr. James Orr, of Northampton, from the Market-square parking place on December 2.

When the Greek ship Georgios M. Livano reached Ancona, Italy, on Tuesday, the body of a man, believed to be John Edwards, a Cardiff dockside labourer, was recovered from beneath a cargo of coal. Edwards, who had been missing for about three weeks, had been given permission to sweep grain from the hold of the vessel while she was berthed at the Roath Dock, Cardiff.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, will attend a gathering being promoted in aid of the "Not Forgotten" Association to be held on December 16. (p. 1)

The half-yearly court of the Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Pinner, will be held on December 29. (p. 7)

A reward of £100 is offered for information leading to the recovery of a mink fur coat, stolen from premises in Regent-street. (p. 1)

Dates of forthcoming examinations are announced by the Civil Service Commission. (p. 3)

Two district locomotive superintendents are required by the Nizam's State Railway Board. (p. 3)

The post of Professor of Economics and Political Science in the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, is vacant. (p. 3)

The Seamless Steel Boat Company, Limited, Wakefield, is offered for sale. (p. 1)

100 Wills's Gold Flake Cigarettes in "Red Leather Style" Casket

5/-

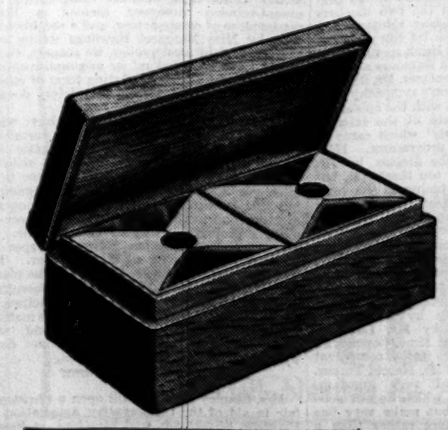
WILLS'S

"GOLD FLAKE"

CIGARETTES

in

Presentation Boxes



Give the cigarettes that are always welcomed —— your tobacconist will be pleased to show you these charming presentation boxes.

Well-made plain oak cabinet of 100 Wills's Gold Flake Special Cigarettes.

6/6

B.W

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE AMBITION FOR GOOD WILL

By CALLISTHENES

There has recently come a change in the matter of commercial good will.

Twenty years ago a Store setting out to create good will would expect that every article it sold would add to it. But to-day a business might find itself becoming a colourless agent in the distribution of articles which create good will primarily for the manufacturer.

Many manufacturers now sell their goods under their own name, advertising them, offering subsequent service, and taking upon themselves the responsibility for satisfaction.

An extreme example is a firm which distributes motor cars. All its cars are sold in their own names. When one performs well it is the manufacturer who gets the good will. It is the manufacturer who gives most of the service and takes most of the blame.

The same development may be seen in many other kinds of merchandise. A wireless agent may have as little personal reputation as a slot machine. Gramophones, silk stockings, shoes, all illustrate the same trend.

There are those who, watching this development and knowing how ambitious every great Store is to gain and hold for itself the confidence of the public, talk about "the battle for good will." They think that whatever good will goes to the manufacturers is lost to the Store.

This we believe to be an error. With articles sold under an advertised name there is just as much as ever room for us to gain for this Store the special confidence of the public, to create for ourselves an intimate good will.

The new development has made it possible for a man to do some sort of job without thought or personality or distinction. It has made it just possible for the man who never wants to be anything more than an agent to make a living out of it.

But the Store which has an ambition to create a name for itself is not hampered by the fact that manufacturers may have the same ambition.

Good will is created by service, courtesy and good value. Everything works towards the Store being as able as ever to realize its ambition by these means.

Good will must always attach itself to the firm which assumes responsibility for giving satisfaction. As long as this Store shall last we shall not bate one jot of our responsibility for seeing that every transaction ends in satisfaction for our customers. We believe therefore that no commercial development can narrow by one inch our chances of earning and holding the good will of the public. And we believe that it is the Store which comes in such intimate contact with its customers that is primarily fitted for deserving and earning that good will.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

Cigars — the tasteful Xmas Gift — should be bought with care —look for the brand name LA CORONA on the band when you buy them. His eulogy on your discriminating good taste will come later.

THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL OTHER CIGARS ARE JUDGED

LA CORONA

Always correct as a Xmas Gift

T.S. "WARSPITE"
(Founded 1756)

Poor boys of good character are trained on board and found a ship.—Please send contributions to Treasurer or Secretary, Marine Society,

CLARK'S-PLACE, E.C.2.

MAMMOTH REMAINS IN THE AVON VALLEY

A large portion of the tusk of a mammoth has been discovered in the Avon Valley, at Ibsley, near Fordingbridge, Hants, where workmen were digging for gravel. It is estimated by Mr. Heywood Sumner, the archaeologist, who lives only a few miles from Ibsley, that the bone is about 50,000 years old. The gravel was drift valley gravel deposited from denudation erosion of tertiary beds in the Pleistocene period. Mr. Sumner stated that the bone was undoubtedly a fragment of mammoth tusk. It was 3ft. 10in. in length, and 11in. in top semi-circumference width. Its axis was curved, and, measuring from a straight stick so as to touch each extremity of the curving tusk, 4in. represented the central extent of the tusk curve in its length of 3ft. 10in. Hitherto the only recorded evidence of mammoths in the Avon Valley district had come from South Burcombe, near Wilton, where a worked flint implement was found below a fragment of mammoth tusk, showing that there man and mammoth were contemporaneous; from Wishford, also not far from Wilton, where a mammoth molar was found; from Salisbury, where fragments of tusk and molar were found; and from Fordingbridge, where a molar was found.

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MR. PHILLPOTTS'S NEW PLAY

Mr. Eden Phillpotts, whose plays *The Farmer's Wife* and *Yellow Sands* proved to be two of the most popular comedies in recent years, has written another new play entitled *Jane's Legacy*, of which the scene is placed in a West Country village a hundred years ago. This will be presented by Sir Barry Jackson at the Duchess Theatre on Tuesday.

The play will be produced by Mr. Ayliff, with scenery and costumes designed by Mr. Paul Shelving, while the cast will include Miss Louise Hampton as Jane, Miss Dorothy Hall, Miss Barbara Gott, Mr. Frank Pettingell, Mr. Frank Mortimore, Miss Viola Lyel, and Mr. Colin Keith-Johnston.

Tuesday will also see the production at Wyndham's Theatre of *Smoky Cell*, a new "thriller" by Mr. Edgar Wallace. The cast will include Mr. Bernard Nedell, Mr. Harold Huth, Mr. Percy Parsons, Mr. Ben Welden, Mr. Roy Emerton, Mr. Grosvenor North, and 10 other speaking parts, but there is no feminine character in the play. *Smoky Cell* deals with American racketeers.

Another interesting production to be staged next week is *The Toymaker of Nuremburg*, which will be seen at the Kingsway Theatre on Saturday. The play was originally produced at the Playhouse in 1910, but on that occasion it was given without music. For the coming production, however, it has been set to music by Mr. Dudley Glass, with lyrics by Mr. Adrian Ross. The latter is also responsible for some slight modifications and interpolations in the text and arrangement of the play. The substantial effect of all these changes has been to transform the play practically into an operette. Although this production is actually opening during the Christmas season, it is not regarded by those responsible for it as in any way an exclusively Christmas attraction, and there is no intention of artificially limiting the run.

"TOAD OF TOAD HALL"

In the middle of next week there will be staged at the Lyric Theatre *Toad of Toad Hall*, which has been adapted by Mr. A. A. Milne from the very popular children's book "The Wind in the Willows," by Mr. Kenneth Grahame. Although London has not yet seen this play, it was produced with great success by the Liverpool Repertory Company last Christmas, with a musical score composed by the well-known British composer, Mr. H. Fraser-Simson. On the following night, Thursday, there will be revived at the London Hippodrome *The Maid of the Mountains*, of which the music is also by Mr. Fraser-Simson.

Tuesday has been fixed for the Faculty Theatre's production of Mr. Anthony Armstrong's new play, *Full House*, which will be produced by Mr. John V. Trevor, who was producer to the Leeds Art Theatre during their 1928-29 season, after which he went to America in *Rope*, and has since been in several London productions. The cast is a small one, and consists of Mr. Tom Shelford, Miss Helen Gosse, Mr. Hugh Dempster, Mr. Michael Sheply, and Miss Molly Rankin.

Miss Alice Delysia will be seen at the Criterion Theatre on Tuesday, December 23, when she will appear in a new play by Mr. Frederick Jackson, entitled *A Pair of Trousers*. Others in the cast will be Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Mr. Ian Hunter, Miss Grizelda Harvey, Miss Jane Wood, Mr. Hayden Coffin, and Miss Cicely Byrne. Early next year will also see the reappearance in London of Miss Yvonne Arnaud, who will play the title-role in Mr. J. B. Fagan's new comedy, *The Improper Duchess*, which is to be presented by Mr. Maurice Browne.

Considerable interest is also being taken in the forthcoming production at the Haymarket Theatre of a romantic comedy of the early nineteenth century by Booth Tarkington, in which the principal parts will be played by Mr. Henry Ainley and Miss Jeanne de Casalis. This will be staged in succession to Mr. St. John Ervine's play *The First Mrs. Fraser*, which will finish on January 10 in order that Miss Marie Tempest may take a well-earned holiday.

Mr. Archibald de Bear's *Chelsea Follies*, London's first "neighbourhood" *revue*, will open at the Victoria Palace on Wednesday.

The next production by the Stage Society will be *The Borrowed Life*, by Miss Gwladys Parrish. This will be produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre on Sunday evening and Monday afternoon. The cast will include Mr. Alan Napier, Mr. Glen Byam Shaw, Miss Gabrielle Casartelli, Mr. Grenville Eves, Miss Clare Harris, Mr. Elliot Seabrooke, and Mr. George Zucco. The producer will be Mr. Esme Percy. As the society are still in financial difficulties, they have arranged, through Mr. George Barraud, to admit the public to the Monday performance.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.—*To See Ourselves*, Ambassadors.
DECEMBER 14.—*The Borrowed Life*, Prince of Wales; *Merchant of Venice*, Piccadilly.
DECEMBER 15.—*The Borrowed Life*, Prince of Wales; (*matinée*).
DECEMBER 16.—*Smoky Cell*, Wyndham's; *Jane's Legacy*, Duchess; *Full House*, Faculty.
DECEMBER 17.—*Chelsea Follies*, Victoria Palace; *Toad of Toad Hall*, Lyric.
DECEMBER 18.—*Maid of the Mountains*, London Hippodrome.
DECEMBER 20.—*Cinderella*, Grafton; *Carnival*, Lyric, Hammersmith; Sterling Mackinlay *Matinées*, Rudolf Steiner Hall.
DECEMBER 22.—*Peter Pan*, London Palladium; *Where the Rainbow Ends*, Holborn Empire; Bertram Mills's Circus, Olympia.
DECEMBER 23.—*Land of the Christmas Stocking*, Everyman; *Jack and the Beanstalk*, Children's Theatre.
DECEMBER 24.—*Aladdin*, Dominion.
DECEMBER 25.—*Treasure Island*, Prince of Wales; *The Windmill Man*, Scala; *Robinson Crusoe*, Lyceum.

ARTS THEATRE

MME. LYDIA LOPOKOVA

Too often are recitals of poetry, masques, and English ballets merely faint and overprecious acts of homage to some vague ideal of art. But this delicious entertainment at the Arts Theatre—which for the week is open to the general public—though ambitious, is not overstrained, and though sophisticated, not precious. The producer, Mr. George Rylands, has seen to that—and indeed it would be absurd to expect any such difficulties either from the dancing or the acting of his star, Mme. Lopokova. Apart from her, the cast consisted of members of the University of Cambridge.

Outside Cambridge we have not yet had the opportunity of seeing Mme. Lopokova as an actress. Certainly one could never forget that she was a dancer, and it is impossible not to give to all her movements as much attention as to her speech. A turn of the wrist, a walk, a nod of the head, even when it is the obvious and necessary accompaniment to the words, seems also to be in time to some music which we cannot hear. But she has also to speak, and to speak the most elaborate English verse of Shakespeare and Milton, and that in competition with such accomplished and melodious speakers as Mr. Rylands and Mr. Michael Redgrave. She does more than hold her own, and though she acts and moves more elaborately than the others, this is not to supplement any deficiency in her recitation. She speaks with a faint foreign accent, but the verse comes through with its full clearness and force, perhaps even with an added pungency.

Mme. Lopokova appears in two speaking parts, in Shakespeare's "A Lover's Complaint"—in which the story is presented by miming a recitation—and in a portion of *Comus*. The first is very slight and graceful, and the astonishingly artificial diction is well accompanied by almost equally artificial and elaborate miming. Yet even so it is hard to appreciate the intricacy of such obviously cabinet poetry on the stage, though it was a fascinating experiment. *Comus* works perfectly. In the dialogue of the two brothers (Mr. Redgrave and Mr. Robert Eddison) not only does the verse assume its full richness, but there are disclosed—we think on the whole not too openly—unexpected humours and differences in the brothers' characters. Mr. Rylands has done well to mark Milton's sympathy with the sensuality of Comus, as with the splendour of the devils in the debate of the infernal peers from "Paradise Lost," which came in the second half of the programme. Here perhaps the setting and the dresses by Mr. Glyn Philpot were a little too theatrical, but we soon forget them in listening to the verse so admirably and unpretentiously spoken. Mr. Peter Hannen brought out all the rich eloquence of Satan.

Mme. Lopokova also appears in two short *ballets*, of which the choregraphy is by Mr. Frederick Ashton. The first was to music by Dowland, arranged and conducted by Mr. Constant Lambert; the second, dances on a Scotch theme to music by Boyce, also arranged and conducted by Mr. Lambert. There is little need to praise Mme. Lopokova's dancing, and she has two most competent partners in Mr. Ashton and Mr. Harold Turner. Mr. Ashton has invented very ingenious groupings of three figures, which do not need distortions of the body, but make very fine designs, a High Renaissance rather than a baroque picture.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

TWO ONE-ACT OPERAS

Kings and cookery chanced to be the leading themes of both the little one-act operas which were given for the first time last night by means of the Ernest Palmer Opera Study Fund. One was *King Alfred and the Cakes*, by Nicholas Gatty (the words by Reginald Gatty), the other was Maurice Baring's breakfast-table comedy of *Catherine Parr*, daintily done into music by Anthony Collins. King Henry VIII. (Mr. Alexander Henderson) and Catherine (Miss Elisabeth Aveling) bicker over the boiling of an egg, which some of Catherine's predecessors understood better than she, and the bickering is extended to other matters, especially the colour of Bucephalus (black or white), about which Catherine risks her head in dispute. It is a charming trifle; the one defect in the musical version seemed to be the tendency to labour the dialogue. It was very brightly played by the two disputants.

King Alfred and the Cakes is in a more serious vein. The King lets the cakes burn and gets his box on the ear according to the children's history books, but the point of the opera is not in the story but in the King's thoughts which cause him to neglect his charge. "This realm of England," "the doom of battles," the mission of the King and the prayer for victory are the thoughts which bring out the finest of that serious straightforward musical style which the composer pursues so unswervingly. Gatty's music is never reminiscent. It is full of subtle points, yet it is perspicuous at once. Mr. George Hancock sang the King's noble soliloquy impressively. Miss Isabel Jeeves sang the part of the peasant woman; the daughter and the lover (who recognize the King and join in a final quartet) were represented by Miss Grace Greenway and Mr. Howard Hemming. All did well, though possibly in more experienced hands the subtleties of thought and music might have been more fully realized.

A larger company including choral singers and dancers cooperated in the same composer's charming *Prince Ferelon*, which made a highly coloured and cheerful *finale* to the evening's entertainment. It is not new, but it is still too little known to operatic audiences apart from those of the Old Vic, where it was originally brought out, and where it has often been given. Both Gatty's operas in this performance were produced by Mr. Clive Carey; Mr. Cairns James was the producer of *Catherine Parr*. All three were conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent, who in the repeat performance to be given to-night will give place to student conductors. The whole evening provided an excellent example of the work which Sir Ernest Palmer's Fund was designed to do. It showed more than experiment: a full measure of accomplishment.

BACH CANTATA CLUB

THE CHRISTMAS ORATORIO

The Bach Cantata Club gave a complete performance of the *Christmas Oratorio* at St. Margaret's, Westminster, last night under Mr. C. Kennedy Scott. All repeats were sung and the total time taken was exactly three hours.

Bach himself grouped the six constituent cantatas together to form the oratorio, but he wrote them as six separate works to be performed on six separate occasions, and they have no unity save a theological one. There is, therefore, no strict warrant, either artistic or historical, for performing the work in its entirety at a single sitting, but it was undeniably interesting to hear all the music without cuts. There is no question that as music the first two cantatas are the best. Part III. becomes doctrinal and the text is prosy. Part IV. contains nothing very notable except a beautiful duet for soprano and bass (in contrast to the uninspired and interminable duet in Part III.). Parts V. and VI. have greater freshness, since they deal with the story of the Epiphany. If the work is cut on merely narrative principles (as was done last year by the Bach Choir) a long stretch of dull music occurs in the middle. It is obviously unsatisfactory to choose a series of unrelated gems. It would almost seem, therefore, that conductors might give shortened performances consisting of Parts I. and II. (66 minutes), either with or without one or both of Parts V. and VI., according to the exigencies of time and circumstance.

The chorus sang beautifully. It was rather larger than usual, and it excelled its own high standard in the quality and colour of the tone. The soloists, too, were excellent. Mr. Henry Wendon's voice is well suited to Bach, though he has not yet had sufficient experience of this kind of singing to execute perfectly the very difficult coloratura solos which are given to the tenor. Miss Dorothy Silk and Mr. Keith Falkner sang with their usual clarity of line; the one all "fire and ice," as the carol says, the other all warmth and masculine tenderness. Miss Margaret Balfour, too, was in good voice. The accompaniments unfortunately were more uneven. Mr. Herbert Dawson at the organ was most judicious; the harpsichord in the hands of Mr. Frederick Jackson sounded most effective, being used with the organ in the recitatives and penetrating the whole texture of choir, organ, and orchestra in *tutti* passages; the orchestral playing was often slovenly, and there were two bad mistakes. Mr. Kennedy Scott must bear some of the responsibility for the ragged introductory *ritornelli*, as he often only made up his mind as to the *tempo* he wanted after half a dozen bars, and his unintelligible beat and fussiness completely spoiled the Pastoral Symphony. But if he is accountable for the debit of the instruments, he must have all the credit for the choral singing with its vitality and its tonal contrasts (*e.g.*, the unaccompanied chorales, taken at just the right speed, made most happy points of repose after the animated contrapuntal conversation of the orchestra and the admirably played *obbligati*). And the spirit of the whole oratorio was exactly right—devotion, festivity, tenderness, and exultation blended in performance as they were blended in the mind of Bach.

LITTLE THEATRE

"CAVIARE"

If any honours were to be conferred on this occasion, the chief candidates would be Josephine, a marionette, a clown and his dog (they, too, are marionettes), and the Kinky Kids (marionettes also). Marionettes seldom fail to charm an audience, and since Josephine and her colleagues were dressed prettily and expressively manipulated, their infrequent appearances were as much to be welcomed as oases in the desert. In the almost wholly barren tract of entertainment that the rest of the *revue* compelled us to traverse a skit on the British attitude to Russia seemed to contain an idea, Mr. Reginald Tate's sketch of a hearty Lancastrian bounder exasperating an absent-minded professor seemed a little masterpiece of comic acting, and a sentimental song by Miss Margaret Rawlings wrung our hearts. But in most *revues*, we suspect, these would have been but minor accomplishments. *Caviare* is that most desolating form of entertainment—a *revue* almost completely devoid of ideas.

One or two of the sketches might have been amusing if they had been drastically curtailed. Araminta, fondly imagining a romantic entrance for her lover and plunging a stiletto into the man when he chances to come in a billycock hat, is surely a subject for comedy; but Miss Rawlings was forced by a craving for prettification in the author or the producer to make a pretentious tragedy of the affair. It was very daring of Mr. Edward Cooper to attempt an imitation of M. Chevalier. He was more successful with a sketch at the piano of Mr. Noel Coward. A little play presenting Thyrsis and Corydon as the hapless victims of Cothurnus, with Pierrot and Columbine making light-hearted fun in the background, was pretty, but, like most of the things not done by marionettes, unduly protracted.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin will open a Christmas fair in aid of the Conservative Association of Plaistow, Silvertown, and Stratford, at Stratford Town Hall at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

A NEW FRENCH FILM

M. POIRIER'S "CAIN"

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

M. Léon Poirier pursues the laudable but not entirely practical ideal of freeing the art of the cinematograph from the trammels of the studio. He believes that the full possibilities of the new medium cannot be realized among lath and plaster sets, however cunningly they may be devised, nor under the blaze of "sunlights," however perfected they be. In this he is in direct opposition to the majority of producers, who since the introduction of the microphone have tended more and more to rely upon art—or rather artifice—to reproduce nature, and would not hesitate to construct a primeval forest on a suburban building plot. One wonders whether the infant who has not yet learned to speak with clarity is really strong enough to stand such a Spartan exposure to the elements.

M. Poirier's first big film (a silent one), *La Croisière Noire*, showed how efficient a collaborator nature may be even in her least tamed state. But the interest was then documentary and propagandist, and in no sense dramatic. In *Cain* he has attempted to introduce a dramatic interest into the jungle.

His protagonist, M. Thomy Bourdelle, is a stoker in an ocean liner. At a port of call he steals a bag full of money and jewels from a cabin and escapes in a native craft. He loses his bearings and for eight days undergoes all the traditional sufferings of the man dying of thirst at sea, until he is aroused from the coma which precedes death by running aground on an uninhabited island—which is in fact that of Nossi Bé, near Madagascar. Luckily he finds combined in one tree all that is required to sustain life—even the Swiss Family Robinson were not so fortunate. He passes rapidly through all the early stages of the evolution of the human race, and when, adequately equipped, nourished, and housed, his loneliness is beginning to get on his nerves, he receives a visit from some natives of a neighbouring island. He shoots one with the revolver which was among the things he had stolen on board ship, routs the remainder, and captures a woman. In a few days she surrenders to his advances and they live an idyllic life together until she finds the jewels and he is reminded of his guilt. He lights a beacon, attracts a passing ship, gives himself up as a thief, and leaves Zouzour, another but more resourceful Ariadne, abandoned on the shore. She leaps on to a raft and paddles madly towards the steamer. Just as the ship is raising anchor the man decides that he cannot face the horrors of civilization, and jumping overboard joins the woman on the raft. The captain hesitates a moment and decides to leave him. The fade-out shows the couple returning to the simple pleasures of primitive existence.

The story possesses obvious pictorial possibilities, and M. Poirier has taken full advantage of them. The pictures, whether they be of the stokehold or the jungle, are well composed, and wherever circumstances have permitted sound has been registered to good effect. M. Poirier is right in thinking that a complete absence of the "studio atmosphere" affords a welcome relief, and his boldness in abandoning the usual *clichés* should teach a salutary lesson to less enterprising producers. But if nature is to play so important a part in a film, the human element must also be presented on an heroic scale, or the balance is lost, and the attention of the spectator is distracted from one to another until his interest is killed.

B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT

BEETHOVEN AND SCHONBERG

Herr Hermann Scherchen conducted the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall last night in a programme consisting of three works, Beethoven's Grosse Fuge and Pianoforte Concerto in C minor, and Schönberg's symphonic poem, "Pelleas and Mélisande." The Great Fugue, originally intended as the finale of the Quartet in B flat, gains more than it loses from its transfer to a large body of strings, especially when it is so superbly played as it was last night. The greater fullness of tone accords well with its grand outline and does something towards softening the uncouthness of the writing, which is always so conspicuous in a quartet performance. It is true that the multiplication of the violin's shakes by 20 serves rather to dim their lustre, but that is a sacrifice which must be made for the smooth and solid tone, graded last night to the finest pianissimo, in the slow section. The orchestral playing in the Concerto, of which Mr. Lamond gave a masterful, though somewhat clumsy, performance, was by contrast rough and ragged.

Schönberg's symphonic poem, though new to London, is 27 years old, having been written in the same year in which Debussy completed his operatic version of Maeterlinck's drama. Though he dispenses with the words and action, Schönberg seems to adhere fairly closely to the Belgian poet's text. The programme-note was inclined to waive aside literal interpretations, but how else can be explained the obvious descriptions of Mélisande playing with the ring, of Golaud's dark and murderous thought in the cavern, and of the love-duet interrupted—one had almost said by King Marke?

There the contact with Debussy, and indeed with the poet, ends. For this is a tale of persons more full-blooded than Maeterlinck's thin wraiths. Musically it presents no serious difficulties to the listener, who might reasonably find the Great Fugue a more serious intellectual effort, except on the score of length. For this work belongs to a time before Schönberg had evolved the personal dogmas that have made him famous, and to a time when Strauss and Mahler were the leading composers in Germany and Austria. There is nothing here in the way of cacophony to disturb ears inured to "Ein Heldenleben." It is, however, more intellectualized, as one might expect, than the music of either Strauss or Mahler. It has not the ebullience and forcefulness of the one, though it reminds us occasionally that there were other lovers named Juan and Anna, nor, despite the trombone *glissandi* and the immense mute in the tuba, the orchestral facility and picturesqueness of the other. In spite of some beautiful pages, notably the quiet passage just before the coda, the work as a whole produced an effect of excessive length and mere mechanism. The performance seemed to present it in the best possible light.

MEMORIAL TO "FATHER OF THE FILM"

Miss Marie Le Prince, daughter of Louis Le Prince, said to be "the father of the film," arrived at the Royal Albert Dock on Monday on board the ss. American Farmer. She has come to attend the unveiling of a memorial to her father at Leeds to-morrow on the site where he made the first practical one-lens animated picture camera. Miss Le Prince stated that in 1885, while she was talking to her father, she glanced through a door and saw a moving picture about 6ft. square being shown on a whitewashed wall. "It looked just like a magic lantern except that the pictures moved," she said. "I was not wanted in there, and my father quickly shut the door, but I remember wondering just what it was all about. She has brought with her some of the original cinematograph machines. She will be the guest at Leeds of Sir Edwin and Lady Airey, at Oakwood Grange, Roundhay. Le Prince, in 1888, took moving pictures in the garden of this house.

ENGLISH MEDIEVAL EMBROIDERY

The last of the present series of informal evening lectures at the Victoria and Albert Museum will be given to-day at 5.30 p.m. in the Lecture Theatre by Mr. A. J. B. Wace, whose subject will be "English Medieval Embroidery." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides, and admission will be free, no tickets being required. Intending visitors are requested to be in their seats before 5.30 p.m. A fur her series of six Thursday evening lectures is being arranged, with special reference to the International Exhibition of Persian Art which is to be held at the Royal Academy in January and February. These lectures will be given in the Museum Lecture Theatre, beginning on January 15. Further particulars will shortly be issued.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 22

THE KING'S INTEREST IN THE THEATRE

DIGNITY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The King's interest in the theatre was referred to by Sir Nigel Playfair when presiding at an at home yesterday, which was given by Mrs. Rea and Mrs. Whatmore at the Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, in connexion with the formation of the Embassy Playgoers' Association.

"When I had the honour," SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR said, of speaking to the King after a performance he had witnessed in which I was acting, I was astonished at the tremendous interest he took in the English theatre, not only from the point of view of entertainments, but also as a means of preserving the dignity of the English language. The King emphasized how important he thought it was that actresses and actors should give good speech, and what a pity it was that some of the younger ones slurred their words and dropped their voices at the end of sentences. For my own part I would say that I do not think slurred speech is only a feature of young actors and actresses; I have known many older ones whose chief aim seems to have been to keep the author's words a dim secret in their own mind." (Laughter.)

In speaking of English *ballet* and repertory theatres, Sir Nigel Playfair said that they were about the safest gilt-edged security anyone could invest in. Unfortunately there was not a repertory theatre, but if anyone would care to wait to receive dividends in the next world he should be pleased to send particulars.

Mr. ALEC L. REA said that it was intended, as soon as membership warranted it, to give Sunday evening performances in connexion with the association at the week-day prices.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s. Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.
LAST TWO DAYS.
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,
ISLINGTON.
THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 11th, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 12th, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
ADMISSION each day, 1s.
Carcase Show To-day.

ART EXHIBITIONS

SECOND EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by
THE EAST LONDON GROUP.
ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.,
1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1

1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson and other drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.

THE SPORTING GALLERY,
92, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-colours, and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

P. AND D. COLNAGHI & CO.
WOODCUTS IN COLOUR.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

THE SCULPTURE OF DEGAS.
Complete Works.
ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.
10.30-6. Sats. 10.30-1.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street.—GROUP of ELEVEN PAINTERS and SCULPTORS WATER-COLOURS by NAN WEST.

WERTHEIM GALLERY.
CHRISTMAS GIFTS. Old and Modern Water-colours, Lithographs, glass and silk pictures; Sculpture.—3-6 Burlington-gardens. Admission free.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Paintings and Drawings by ROBIN WALLACE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W. Important Exhibitions open 10-5. Saturdays 10-3.
STATUETTES in POTTERY by Living Artists.
ARMYNE FABIAN WARE, Paintings and Water-colours

DECORATIVE PRINTS by a Group of London Fine Art Publishers. Admission free. 10-6.
NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES,
Burlington-gardens, Old Bond-street, W.1.

HENRY DE WAROQUIER'S PICTURES of
"VENICE."
"A new aspect of her inexhaustible charms."—*Observer.*
illustrating "Red Magic," &c., by KAY NIELSEN.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

ACKERMANN GALLERIES, 157, New Bond-street.
BIRD LIFE,
ROLAND GREEN.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. CONTEMPORARY FLOWER PAINTERS.
2. HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND.—W. EGGINTON, R.I.
3. BRANGWYN and other ETCHERS.
148, New Bond-street. Admission free. 10-6 Sat. 10-1

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st. Pottery, Stoneware and Hard Porcelain by Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES VYSE. Admission and Catalogue Free.

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1. 174th EXHIBITION. Admission 1s. Mondays, 10-1; Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10-5.

COTSWOLD GALLERY.
SELWYN IMAGE MEMORIAL EXHIBITION. DRAWINGS and DESIGNS.
59, Frith-street, Soho-square. 10-5.30. Sats. till 1.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY.—Contemporary Art, also Japanese Water-Colours, Etchings, Colour Prints, &c., for Gifts.—121, Charing Cross-road. Admission and Catalogue free. 10-7, Saturdays included.

R.W.S.—ROYAL SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.
Daily 10-5. Last 2 Days.
5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-street. CECIL BEATON'S EXHIBITION.
LAST TWO DAYS.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Three-film programme. "MYSTERY OF LIFE." Also "SOUS LES TOITS DE PARIS" ("Under the Roofs of Paris") and Wee Georgie Wood in "THE BLACK HAND GANG."

ASTORIA. Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. Tom Walls, Yvonne Arnaud, Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter in "ON APPROVAL," showing daily at 1, 3.50, 6.40, 9.30. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. WARNER BAXTER & Myrna Loy in "RENEGADES." Daily at 1.5, 3.45, 6.25, and 9.5. Also Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—D. Mail. 4 MARX BROS. of "Cocoanuts" Fame in "ANIMAL CRACKERS." Craziest Show in Town! with Lillian Roth. All talk. Daily 2.30, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sun., 6 o'c., 8.45. "A. Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2/4. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last day. JOHN GILBERT and WALLACE BEERY, the he-man team that will win the laugh and thrill championship in "WAY FOR A SAILOR." 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except Loges) 1s. 6d. To-morrow: "WAR NURSE." Told for the first time the Woman's Side of the War.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577). 2 till 11. RALPH FORBES in "MAMBA." All Talking drama in colour, and "Dumbbells in Ermine."

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Sun., 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Continuous, 2-11. Wallace Beery and Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE." 2.55, 5.8, 7.24, 9.39. Gaumont Sound News. Comedy Feature, Mickey Mouse, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER." 3.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) Continuous 12-11. 5,000 Seats at 1s. between 12 and 1. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE." 12.40, 3.40, 6.30, 9.20. Stage: DE GROOT Trio with full Symphony Orchestra.

PLAZA. Retained Next Week! GARY COOPER, Betty Compson in Mightiest Outdoor Romantic Thriller, "THE SPOILERS," by Rex Beach, with Harry Green, Cast of Thousands. All Talking. Chester Conklin in "Cleaning Up." Metrotone Stage. "The Enchanted Staircase." Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1740. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON'S Presents with Sound and Dialogue "DASSAN." A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch.—Clifford Mollison and Dodo Watts in "ALMOST A HONEYMOON." Daily at 2.25, 5.55, and 9.15. Also "THE LADY WHO DARED," at 1.10, 4.30, and 7.55. Paid. 9011.

RIALTO, Picc.-cir. (Reg. 2558.) Daily. Conrad Nagel, Basil Rathbone, in "A LADY SURRENDERS." It's a great picture. 12, 2.20, 4.50, 7.15, 9.40. Second Great Week.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE. Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. 'Phone Holborn 3703. WILLIAM HAINES and LEILA HYAMS in "THE GIRL SAID NO"; ROBERT ARMSTRONG in "Dumbbells in Ermine"; Mickey Mouse in "Fire Fighters."

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES." See and hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the Screaming Comedy of the Wild West; daily 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy, Mickey Mouse, &c., &c.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., MON. and SAT., 2.30.
"ANOTHER COCHRAN TRIUMPH."
—*Yorkshire Post.*
"EVER GREEN."
A Musical Show.
"FOR A WHOLE YEAR THE LONDON PUBLIC WILL FLOCK TO MR. COCHRAN'S EVER GREEN PASTURES."
—Mr. James Agate in the *Sunday Times.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH. WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. To-night, 8.30. Sat., 2.30.
"TO SEE OURSELVES."
By E. M. DELAFIELD.
Nicholas Hannen. Marda Vanne.

ARTS THEATRE. SEVEN PUBLIC PERFS. (Tem. 7544.) TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, to TUESDAY, Dec. 16. Matinees To-morrow and Monday (15th), at 2.45.
LOPOKOVA and COMPANY
in a Masque of POETRY, MUSIC, and DANCING.
Box-office, 10 to 10, and all Libraries.

**CA

Imperial and Foreign News

THE LOSS OF THE ARTIGLIO

STORY OF MUNITION SHIP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BELLE ILE, DEC. 10

Commendatore Giovanni Quaglia, the general manager of the Sorima, arrived at Belle Ile to-day. On landing at Le Palais he received the condolences of many friends who were waiting for him, and heard the report of the survivors of the Artiglio. Afterwards he went to the hospital and spent some time with the injured survivors.

Commendatore Quaglia also visited the room at the hospital in which the coffins containing the bodies of Alberto Gianni and Aristide Franceschi are lying, with wreaths and flowers. Besides the flowers given by the crew of the Rostro, the survivors of the Artiglio, the Italian Consul, the Italian Divers' Association, and the inhabitants of Belle Ile, there is a wreath from Messrs. Sandberg and Swinburne, of London, the British associates of the Sorima, and a wreath of evergreens and roses from *The Times*, which has been closely associated with the work of the Sorima for the last three years. The bodies will be taken to the divers' homes in Italy as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

No attempt has yet been made to examine the wreck of the Artiglio, but as soon as the weather is fine enough the divers of the Rostro will go down and try to recover the bodies of their comrades. The crews of the two ships were drawn from the same districts, and in many cases from the same families.

The Sorima are determined to carry on with their work on the Egypt, in spite of the loss of the Artiglio. Another ship may be fitted out next year. The captain and crew of the Rostro have now had two seasons of experience in the Atlantic, and they hope to be able to continue the work which the Artiglio began.

Commander Donval, of the French Navy, who came to Belle Ile in a submarine chaser, conducted a brief inquiry on behalf of the Ministry of Marine, and took statements from the survivors. From these it appears that the Artiglio was lost simply because she was not far enough away from the wreck of the Florence when the explosive charges were fired. Her second officer stated to-day that he estimated the distance as 300 yards, and he, being on the forecastle, was 50 yards farther away than those in the stern. Survivors from the stern estimated the distance as 250 yards. Since then the ponts et chaussée have taken soundings on the scene of the disaster and located the two wrecks exactly. They lie 200 yards apart.

SWEEPING FOR WRECKAGE

The French investigators dragged a sweep over the wreck of the Florence at a depth of 40ft. It was to this level that the wreck was to be raised. The sweep struck nothing and it is probable that the Florence was completely destroyed by the explosion. Parts of the Artiglio came into contact with the sweep at the same depth, and when the sweep was hauled up a boat's rowlock was found entangled in it. The depth of the water where the Artiglio lies is about 55ft.

The conclusion is that the violent explosion of the Florence blew a sort of crater in the water, perhaps 200 yards wide. When the walls of this crater crashed inwards the Artiglio was engulfed. She seemed to have been near the outer edge of the zone affected, for the survivors agree that her upper works and stern were wrecked.

When the Artiglio began work on the Florence in the first week of October the divers first tried to blow up the wreck and its whole cargo with a big charge, as this would have saved them weeks of work. The Florence failed to respond. Then they tried lowering charges into her holds instead of placing them outside the hull. The Florence remained solid. When they made the experiments the divers retreated for a distance of a mile or more before they fired their charges; there was plenty of electric wire in the ship. But when all their efforts to make a big explosion failed they came to the conclusion that the Florence was past praying for as a munition-carrier, and would have to be cut up as though she carried coals or cabbages. And from that time on their estimates of her danger zone diminished.

WHY THE FLORENCE SANK

The Florence was an American ship of 9,000 tons. She left New York for St. Nazaire with munitions at the height of the German submarine campaign. She was about to anchor near the island of Houat to wait for a pilot when she blew up with great violence and sank with all her crew. The divers who examined her found an infernal machine on board. It had been put there in New York Harbour and was timed to blow up the ship in the harbour at St. Nazaire. This harbour is entered through a narrow channel and a series of locks. It would have been effectively blocked by the sinking of so large a ship; and St. Nazaire was the base port of the American Expeditionary Force.

In the opinion of Commendatore Quaglia the loss of the Artiglio may have been caused by a second infernal machine in the after part of the Florence; the first destroyed only the fore part of the ship. This second machine may have been arranged to work not by the lapse of time but by any disturbance of it such as might occur in unloading the ship. When the hold containing the machine was violently disturbed the machine may have detonated its contents.

It has been erroneously stated that the Artiglio was insured for £35,000. The ship herself was insured for £5,000 and the diving-gear for £2,500. The financial loss to the Sorima is about £15,000.

NEW HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, DEC. 10

Dr. Louis Walkö, who for the last five years had been Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned. His resignation and the appointment of Count Julius Karolyi as his successor were announced to-day.

Dr. Walkö's resignation is universally regretted by Press and public, as well as by the Diplomatic Corps, with whose members he was on the best possible terms. After more than 15 years of untiring public activity he tendered his resignation some months ago, but was persuaded to remain at his post until now by Count Bethlen, the Prime Minister.

Count Julius Karolyi is a member of the old Hungarian family to which Count Michael Karolyi, President of the short-lived Hungarian Republic, belonged. In 1919, during the Bolshevist régime, Count Julius Karolyi formed a counter-revolutionary Cabinet in occupied Hungary. Admiral Horthy was Minister of War in that Cabinet, and their intimate political relations date from that time. On taking over his new office he has resigned his post as Keeper of the Holy Crown.

THE NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

MR. KELLOGG ON PEACE PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, DEC. 10

The distribution of this year's Nobel Prizes to Dr. Soederblom, Archbishop of Upsala, and to Mr. Kellogg, a former United States Secretary of State, took place to-day in the Hall of the Nobel Institute with the usual ceremonies. The King and the Crown Prince of Norway, members of the Government and Diplomatic Corps were among those present.

M. Mowinckel, the Prime Minister, the first speaker, paid a tribute to the work of Mr. Kellogg and the Archbishop of Upsala, and said that in the work of peace the temporal and spiritual powers could well cooperate. He also praised M. Briand's efforts to bring about the outlawry of war.

Professor Stang, President of the Nobel Committee, having presented the diplomas and medals, Mr. Kellogg made a speech in which he paid a tribute to Nobel's memory and his lifework.

Mr. Kellogg went on to say that he valued the great honour conferred upon him more than any he had ever received, not only for personal reasons, but because the prize was an honour to his country and its devotion to the cause of peace and development of higher civilization. There was no greater work before humanity than the cause of peace, which would only be achieved through the earnest efforts of all nations to build the solid foundations of individual liberty and representative government, and inspire the minds of men and women with higher ideals. Warned by the disaster of the last great conflict, the statesmen of all nations had been taking measures to prevent another such calamity. Perhaps these measures did not constitute an absolute guarantee of peace, yet they were, in his opinion, the greatest preventive measures against war ever adopted by the nations. It was not to be expected that human nature would change in a day, nor that the age-old institution war, recognized by international law as a sovereign right, should be instantaneously abolished, but the people of all nations should be encouraged by the great progress made since the War in the furtherance of the ideal of international peace. The League of Nations had had a most beneficial effect in adjusting many difficult international problems, as well as in creating a number of arbitration and conciliation treaties and a Court of International Justice.

Commendable progress had also been made, continued Mr. Kellogg, toward the reduction of armaments. All this was an additional guarantee against war. It was not his intention to-day to discuss the Pact of Paris, which he would not say had passed into history but which had been cemented in the foundation of the organic law of nations as a solemn pledge not to go to war for the settlement of their disputes. The Pact was inspired by a joint determination of the nations not again to be afflicted with the horrors of such an appalling catastrophe as the War, and it was, therefore, a sacred promise to outlaw war and make it a crime against the law of the nations.

Mr. Kellogg said he much regretted that many people, even including some of his own countrymen, were still predicting war, stating that Europe was preparing for such a conflict, but it was likely that all this war talk was due to the prevailing economic depression and also to the dissatisfaction and agitation which were a natural aftermath of the War. Undoubtedly there were, especially in Europe, national jealousies and racial animosities, but the fact stood out that during the past 10 years European statesmen had been settling these difficulties with patience, and their statesmanlike vision inspired a firm confidence in the future interest of peace.

Dr. Soederblom, the only Nobel Prize winner who had known Nobel personally, paid him a warm tribute, and said that Norway's peaceful aspirations had appealed so strongly to Nobel that he had entrusted the distribution of his prizes to that country. The ceremony closed with the singing of the Norwegian national anthem.

OTHER PRESENTATIONS AT STOCKHOLM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, DEC. 10

The thirtieth Nobel prize-giving was held here this afternoon in the Concert Hall.

Members of the Government and the Diplomatic Corps supported King Gustaf, who presented the prizes. Sir C. V. Raman (Physics), in turban and Indian garb, was a picturesque figure, and Professor Fischer (Chemistry), Professor Landsteiner (Medicine), and Mr. Sinclair Lewis (Literature) also received their prizes in person.

THE MOSCOW TRIAL

A VATICAN VIEW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, DEC. 10

The *Osservatore Romano* publishes a long and ironical article of comment on the Moscow trial, which, it says, "ended as strangely as it opened and as it was conducted."

One of the strange features, the *Osservatore* says, was the "sadistic enthusiasm" of the accused to implicate themselves, and their fear lest the judges might not realize the full extent of their guilt. Again, the spectacular publicity of the trial was in strange contrast with the efforts made in the later stage to hush up the names of the alleged foreign accomplices. Further, the whole evidence consisted of the statements of the "accused traitors," without any written documents in support. The writer asks what was the object of "warning the nation with such a show of noise of a serious danger to its independence and freedom." In a "bourgeois" country such an action would be construed as a mere excuse for increasing military expenditure, but he asks what it can mean in the "pacific Russia of the Soviets," where only three milliards less are spent on armaments than in the best armed countries. The article concludes that the true explanation is to be found in the determination of Communism to "arm itself and convince itself and its followers that war is inevitable."

KINGSFORD SMITH MARRIED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, DEC. 10

Air Commodore Kingsford Smith and Miss Mary Powell were married to-day in the Scots Church in Melbourne. Ten thousand persons thronged the church and the streets in the vicinity, completely blocking the traffic, and giving opportunity to pickpockets, who were very busy. The crowd rushed the barriers and many women fainted during the crush. Mr. Ulm, who was one of the bridegroom's companions on his flight across the Pacific, was best man, and Air Force officers acted as groomsmen.

MR. FORBES'S VISIT TO WAR AREAS

Mr. G. W. Forbes, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, spent three days visiting the War areas in Northern France and Belgium, where the New Zealand soldiers were chiefly engaged. Mr. Forbes had for guide Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, who is in charge of British War Graves, and his visit was under the auspices of the British Empire League, which was represented by Sir Herbert and Lady Daw.

At Ypres and at Albert Mr. Forbes was officially received by the Mayor of those towns. At Longueval Mr. Forbes paid tribute to the memory of the British soldiers, 5,000 of whom lie in the Caterpillar Valley Cemetery, where 1,269 missing New Zealanders are also commemorated.

Mr. Forbes was deeply impressed with the excellent manner in which the staff of the War Graves Commission are carrying out the work of the care of the graves in the territories he visited.

THE "ALL QUIET" FILM

PERFORMANCE FOR THE GERMAN CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 10

Members of the Cabinet to-day saw the film *All Quiet on the Western Front* at the Ministry of the Interior. Although the film has been passed as quite fair to German arms, it is thought that the Chief Censor may yield to the pressure that is being put on him and revoke the licence. The semi-official Wolff Agency suggests that the Foreign Office, which previously "had no objections" to the film, will, if again consulted, answer differently. To-morrow will show, the Socialist *Vorwärts* says, whether in Germany, and only in Germany, it is to be forbidden to show the ugly side of war.

The film, however, is only a pretext for a political demonstration. Last night the Wittenberg Platz and Tauentzienstrasse, which compare approximately with Oxford-circus and Oxford-street, were alive with foot and mounted police. Public traffic was stopped, and private citizens had to make long detours while the demonstrators, mostly youths who were children during the War, marched about shouting abuse of the Jews and singing Nazi choruses. These young men come swinging down side streets in compact groups, jostling passers-by. There were several encounters with the police who, in one place, fired warning shots. A Nazi deputy was arrested for obstructing the police and to-day fined £9.

A "SURREALISTE" FILM

PARIS POLICE APPEAL TO CENSORSHIP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 10

The police have appealed to the Film Censorship Commission to reconsider, in the interests of public order, the licence granted for the release of the film, *The Golden Age*, produced by Mr. Bunuel, which has been shown for the last 10 days at Studio 28. Pending the decision of the commission, the film will not be shown.

The Golden Age, which was produced with the moral support of the "Surréaliste" group of painters and authors and the financial help of a patron of modern art, has achieved a notoriety disproportionate to its artistic merits. A sufficient number of people had been invited to witness the film privately to assure that it was more discussed before the first performance than any other *avant-garde* production had ever been after a long run. The expected disturbances did not take place until the seventh or eighth night. Indeed, the whole affair seemed about to sink into oblivion when a group of "Jeunesses Patriotes" threw a bottle of ink at the screen, broke up the hall, and destroyed the "Surréaliste" books and pictures on sale in the *foyer*. A number of expurgations were then made, but protests continued, and the police have been forced to appeal to the censorship.

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY IN NEW YORK

GUARDING A WITNESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 10

Unusually drastic precautions had to be taken this afternoon in the effort to protect from sudden death the young Argentine named "Chile" Acuna, whose revelations of bribery and blackmail among members of the Police Force by which he was employed as "stool pigeon" and informer have been creating a sensation here unparalleled even in the course of the series of scandals brought to light during the last two years. Acuna told the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court how he had helped the police to levy blackmail on brothels and gambling houses and to arrest dozens of innocent girls as prostitutes with the object of extorting money from them. Those unable to pay were sent to prison as prostitutes. Acuna named 26 policemen with whom he said he had worked.

During the week-end threats against the life of Acuna began to come in. One was sent to a newspaper office, apparently for publication as a warning. Then Mr. Samuel Seabury, Referee of the Appellate Division's inquiry, received a warning passed up from the underworld, saying, "Don't trust Acuna to Mulrooney's men." Mr. Mulrooney is the Police Commissioner for New York. This afternoon he provided Acuna with a bodyguard of six picked police lieutenants, all outstanding men on the verge of promotion to the rank of captain. They have been detailed to keep perpetual watch on Acuna. In three eight-hour shifts they will sit beside him, two at a time, with revolvers ready, day and night.

REVOLVER SHOT IN DANISH FOLKETING

SEVERAL ARRESTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, DEC. 10

In the Folketing to-day, while M. Steincke, the Minister of Social Affairs, was speaking, a young man in the visitors' gallery, who shouted that he was acting on behalf of the unemployed, fired a revolver. A policeman nearby seized his arm and the bullet harmlessly hit the ceiling. M. Steincke calmly remarked, "Fireworks only," and went on with his speech.

A disturbance of some sort had been expected, and policemen were posted at vantage points. They acted with promptitude and arrested four young men, presumably Communists.

A CATALAN PREDICTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, DEC. 9

The Catalan leader, Don Francisco Cambo, has resumed an active part in politics by issuing a note to the Press. This note was awaited with some interest, for Señor Cambo is one of the few politicians of pre-Dictatorship days who have preserved their prestige. The note contains the interesting prophecy that General Berenguer will supervise the elections without reconstructing his Cabinet, and that he will try to secure free elections, because any attempt to rig them would have a deadly effect on the Monarchy, and the Prime Minister must be considered an ardent monarchist. In Señor Cambo's opinion there is no need for a Constituent Cortes, because an ordinary Cortes may propose amendments of the Constitution. It is useless, he believes, to attempt to reconstruct the former Liberal and Conservative Parties.

UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, DEC. 10

According to the returns for the second fortnight of November, there were 3,762,000 persons registered at German labour exchanges as seeking employment on November 30. Of these 1,788,000 were in receipt of unemployment insurance relief and 566,000 of extended benefit.

The Insurance Institute points out that, although the total figures are larger than last year, the increase, both actual and relative, during the fortnight in question was smaller.

ADVISORY COUNCIL IN AUSTRALIA

PLAN REJECTED BY LABOUR PARTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, DEC. 10

The Federal Labour Caucus, after one of the stormiest meetings in its history, rejected to-day Mr. Latham's plan for a non-party advisory council to the Federal and State Governments. Mr. Lyons, the Acting Treasurer, supported the proposal most strongly. Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, was also in favour, but the Cabinet was divided and the party, suspecting a trap, decided overwhelmingly against acquiescence. Mr. Lyons's advocacy of such a council is interpreted by some Labour members as an indication that he favours a non-party Government. A crisis in the party's affairs is regarded as inevitable, but it will probably be delayed until the return of Mr. Scullin.

In announcing the decision of Caucus in the House of Representatives, Mr. Fenton said:—"We think we have the various sections suggested by Mr. Latham already in cooperation. We will be calling the Loan Council or the State Premiers to meet the Government shortly. We will do all possible in conjunction with the State Governments and private employers to revive industry. Therefore, we opine, we have movements in train to effect the purpose suggested by Mr. Latham more expeditiously. An early announcement of a comprehensible and continuous policy will be made."

Mr. Latham said that he regretted the rejection of his plan. If the Ministry intended to do only things it thought the electors likely to approve, there was a poor prospect for Australia. He had gone as far as any party leader could go.

Mr. Latham's plan has been widely applauded outside Parliament. Mr. Bruce said to-day that he thought the immediate benefit of sinking party differences would be a revival of confidence.

THE GOLD BOUNTY BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, DEC. 10

Mr. Forde, Assistant Minister for Customs, explaining the Gold Bounty Bill in the House of Representatives to-day said that the bonus would be payable for 10 years at the rate of £1 Australian currency on each fine ounce exceeding the average production of the three years ending 1930. He estimated that 10,000 extra men would be employed in the mines within a year. Others estimated this figure at 50,000 and prophesied that £10,000,000 of capital would be attracted to Australia. He would not go so far as that, but the Commonwealth once more looked to gold to save the country from an economic *débâcle*.

Mr. Gullett, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, pointed out that the most powerful and efficient mining interests opposed the bounty, which was likely to bolster up costs.

Mr. Latham said that if anything was reasonably clear it was that Labour would not be in office in 1932 when the first payments were supposed to be due. If it was, it would be presiding over a ruined and chaotic community.

Questions were asked concerning the decision of the Jaeger Company to close their Melbourne and Sydney warehouses after 40 years and their Melbourne underwear factory after several years' working. Mr. Fenton replied that he hoped members would soon have an opportunity of discussing the tariff schedules. (Opposition cheers.)

N.S.W. UPPER HOUSE

MINISTRY PRESSING ON BILLS FOR ABOLITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, DEC. 10

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. Bavin, Leader of the Opposition, moved to postpone the Bills for the abolition of the Legislative Council until steps had been taken to secure the cooperation of all classes in the community for a non-party effort to restore the finances and combat unemployment. The Speaker ruled the motion out of order and later refused to allow Mr. Bavin to move a further amendment postponing the measures for six months.

Mr. Lang, the Premier, intimated that the House would sit to-night until the Bills had been passed through all stages; they would then be returned to the Legislative Council. It will then be seen whether the President of the Council will decline to present them to the Governor for the Royal Assent, as some expect.

The Treasurer stated in the House to-day that revenue for the five months ended November 30 was £15,427,000, a decrease of £1,714,000 from the corresponding period of last year. Expenditure was £20,747,000, a decrease of £778,000.

EXCLUDED ALIENS AT FREMANTLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, DEC. 10

The number of alien immigrants prevented from landing from the Otranto at Fremantle yesterday is 108, of whom 101 are Italians. Only the wives and children of aliens resident in Australia or naturalized as Australians were permitted to land. A few days out of Colombo the Italians on board sent a wireless message to Signor Mussolini complaining of the restrictions on entry into Australia and asking his help, but received no reply.

UNEMPLOYABLE CHILDREN IN S. AUSTRALIA

PROLONGED SCHOOLING AS REMEDY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, DEC. 10

Because of the depression thousands of boys and girls usually absorbed into trades, professions, and domestic service at the beginning of the year will now be unemployable. It is estimated that 10,000 leave the State schools annually and that normally over 6,000 are absorbed. Mr. Hill, the Premier, is arranging as an alternative that students should continue at school another year, even though they will have reached the leaving age of 14.

Mr. Hill said that, though this would mean more expenditure, he was determined while holding the office of Minister of Education that the last thing to be sacrificed would be the education of children. Let those who struggled through life make further sacrifices, but nothing must be done to retard the progress of the children. In spite of the difficult financial times, the additional expenditure needed to keep unemployable children at school should not be grudged. If the State had to feed people, it had also the duty to provide some sort of disciplinary control over their children. Already many boys had returned to school on his personal advice.

While the cause of the accident off the Italian Coast, which brought the Cape flight of Miss Spooner and Flying Officer Edwards to an end, has still to be ascertained, a telegram which has been received in London shows that there was no engine trouble. In this message, sent to the de Havilland Company from BELMONTE, Miss Spooner said: "Engine ran perfectly. Crash not due to engine failure."

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

M. LAVAL'S FAILURE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, DEC. 10

M. Pierre Laval called upon President Doumergue at 7 o'clock this evening, and informed him that he had failed in his attempt to form a Cabinet, and that any further effort on his part would be useless.

Throughout the day M. Laval had continued his efforts to overcome the resistance of the Socialist-Radicals, to whom he offered four Ministries and two Under-Secretaryships of State. He coupled with this offer the insistence that M. Tardieu should be included in the Cabinet together with a member of the Marin group. M. Herriot brought the offer before a full meeting of Senators, Deputies, and delegates of the Socialist-Radical Party, but a brief discussion sufficed to show that the wilder spirits were still in control. This time the reply was both pointed and personal.

The communication in which it was embodied declared that the gravity of the crisis and the impossibility of realizing a "Republican Conciliation" Cabinet were plainly being caused by the personal pretensions of M. André Tardieu, who, from the beginning of the crisis, against all Parliamentary usage and the spirit of the Constitution, had presumed to dictate his own law to the public men charged with the task of forming the new Cabinet, and who, in demanding that his former majority should be maintained, stood opposed to the wishes expressed by the Senate and the certain desire of an important part of the Chamber. The letter ended with a declaration that the Socialist-Radicals were prepared, with or without office, to support a Government that would remove the two obstacles in the way—namely, M. Tardieu and the Marin group.

This fresh refusal to cooperate was really a piece of ingenious sophistry, because the real obstacle to agreement between M. Tardieu and the Socialist-Radicals is the continued existence in the Chamber of an undefeated majority favourable to M. Tardieu and hostile to the Socialist-Radicals.

As M. Laval had already made it perfectly clear that he intended in any event to include M. Tardieu in his Cabinet, the reply of the Socialist-Radicals seemed final. M. Laval, nevertheless, announced his intention of conferring with M. Poincaré, who at this stage was considered to hold the keys of the position. The visit occupied nearly an hour. The outcome of it was that M. Poincaré not only encouraged him to continue in his efforts to form a Government, but also promised him the fullest support in the Senate. The series of interviews with the possible Ministers began once again. This final consultation, however, only served to confirm the hopelessness of his efforts, and shortly before 7 o'clock the meeting broke up and M. Laval went off to the Elysée.

THE VALENCIA STRIKE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, DEC. 10

The strike situation at Valencia improved to-day, and the Minister of the Interior is confident that conditions will be practically normal to-morrow. A partial tramway service was carried on and some shops reopened. Men of the Army Service Corps distributed bread and collected and delivered letters. The streets continue to be patrolled by strong forces of police, and several minor incidents between strikers and the police are reported. Only one newspaper appeared, the *Diario de Valencia*, which called upon citizens to rouse themselves and not to allow a handful of Red unionists to impose their will on the city.

BOMBAY CONGRESS DISSENSIONS

BOYCOTT SETTLEMENT ATTACKED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, DEC. 10

Acute dissensions are reported in the Congress ranks here, and Mr. K. M. Munshi, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Vallabhai Patel as president of Congress, is said to be fasting as a penance. One section of Congress, nicknamed the "kingmakers," consists of men who have studiously kept out of prison and continue to wield authority, including the control of Congress funds, the nomination of successive "War Councils," and the management of the volunteer corps. Another section consists of members who have been discharged from prison but are denied the rights and privileges in the Congress "raj" which their stay-at-home rivals have monopolized.

Mr. Munshi, who leads this second party, took a prominent part in the recent settlement by which the boycott was lifted from certain mills. His opponents regard this settlement as a betrayal of the Congress cause and accuse him of accepting terms which have been whittled down to absurdity as compared with the terms originally drafted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. These differences are likely to manifest themselves openly when the present "War Council" meets its predecessors' fate and a new one is nominated.

The actual terms of the settlement with the E. D. Sassoon Company are published in a letter from that company to the millowners. The letter begins by expressing full sympathy with national aspirations and with the desire to make India as far as possible independent of foreign manufacturers, and shows in detail what the mills intend doing, such as not using foreign yarn, including foreign mercerized yarn and silk, and not importing foreign piece-goods. The letter concludes:—"We will not in our own interests exploit the spirit of *Swadeshi*, generated and encouraged by the national movement, and will make *Swadeshi* goods available to the consuming public at reasonable rates. Particularly, we will not sell at rates higher than the current rates for our products or those prevailing on March 12, 1930, whichever is at the time lower, except in cases where a rise in cotton prices justifies this."

There was another attack on the police in the bazaar yesterday, when a crowd heavily stoned two officers and two constables who went to the help of a cloth merchant who was prevented from loading foreign cloth on a lorry. The two constables were seriously injured and were removed to hospital.

THE INCOME TAX BILL IN CEYLON

A NEW DEVELOPMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, DEC. 10

The Legislative Council of Ceylon by 23 votes to 22 passed the unofficial members' amendment in the Committee stage providing that the date for the introduction of the income-tax is to be determined by the new Council of State. The Government, which had intended that the Income Tax Bill should come into effect on April 1 next, accordingly adjourned the House until Monday in order to consider the new situation. This decision, if accepted, would mean that the Income Tax Bill would become a leading issue in the first General Election in Ceylon on the basis of unlimited adult franchise unless the present Council were to refuse the Bill a third reading altogether.

Telegrams in Brief

A Bill to increase the duty on spirits was passed by the Belgian Chamber yesterday.

A serious earthquake is reported from Erzinjan, in ANATOLIA, where it caused much damage and some loss of life.

A reconnaissance of the Khajuri and Aka Khel plains was made on Tuesday from PESHAWAR by the Commander-in-Chief in India and other officers.

Orders have been given by the Department of Education for the organization of Sokol companies in the schools and among the villagers throughout YUGOSLAVIA.

Mr. Jacob de Villiers, Chief Justice of SOUTH AFRICA, was sworn in yesterday as officer administering the Union pending the arrival of the new Governor-General.

Ahmed Ferid Bey, the TURKISH Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who recently left London on leave, is soon to be recalled in order to take up an important administrative appointment in Turkey.

The SAÕ PAULO Democratic Party has issued a manifesto announcing that in view of the present political and economic situation it has decided to collaborate with the Provisional Government under Colonel João Alberto.

The Archduke Leopold Salvator of Austria-Tuscany was found unconscious on the kerb in front of his former palace in VIENNA on Tuesday evening. He had a deep gash on his forehead and an eye injured. It is believed that he was knocked down by a motor-car.

Flight-Lieutenant Hill arrived at Port Darwin yesterday from Kupang, Timor. It will be remembered that he left England on a flight to AUSTRALIA on October 5, and, after making good time to Timor, met with an accident which has delayed him until now.

Signora de Bosis, widow of the ITALIAN poet, who was arrested last week on the charge of anti-Fascist activities, has been allowed by the authorities to enter a nursing home, where she is under supervision and is not allowed to receive visits. Signora de Bosis is over 60 years of age.

The King has been pleased to approve that Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, who will have served for five years as Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces on December 16, shall continue to hold that office during the Round-Table Conference, at which he is a delegate.

Francis McQuade, one of the NEW YORK police magistrates whose conduct was under investigation by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, resigned his office on Tuesday. In connexion with the inquiry four more policemen have been suspended, bringing the total number of policemen suspended in a week to about 20.

CHILD DOMESTICS IN HONG-KONG

GOVERNOR'S REPORT

The Report of the Governor of Hongkong on the Mui-tsai Question has been issued as a White Paper [Cmd. 3735, price 1d.].

The Mui-tsai are female children who are sold into domestic service by their parents and the Governor's report was prepared in response to his Majesty's Government's request for a return of the number of Mui-tsai registered between December 1, 1929, and June 1 this year, and for information about the measures taken to promote the policy of the present law, which is, in time, to bring the practice to an end.

The Governor states that the number registered in the period referred to was 4,183, which he considers very satisfactory progress, the original estimate of 10,000 being merely a guess and probably too high. Any diminution of the number of Mui-tsai formerly supposed to exist may, he says, be accounted for in a large measure by the action of employers in returning them to their parents either voluntarily or upon request. A number of instances are cited of Mui-tsai refusing to return to their parents, which would indicate that their lot is not always an unhappy one. On the other hand, cases of cruelty do, from time to time, come to light. During the period under review 11 such cases came before the Courts and suitable punishment was given. The Governor expresses the view that the present position is not unsatisfactory and that no further measures are required to promote the policy of the existing law.

Other Foreign News on following page

JOHN RYLAND
"Crikey what quick starting!"
"That's WINTER SHELL that was!"
Adjusting the blend of Shell petrol to suit winter temperatures, gives quicker starting in cold weather than is possible from fuels blended on a compromise for both summer and winter use
EVERY Shell pump now delivers
WINTER SHELL
specially blended for quick starting in cold weather

HINDU AND MOSLEM

THE DEADLOCK

PRIME MINISTER AS CONCILIATOR

A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

No meetings of the sub-committees of the Indian Round-Table Conference were held yesterday, but there have been important developments in relation to the adjustment of Hindu-Moslem differences and to the general minority claims to special safeguards.

The Prime Minister, who has an experienced India Office official attached to his personal staff for the purpose, has been following the work of the Conference very closely, and on Tuesday he intervened to assist in breaking, if possible, the deadlock that followed the Aga Khan's intimation to the Hindu negotiators some days ago that the Moslem group was not prepared to continue discussions on the basis of the surrender of the separate electorates for Moslems provided both by the Morley-Minto and the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. On Tuesday afternoon, at short notice, Mr. MacDonald invited a few of the leading men on both sides to meet him. The Moslem representatives were the Aga Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Mr. Ghuznavi, and Mr. Jinnah. The Hindu Liberal and Mahasabha groups were represented by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Mr. Jayakar, and Dr. Moonje.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by the Secretary of State for India and the Attorney-General, pointed out that the communal difficulty was hampering the work of the Conference. Some of the Princes had intimated to him that the claims of State affairs demanded their return to India as soon as possible, as the cold weather is the season of greatest activity in administration and in the shaping of policy, whether in British India or in the States. They had expressed an earnest hope that they would be able to leave this country by the middle of January. The Prime Minister suggested that a settlement of the communal difficulty would provide one of the most effective means to rapid progress and he offered to render to both parties any assistance in his power which they might desire.

A "CONCILIATOR"

A suggestion was made by a Hindu member that Mr. MacDonald should be asked to arbitrate on the remaining differences between the two sides, but it was pointed out that neither party had any mandate to ask the Prime Minister to accept so invidious a position; nor were the circumstances appropriate for arbitration. A Moslem member suggested that the Prime Minister's services should be those of a conciliator. The suggestion met with hearty approval, but the question was asked whether the Hindu representatives in any negotiations which might be resumed would be able to "deliver the goods." Would the Nationalist elements which had declined to be represented at the Conference be prepared to accept a settlement?

It was stated on behalf of the Hindus that in this as in other respects they would be greatly assisted in bringing negotiations to a successful issue if at some early date Mr. MacDonald could make an announcement on behalf of his Majesty's Government—in association, if possible, with the Opposition parties—that they were prepared to accept the principle of full provincial autonomy, the introduction of the element of responsibility at the Centre, and a more rapid "Indianization" of the officer ranks of the Army—these being among the outstanding Nationalist claims.

The Prime Minister did not commit himself to any such course of action, but also did not close the door. He said that negotiations with the Conservatives and Liberals for an agreed statement must necessarily depend in large measure upon the degree to which there was adjustment of view between the two great communities and agreement on the general meeting of minority claims.

The leader of the Moslems, the Aga Khan, stated that he was bound by the decision reached by the Moslem delegates as a body and could take no part in any resumed negotiations unless authorized to do so by the group. After some further discussion it was arranged that the Hindus and Mohamedans should consult their respective groups with the utmost dispatch, so that there might be another meeting with the Prime Minister. This second meeting was held yesterday afternoon.

FOUR-HOUR SITTING

Owing to various social engagements the Moslem group could not meet until 10 p.m. on Tuesday, and the discussion went on until after 2 o'clock on the following morning. Differences of opinion naturally arose; but in the end it was agreed that, subject to the approval of influential individuals and groups in India, there should be a resumption of discussions on certain conditions. These conditions were that concessions should be made to the Moslems on matters of great moment to the community in return for their abandonment of separate constituencies and the substitution of joint electorates with due reservation of seats for Moslems.

There should not be insuperable difficulty in obtaining acceptance of the terms since most of them were agreed upon in principle in the course of the earlier negotiations. The chief consideration which makes the Moslems willing to sacrifice their dearly cherished right to separate electorates—which the Government of India hold to be binding unless and until the Moslems consent to its abandonment—is that under the proposed Constitution they shall have the authority in certain Provinces to which they are entitled by reason of numerical preponderance. To this end they ask that Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency and that the North-West Frontier Province be placed on a footing of political equality with the great bulk of British India. There is no difficulty on these two points.

One of the stumbling-blocks in the negotiations has been the question of the abandonment of the now discredited Lucknow Pact by securing that the Moslems of Bengal and the Punjab, as the majority community, shall cease to be in a considerable minority in the legislatures of those Provinces. Under the plan outlined in the Government of India dispatch, and in the likely event of the official element in the legislatures disappearing, the Moslems of Bengal, while retaining their separate electorates, would constitute rather less than 40 per cent. of the whole House. In the negotiations during recent weeks the Hindus were ready to have 51 per cent. of the whole House, both in Bengal and the Punjab, reserved for the Mohamedans, provided the latter agreed to joint electorates. In this way they would secure in at least four Provinces a preponderance which would give them the position of influence in the Federal Legislature they hold to be essential.

POPULATION BASIS

The terms now being submitted by the Moslem delegation to their friends in India provide that the share of seats in Bengal and the Punjab should be not a bare majority but should be based on population. This would give them 54 per cent. of the seats in Bengal and 56 per cent. in the Punjab. These changes would be made without depriving the Moslem minorities—for the most part relatively small—in other Provinces of the "weightage" which exists at present. If the official element in the legislatures of these Provinces disappears they ask that the "weightage" should be proportionately increased.

It is also stipulated that any territorial redistribution that may at any time be necessary should not have the effect of depriving the Moslems of their majority in Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and the newly created Sind. Other Moslem claims—such as adequate safeguards for the protection of their religion and personal law under the Constitution, and their proportionate representation to the extent of at least one-third in the Cabinets, provincial and central—were conceded in principle in the earlier discussions.

Yesterday afternoon's conference with the Prime Minister was held at the House of Commons. It was deemed desirable to widen the scope of the discussion by inviting some other prominent members of the Conference connected with Provinces concerned in the negotiations to take part. They included the Nawab of Chhitari and Maulana Mahomed Ali (United Provinces), Sir Sultan Ahmad (Bihar and Orissa), Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto (Sind), and Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum (Frontier Province) on the Mohamedan side; and Rajah Narendranath (Punjab), Sir Provash C. Mitter, and Mr. J. N. Basu (Bengal) on the Hindu side.

There was a friendly exchange of views, and it was intimated that Bengal representatives might be prepared to settle their special case on their own lines. The Prime Minister declared that he was much impressed by the reasons given for the tenacity with which the Mohamedans had clung to the principle of separate representation. A hopeful feeling prevailed, and the conference with the Prime Minister as conciliator was adjourned until this afternoon.

THE CALCUTTA OUTRAGE

POLICE RAID AT CHITTAGONG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10

In a *Gazette Extraordinary* to-day the Governor of Bengal expresses his profound regret at the death of Colonel Simpson, and describes him as an "impartial and fearless officer, who took a deep interest in the welfare of prisoners and was a prominent member of the After-Care Association. The Government of Bengal lose by Colonel Simpson's death an experienced, able, and generous officer, in whose judgment they were always able to place complete confidence."

The police raided 22 houses at Chittagong to-day, in quest, it is supposed, of information on the outrage at Writers'-buildings. At one house there was a bomb explosion as the police left, the cause of which is being investigated. Several persons were detained by the police.

A resolution was proposed in the Calcutta Corporation this evening by Mr. Biswas condemning the "misguided youths" responsible for the outrage. Mr. Subhas Bose, Mayor, while accepting the resolution, claimed that what had happened was in opposition to the Congress creed and that such incidents were the direct outcome of the ordinances promulgated by the Government which were driving the national movement for freedom underground.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin dined at Government House this evening as the guests of the Governor and Lady Jackson, who entertained a large company representing all the principal sections of the community.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST EXTREMISM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Dec. 10

The threatened continuance of terrorism and the trend of the Congress majority toward extremism seem to have convinced the Indian Government that it will shortly be faced with a more difficult situation than that now existing. It has been decided to introduce further repressive legislation, both for the renewal of certain enactments and for the more stringent treatment of sedition. At the same time precautionary measures are being taken. The corridors of the secretariat in New Delhi have been provided at regular intervals with iron gates, and great care is exercised in the admittance of visitors. Police vigilance everywhere has been increased.

PLOT AGAINST CHILEAN PRESIDENT

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP RAILWAY BRIDGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 10

A plot to blow up the railway bridge which crosses the River Maipo, about 20 miles south of Santiago, was discovered yesterday.

It appears that a group of Communists laid an infernal machine on one of the pillars at the north end of the bridge, over which President Ibañez and his suite, including several members of Congress, were to pass on their return journey from Osorno. The movements of the criminals had been closely observed for the past few days, and they were caught red-handed when connecting the bomb by wire to a spot over half a mile away. Five of them are now in custody.

THE PILGRIM TRUST

A meeting of the Pilgrim Trustees was held at 10, York-buildings yesterday morning, when there were present Mr. Baldwin (chairman), Mr. Buchan, Sir James Irvine, and Sir Josiah Stamp.

Mr. John Buchan, M.P., stated last night that it was decided at the meeting that the Trust would not issue any statements to the Press concerning any grants which may be made. "The beneficiaries themselves," he said, "will make any statement which they think desirable."

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

GENERAL SMUTS'S CRITICISM

A MISSED OPPORTUNITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 10

General Smuts, at the congress to-day of the South African Party, referred to the recent Imperial Conference on which so many hopes for extending their markets had been founded. From that point of view the Conference had proved a complete failure, and General Hertzog was coming back with a sad tale, and South Africa was very fortunate not to lose even the few preferences for agricultural produce still existing in the British market.

The General continued:—"What might have been the most brilliant, most successful and greatest of all the Imperial Conferences had ended in disillusion and disappointment for every part of the British Commonwealth. What an opportunity there was, such as may not easily come back, what a chance for successful business arrangements which would have benefited all parts of that Commonwealth which are now in a common wave of sore trials. If the final settlement of Dominion status had gone hand in hand with a great gesture of fellowship and comradeship, with the holding out and grasping of a helping hand all round in this common hour of trial, what a landmark the Conference would have been in the history of the Empire."

General Smuts said that he did not believe in a cash nexus for the Commonwealth, or in mere commercial motives as a safe link, but he did believe in a cooperative Commonwealth. The severing of old bonds should not lead to danger, where a new spirit of cooperation and helpfulness in mutual relations was substituted for the old bonds. He was sure the spirit was there, but it was a thousand pities that it had not found expression at the Conference and that a sense of soreness had been left instead. Great Britain was South Africa's best market and all the efforts of the Nationalist Government to show her independence of the British market had proved foolish and futile and had had no other effect but to alienate good feeling and good will in the British market. The bedrock of South African economic policy for years to come should be the British market as the only real solution of the Union's marketing difficulties. Everything should be done to cultivate and foster the good will of British commerce. The German Treaty had proved an abject failure, as the Union's exports to Germany had diminished. Instead of open markets the Union was finding only embargoes and high tariff walls, both in Germany and elsewhere. The Nationalist Government would take warning from this not to tamper again with British preference which was the most powerful weapon with which to extend the Union's markets in Great Britain.

DOMINION STATUS

General Smuts said he regarded the question of Dominion status as settled, and paid a tribute to General Hertzog for standing up to Republican fire-eaters. It was true that General Hertzog had asserted 10 years ago that the Union could not attain sovereign independence as part of the British Empire, but the Prime Minister had learnt his lesson since then. The General also commended the Prime Minister's speeches in Geneva, at the Imperial Conference, and elsewhere, and said that the moderate and sensible line he had uniformly taken had not only raised his personal reputation, but had reflected credit on South Africa. He hoped that General Hertzog's high and statesmanlike tone would be maintained in South Africa.

He (General Smuts) welcomed with both hands General Hertzog's declaration at Bloemfontein last week in favour of burying the hatchet between the races and starting a new national policy, for it was the policy for which the South African Party had striven and fought, and for which it had made great sacrifices. While welcoming wholeheartedly General Hertzog's declaration and giving him full credit for sincerity, General Smuts said that he hoped and prayed that their previous experience might not be repeated. More than words were needed, but if General Hertzog were sincere he would have the wholehearted support of the South African Party in carrying out his new policy, "for carried out it must be."

GENERAL HERTZOG AND THE "TWO STREAMS"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRETORIA, Dec. 10

General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, speaking at a luncheon in his honour given by the Pretoria Town Council to-day, said that in one aspect the Imperial Conference had been most successful—the constitutional aspect.

He did not think that South Africa would trouble the Conference again on constitutional matters. For the future "our Constitution is ours and we shall try to build it up." That was the greatest and most satisfactory thing ever accomplished in South African history. It meant the end of a 100 years' struggle. The English and Dutch speaking sections must now be one in heart without either envying or denying the other its national and cultural advantages. Only in that spirit could South Africa rise above sectional jealousies and become a consolidated people.

FOREIGN TRADE IN NOVEMBER

FURTHER DECLINE

Preliminary returns of our overseas trade for November show that the value of the imports was 12.6 per cent. less than in the preceding month and 26.6 per cent. less than in November last year. The value of the exports of United Kingdom goods was 6.1 per cent. lower than in the preceding month and 30.2 per cent. lower than in the corresponding month last year. Exports of imported merchandise also declined.

A table containing the figures will be found on page 24.

COAL OUTPUT

The coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended November 29 were as follows:—

Districts	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons	
Northumberland	275,200	44,700
Durham	701,300	119,600
Yorkshire	950,100	165,500
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	398,300	87,600
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester	694,500	116,600
Staffordshire, Worcester, Salop and Warwick ..	384,700	72,300
South Wales and Monmouthshire	903,200	159,800
Other English districts*	124,800	24,100
Scotland	693,400	93,200
Total	5,125,500	883,400

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

In the preceding week the output was 5,039,500 tons and the number of wage-earners 884,600.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Belfast Omnibus Company.
Benskin's Watford Brewery.
Hotel York.
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation.
Radioviscr Parent, Limited.
South American Copper Company.
Steaua Romana (British), Limited.
Viking Whaling Company.

NEW TRAFFIC AREAS

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

VARIED RECORDS

The Minister of Transport announced in the House of Commons yesterday the following appointments as Chairmen of Traffic Commissioners under the Road Traffic Act, 1930, for 11 of the 13 traffic areas in England and Scotland. The chairmen will take up their duties on or about January 1, 1931.

NORTHERN.—Mr. H. RICHES, O.B.E.
NORTH-WESTERN.—Mr. W. CHAMBERLAIN.
WEST MIDLAND.—COLONEL A. S. REDMAN, C.B., M.Inst.T., R.E.
EAST MIDLAND.—Mr. J. H. STIRK, J.P., M.Inst.T.
SOUTH WALES.—Mr. A. T. JAMES, K.C.
WESTERN.—Mr. A. F. NICHOLSON, O.B.E.
SOUTHERN.—MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. FORD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
SOUTH-EASTERN.—Mr. ROWAND HARKER, K.C.
NORTHERN SCOTLAND.—SIR JOHN MAXWELL, C.M.G.
SOUTHERN SCOTLAND.—Mr. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON.

SIR E. HAVILAND HILEY, K.B.E., has also been appointed.

When Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport, made the announcement in Parliament he won an approving cheer by stating that he had been guided in making the appointments by a desire to find men of diverse experience, as they would be required to meet from time to time to consult on transport problems.

The official announcement contains the following biographical details:—

MR. RICHES has been Chief Constable of Middlesbrough for the past 28 years, during which time he has been closely identified with the work of inspection, supervision, and control of public service vehicles and the licensing of drivers and conductors. He has special experience of the regulation and co-ordination of road passenger services, and since 1927 he has been closely connected with the Tees-side Regional Committee for the control of public service vehicles operating in North Yorkshire and South Durham, in the initiation of which he played a large part.

SIR E. HAVILAND HILEY was in the service of the North Eastern and Great Northern Railway Companies between 1891 and 1913. From 1913 to 1919 he was general manager of the New Zealand Government Railways. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Local Government of Greater London (1921-23), and also served on certain special committees to investigate transport conditions in India, Rhodesia, and elsewhere. In 1927-28 he was chairman of the Rhodesian Railway Commission.

MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN has been the general manager and engineer of the Belfast City Tramways and Transport Department since 1928. Before this appointment he was in charge of the municipal tramways and transport undertakings at Oldham and Leeds. He is a past president of the Municipal Tramways and Transport Association, and is a member of the Institute of Transport.

COLONEL A. S. REDMAN is a member of the Institute of Transport. During 1914-20 he was an officer of the Movements Directorate at the War Office, and acted as liaison officer with the Railway Executive Committee. From 1921 to 1924 he was Assistant Director of Movements, and from 1924 to 1925 Assistant Director of Transportation, War Office, and he has been Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office since 1926.

MR. J. H. STIRK is the transport manager of the Birmingham Cooperative Society. Before this appointment he was with the Midland Railway Company. He is a justice of the peace for the city of Birmingham; vice-chairman, Birmingham Section, Institute of Transport; chairman, West Midlands Division, Commercial Motor Users' Association; and vice-chairman, National Council, Commercial Motor Users' Association, and of the Birmingham Motor Coach Owners' Association.

MR. A. T. JAMES, K.C., before being called to the Bar in 1911, practised as a solicitor in Pontypridd. He has since practised in Cardiff, and later in London and on the South Wales Circuit, and became a K.C. in 1928. Mr. James both understands and speaks the Welsh language.

MR. A. F. NICHOLSON is Chief Constable of Exeter, and in that capacity has had experience in the regulation and co-ordination of road passenger services.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR REGINALD FORD served in the Royal Army Service Corps from 1893 to 1919. He thus acquired exceptional experience in the organization of transport. He was in control of transport operations during the South African War, and during the Great War was Deputy Quartermaster-General at General Headquarters in France. From 1924 to 1929 he was general manager and then managing director of the Dunlop Rubber Company in India. From 1925 to 1929 he was chairman of the West India Automobile Association.

MR. ROWAND HARKER, K.C., was admitted as a solicitor in 1900. He was called to the Bar in 1905 and practised on the South-Eastern Circuit and in London. Since 1919 he has practised at the Parliamentary Bar. He became a K.C. in 1926.

SIR JOHN MAXWELL was born in Kirkcudbrightshire and, after studying at Glasgow University, qualified as a solicitor in Dumfries. He was afterwards appointed to the Colonial Service, and has acted as Governor, Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Solicitor-General on the Gold Coast, where he has been chairman of various commissions and committees, including that on the reorganization of the Government motor transport service.

MR. ARCHIBALD HENDERSON was born in Edinburgh and was at one time a tramway conductor. He is national secretary of the Road Transport Group (Commercial) of the Transport and General Workers' Union. He has been a member of the London and Home Counties Advisory Committee since August, 1929, on which he represents the interests of labour engaged in the transport industry in the London Traffic Area.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, reviews the first volume, entitled "Forty Years of Change," of the "New Survey of London Life and Labour."

Among other books reviewed are Mr. Allan Nevins's biography of Henry White, America's first professional diplomatist; Mr. F. S. Smythe's account of the assault on Kanchenjunga; the new Lonsdale Library volume on Fox-hunting; the third volume of Sir Arthur Evans's "The Palace of Minos at Knossos"; the printed version of Mr. Shaw's play *The Apple Cart*; the third volume of Mr. Noyes's epic poem, "The Torch-Bearers," completing the work; Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's study of the young Napoleon, "The Rise of General Bonaparte"; and an account from New Zealand of "New Zealand Birds," by Mr. W. R. B. Oliver, Director of the Dominion Museum, Wellington.

In a letter to the Editor, Mr. Justice MacKinnon, commenting on Mr. George A. T. Allan's discovery, announced in the *Literary Supplement* last week, that John Lamb was born in 1763 in Crown Office-row, points out the bearing of this fact on the question of the place of residence of Lamb's parents before 1768.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR R. POORE

We regret to announce that ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD POORE, Bt., died at Vevey on Monday at the age of 77.

A memoir appears on page 10.

NO INTEREST IN ECONOMY

AN ABORTIVE DEBATE

THE HOUSE COUNTED OUT

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY

MR. SNOWDEN announced in the Commons that the Parliamentary recess which will begin on Friday, December 19, will end on Tuesday, January 20, when Parliament will reassemble.

An interesting debate, initiated by MR. TOOLE, a Labour member, on a motion that the use of motor-cars at Parliamentary elections for conveyance of voters to the polls ought to be prohibited except in special cases, came to an end when MR. SHORT, Under-Secretary, Home Office, announced that provisions of this nature would be included in the Electoral Reform Bill which the Government had promised to introduce.

The House then settled down to a debate on a motion by SIR JOHN DAVIDSON calling for a reduction of public expenditure and a lessening of the burden of direct taxation. He traced the failure since the War to effect retrenchment to the pledges which Parliamentary candidates were coerced into giving by an electorate that was both enormous and misinformed. The result was that members came to the House pledged to carry certain measures irrespective of cost. Members of the Labour Party in particular disregarded economy, and the vast majority of the electorate did not feel the weight of direct taxation. While trade was bad and revenue declining, the Government were adding to public expenditure for land drainage, transitional unemployment benefit, and the raising of the school age.

The smallness of the attendance in the House at this stage, particularly on the Ministerial side, prompted a Labour member to demand a "count." After debate had been suspended for a few minutes Unionist members flocked in till the requisite 40 were present. This incident led SIR JOHN DAVIDSON to declare that while the "count" was in progress the Chancellor of the Exchequer had shown his interest in the subject of the debate by standing at the door, but had not entered the Chamber. The mover of the motion then proceeded to suggest means of achieving economy. Debt conversion, with the cheaper money now available, ought to produce a contribution to this end; official and managerial wages ought to be reduced before wages were touched, though in some cases wages also ought to be reduced. Other possible sources of economy were a reduction of the number of public departments (bringing the defence services within a Ministry of Defence) and the number of Ministerial posts. Saving could also be achieved by tightening up the administration of unemployment insurance.

"PROFLIGATE" FINANCE

MR. BRACKEN seconded the motion in a vigorous speech, which was prefaced by a reference to Mr. Snowden as a so-called "Gladstonian" financier who was the most profligate Chancellor of the Exchequer that the House had ever seen. To enlarge the social services when the country was weathering the worst economic storm in history was suicidal; it was a poor contribution to the welfare of the people to throw thousands of people out of work, which had been a consequence of the last Budget. Members of the House ought not to be led by deference to sentiment—"the discordant jazz called public opinion to which Labour members paid so much attention"—to pile up the public burdens, but ought to perform their duty fearlessly to the country. Finally, he protested against the process of "turning England into a universal pocket borough." MR. RHYS DAVIES, from the Labour benches, put in a plea for full preservation of the social services, and MR. RUSSELL, a Liberal member, pointed the moral as a need for the same financial prudence on a national scale as an individual would exercise if his affairs were in temporary difficulties. The debate had not proceeded far when, for the second time, while MAJOR HILLS was addressing the House and Mr. Snowden was in his place, a Labour member called for a "count." On this occasion the small attendance in the Chamber was not sufficiently supplemented to make the necessary quorum of 40, and shortly after 8 o'clock the House was "counted out."

LORD INCHCAPE ON EXPENDITURE

"A RAKE'S PROGRESS"

Presiding at the meeting of the P. and O. Company yesterday, Lord Inchcape said that all were prepared to bear their share of the cost of the defence and administration of the country, but the present expenditure was pressing very hardly on industry. The raid on the fruits of industry and thrift and the expropriation of capital which should remain as a source of reproductive trade and national wealth were sufficient causes of regret. Yet "a worse aspect of the matter was that a large part of this reckless plunder, instead of being applied to intensive reduction of the national debt, was dispensed with too lavish a hand in the payment of doles. The insurance scheme on which it was proposed to base this expenditure had become bankrupt."

It was admitted, Lord Inchcape proceeded, that in the hard times through which the country was passing a measure of relief was necessary, but few would be found to dispute that relief which approached too nearly and, in some instances, overstepped the wages level was morally and financially a sin against the people. It was truly a rake's progress. If this and other expenditure were allowed to go on, all would be bankrupt before very long and there would be no capital left for industry.

The address is reported at length in our City columns, and comment appears in City Notes.

THE KING

The King, accompanied by the Duke of York, Prince George, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, and attended by the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel and Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, motored to Windsor Great Park yesterday, and, although there was a slight fog, enjoyed good sport over the coverts near Flemish Farm, High Standing Hill, and Cranbourne Tower. The Royal Party were met by the Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray. Luncheon was served in the Royal Room at Cranbourne Tower, after which shooting was resumed near the tower. The party motored back to Buckingham Palace shortly before 4 o'clock.

If the weather is favourable to-day the King will again shoot over the Windsor Great Park coverts, and luncheon will be served at the Fishing Temple, Virginia Water.

INCREASE OF FOG

KEEN NIGHT FROSTS

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Fog occurred again yesterday in many parts of England and was very thick locally in and around London and in Essex and Kent.

Keen frosts were reported from Scotland and most inland parts of England. Among the lowest readings registered by sheltered thermometers 4ft. above the ground were 15deg. at Eskdalemuir, 19deg. at Renfrew, and 20deg. at Shrewsbury. The southerly winds of a depression approaching from the Atlantic had scarcely begun to affect the central and eastern districts by evening, and the fog area was, therefore, not appreciably reduced. Temperatures kept low, even during the warmest part of the day.

The Atlantic depression is expected to cause wet weather to spread gradually eastwards across the country; the setting in of winds strong enough to cause a rapid and complete clearance of the fog was not, however, indicated last night, as the depression was showing no signs of becoming very active.

TRAFFIC DELAYED BY FOG

AIR SERVICES CANCELLED

The fog in London yesterday again delayed road and rail services, chiefly in the southern districts, as conditions seemed rather better in the west and north-west areas. The Southern Railway ran a fog service on the Brighton and South-Eastern sections. Conditions were not bad enough on the L.M.S. system for a fog service, but slight delays were reported at Euston, and the Great Western Railway did not introduce a fog service before midday.

The L.G.O.C. reported that their services were not seriously interfered with. On the other hand, conditions at Croydon were such that Imperial Airways delayed the start of all aeroplanes on the cross-Channel services, and all incoming air liner services to Croydon were cancelled. One or two machines started their flights, but had to descend before crossing the Channel.

Dense fog which descended on the Thames Estuary shortly before 6 a.m. brought all shipping to a standstill. Both cross-Channel boats on the Tilbury-Dunkirk line were able to complete their journeys just before the fog became too dense.

In the Straits of Dover the fog was so dense by midday that many ships in the Channel had to anchor for safety. Last night the motor-ship Modavia, 4,858 tons, belonging to the Donaldson Line, Limited, of Glasgow, and bound from Vancouver for London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, grounded under the Shakespeare Cliff, Dover, during a very dense fog. The vessel, which was built in 1927, signalled that she did not require assistance for the time being. She was towed off shortly before midnight by two Dover tugs and proceeded on her way to London. Fog seriously disorganized shipping at Hull and the ferry-boat service between Hull and Lincolnshire was suspended during the earlier part of the day.

DANGEROUS ROADS

The R.A.C. reported last night that fog and ice, either separately or in combination, were causing considerable hindrance to traffic in various parts of the country, notably in certain areas in the Home Counties, the North of England, the Midlands, the West of England, and in Norfolk. Fog and icebound roads were also reported from Scotland.

Among the districts where roads were reported to be slippery were Manchester, Devon, Oxford, Tunbridge Wells and Tonbridge, Colchester, Dartford Heath, Cambridge, Birmingham-Wolverhampton, Worcester, Coventry, Lichfield, Sutton Coldfield, Blackburn, Hope Valley, West Riding and Mid Yorkshire, and Edinburgh.

ANOTHER SOVIET PURGE

FORCED LABOUR FOR "ALIEN ELEMENTS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 10

The Soviet Government has ordered a "great labour purge" of all important factories in the Soviet Union and the dispatch of "alien elements" to serve in the compulsory labour gangs employed in the peat bogs, lumbering, and other State enterprises.

An explanation accompanying the order says that alien elements and wreckers have penetrated even into the ranks of the factory workers and are poisoning the minds of the masses with ideas of sabotage. The Commissariat of Labour says that the purge is already being carried out in a hundred of the biggest factories by special tribunals or Committees of Five. To begin with, all who have become factory workers since 1927 will be expelled. The Committee of Five system will then be extended to other enterprises until undesirables have been sifted out.

Although the so-called defence decade ended on November 25, the Soviet authorities are continuing their campaign for an increase in military power, and are making use of the recent "intervention plot" as a pretext for arming and training the masses. The Soviet Press says that subscriptions are being collected among foreign specialists employed in the U.S.S.R. for the construction of an aeroplane to express their indignation at the "plot." Specialists assembled in Leningrad "unanimously" passed a resolution to name the aeroplane "The reply of the foreign specialists to Poincaré," and promised to strive to their utmost to fulfil the Five Years Plan and increase the military strength of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs has confirmed the report of Levin's death in an announcement that "Comrade Levin, Secretary of the Embassy, met 'an untimely end' in Rome on December 5 and was cremated on December 7." The manner of his death is not stated.

INVALIDS

The Marquess of Crewe is confined to his house in London with a slight chill.

Lord Thurlow underwent an operation yesterday. The doctors are satisfied with his condition.

No change was reported yesterday in the condition of Lord Riddell.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Amulree, Mr. Hartshorn, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT

MR. SNOWDEN AND LOSS OF REVENUE

Members of the House of Commons were wondering last night as to the real significance of the announcement made by Mr. Snowden at question time that the text of the Trade Disputes Bill will be circulated before Christmas, whereas the House may have to restrain its curiosity as to the contents of the Electoral Reform Bill until the New Year. Members of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, when they meet this evening, are likely to ask what it all means. After Mr. Lloyd George's speech on Friday they took it for granted that an Electoral Reform Bill, including the alternative vote, was to be introduced without delay and that if the House of Lords rejected it the Liberals would be expected to keep the Government in office for a further two years. The Liberal leader gave an assurance on that occasion that there was no compact; now his followers are wondering whether even contact is being maintained. The Parliamentary Labour Party has never yet expressed an opinion on the alternative vote, and many of them are doubtful whether it will be of the slightest use to their party. They are not convinced yet that the change ought to be made unless there is a definite promise of Liberal support for a long term. It was suggested last night that the Electoral Reform Bill will not be issued until the Government know definitely whether the Liberals will be prepared to swallow the whole of the Trade Disputes Bill. Efforts were being made yesterday to induce Sir John Simon to withdraw the motion which he desired to bring forward at to-day's meeting of the Liberal Party, but it is certain that many members will press for information as to the real position. They may desire to know, for instance, why the Liberal leader had accepted an invitation to dine last night with some of the young Conservative members who are less enthusiastic about protection than most of their colleagues in the House of Commons.

The Compatriots Club, which includes members of all the political parties, entertained Sir John Simon at dinner at the Royal Automobile Club last night for a private discussion on Indian affairs. Sir Evelyn Cecil presided, and among those present were Lord Zetland, Sir Edward MacLagan, Mr. Amery, Sir Edward Grigg, Mr. Cadogan, Sir Basil Peto, Mr. Geoffrey Peto, Major Church, Captain Gunston, and Dr. L. Haden Guest, the honorary secretary.

At the request of the Liberals there is to be a debate on unemployment next Tuesday, and it is presumed that it will take place on a formal motion for the adjournment of the House. In order to ensure that the House shall rise for the Christmas recess on Friday, December 19, the Government propose to take private members' time both on Wednesday and on Friday. The Committee stage of the Education (School Attendance) Bill will be completed on Monday; the report and third reading stages will be taken on Wednesday and Thursday, and the House will discuss the motion for the adjournment on the Friday.

There was considerable surprise last night at the fact that, after one unsuccessful attempt, the House of Commons was "counted out" on so important a subject as national expenditure and the need for drastic economy. There was surprise in the first place at the fact that the Conservatives were unable to keep 40 members in the House, but there was equal irritation at the fact that a Labour member called the count when it was known that Mr. Snowden proposed to take part in the debate at a later stage. Earlier in the evening Mr. Snowden had attended a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party and had delivered a depressing speech on the present financial position. He declared that there had been a heavy falling off in the revenue, and there seemed to be little prospect of any further help from the Exchequer for work schemes.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Streatham Hill	MADAME BUTTERFLY	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	8.30
Arts	LOPOKOVA AND COMPANY	8.45
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT—	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	8.45
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	WOODEN SHOES	8.40
Little	CAVIARE	8.30
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.40
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	A MARRIAGE HAS BEEN DIS-ARRANGED	2.30 & 8.40
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
Savoy	WONDER BAR	8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA	2.30
	TANNHAUSER	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Dominion	MAURICE CHEVALIER	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL BANK MUSICA

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1930

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A Real Campaign for Economy (Mr. F. J. Wrottesley, K.C.) 17
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Soviet Posters at Westminster (Mr. G. R. Strauss, M.P.) 17
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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light variable or southerly winds; cloudy, perhaps occasional rain, considerable fog locally; rather cold at first, milder later.

Further Outlook.—None issued. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Prince of Wales, who leaves England in January for a tour of South America, during which he will open the Buenos Aires Exhibition, spoke in Spanish and English at a dinner given by the Argentine Club last night. (p. 18)

The executive committee of the Federation of British Industries has passed a resolution on the Government's decision to allow the Dyestuffs Act to lapse. (p. 8)

A memorial erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission to those who died in the War and whose graves are unknown was unveiled yesterday at Southampton by Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson. (p. 13)

Sir Thomas Beecham addressed a meeting of subscribers to the Imperial League of Opera Fund in Manchester yesterday and spoke of the negotiations for amalgamation with the Covent Garden Syndicate. (p. 18)

Colonel F. A. Pile, Assistant Director of Mechanization at the War Office, speaking at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday, said that Britain was undoubtedly ahead of all other nations as regards the quality of her armoured fighting vehicles and also the ideas underlying their use. (p. 13)

At a meeting of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England yesterday it was reported that £19,952 had been received during the year in connexion with the Sponsors' Scheme for 1930. (p. 10)

The trial was opened at the Sussex Assizes yesterday of Major Reginald Watson Kenworthy, who is indicted for conspiracy with others not in custody to defraud the public in connexion with an alleged "share-pushing" firm with an office in London. (p. 9)

A list is published of challenge certificate winners at the Birmingham Dog Show yesterday. (p. 7)

A fire which broke out early yesterday in the Empress of Scotland, which was waiting in Blyth Harbour to be broken up, did great damage. (p. 13)

The text of the Ancient Monuments Bill was published yesterday. (p. 18)

There is a general reduction in Christmas prices this year, while Christmas foods in particular are very much cheaper. (p. 13)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday discussion arose on the treatment of vagrants. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons Mr. Morrison, Minister of Transport, announced the names of the Traffic Commissioners. Debates arose on the use of motor-cars in elections and on public expenditure. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Prime Minister has intervened as conciliator between the Hindu and Moslem delegates to the Indian Round-Table Conference in order to help them to agree upon a basis for renewed negotiations for the settlement of their differences. (p. 16)

General Smuts, speaking at Bloemfontein, deplored the lack of success of the Imperial Conference and the failure of the Nationalist Government's economic policy. He welcomed General Hertzog's proposal for burying the hatchet in South African politics and for starting a new national policy in the Union. (p. 16)

After protracted negotiations with party leaders, M. Laval yesterday informed the President of the French Republic that he was unable to form a Cabinet. (p. 15)

Commendatore Quaglia arrived yesterday at Belle Ile in connexion with the inquiry into the loss of the Artiglio. (p. 15)

The Australian Federal Labour Caucus yesterday rejected Mr. Latham's proposal for a non-party advisory council to the Commonwealth and State Governments. (p. 15)

The Soviet Government has ordered a "great labour purge" of all important factories in the Soviet Union. (p. 16)

The Nobel Peace Prizes were yesterday given to Mr. Kellogg and Dr. Soederblom in Oslo. At a ceremony in Stockholm the prizes for physics, medicine, chemistry, and literature were given. (p. 15)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

Hampshire beat Kent in a Rugby football County Championship match at Southampton yesterday by 33 points to eight. (p. 6)

The Royal Navy and Royal Marines beat Tulse Hill in a hockey match at Tulse Hill yesterday by three goals to two. (p. 7)

The billiard match in the international tournament between Lindrum and McConachy was continued at Thurston's Hall yesterday. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—A Home Corporation Issue; New Issue Successes; Activities of the "Stag"; Yesterday's Dividend Announcements; Favourable Company Results; Another Scottish Bank Report; Three Months' Retail Trade; and Lord Inchcape's Address at the P. and O. Meeting. (p. 23)

In the Money Market loan and discount rates hardened slightly towards the close of the day. The Bank reported the sale of £761,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York rate was higher, together with the Belgian and Italian exchanges. But the Paris, Amsterdam, and Swiss rates declined. Spanish currency was weak. China silver exchanges declined and the Argentine exchange was lower. Silver fell 1-16d. to 15 7-16d. per ounce. (p. 23)

Apart from Gilt-edged securities the Stock Markets yesterday were in a depressed condition. A further fall took place in Industrial shares. South American Railway stocks were again weak. The Rhodesian Copper group experienced a sharp setback, and this checked a rise in Transvaal Gold shares. (p. 23)

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

On Monday and Tuesday the Socialist members of the House of Commons and their Liberal allies voted an extra £20,500,000 for the maintenance of the unemployed. This sum brings the total annual estimated expenditure under this head, at the rate now current, to £107,000,000, of which £30,000,000 comes from the contributions of industry, £37,000,000 direct from the taxpayer, and £40,000,000 from borrowing on the taxpayers' credit. As a consolation for this bill for unproductive expenditure—nearly as large as the whole bill for national defence—the Government have offered the country a Royal Commission "to inquire into "the provisions and working of the Unemployment Insurance scheme." The consolation is really only a threat that any legislation on the subject which the Government may ultimately bring themselves to propose must be either disastrously hurried or indefinitely postponed. The Commission, it is said, is to be a Commission of action. It is to render an interim report "in the early spring" and a complete report "by the end of the present "Session." The best that can be hoped is that the Commission will produce its report simultaneously with the expiration on April 1 of the statute which governs the payment of benefit to claimants who fail to qualify for benefit from the Insurance Fund. On or about that date the resources of the Fund and of the Exchequer to continue paying benefits in their respective spheres will also be exhausted. The Government will therefore have at most a few days in which to consider the report, to present and pass consequential legislation, and to make fresh financial provision for the unemployed. They will have even these few days only in the event of the average number on the live register between last September and next April not exceeding 2,300,000. The number rose during the week ended December 1 to 2,305,639 at a time when the effect of the Christmas trade has normally, in the years before a Labour Government, already been apparent. The statistical basis of their calculations therefore is probably optimistic, and their time-table is certainly optimistic. It would seem as though they were resigned to go on borrowing to pay benefits and taxing to pay doles, and consequently as though the Royal Commission were intended not to facilitate decision but to defer action.

No part of the suspicion to which the Government are thus exposed can attach to the Commission itself. So far as any body could be impartial on such a question, the Commission is designed to be an impartial body. The PRIME MINISTER has wisely resisted all attempts to include in it persons attached to any of the bodies interested in the issues to be examined. There will be no repetition of the combination of the functions of judge and witness such as occurred in the Sankey Commission. The terms of reference are also unexceptionable. The Commission is to say how the Fund is to be made solvent, and how the able-bodied unemployed are to be treated if they fall outside the insurance scheme. But the question still remains why it should be necessary to appoint a new set of detectives, however able, to search for clues to reform upon ground so thoroughly traversed by so many not less able predecessors. There has been a Cabinet Committee at work upon just such a "larger scheme," whose existence was revealed fifteen months ago by the MINISTER OF HEALTH in moving the Widows' Pensions Bill. Nothing has been heard of it since, except that MISS BONDFIELD used its existence as an excuse for inserting temporary provisions instead of reforms in her Unemployment Insurance Bill. There has been, it is said, a similar inquiry by a sub-committee of the Economic Advisory Council—the "thinking brain" of the Government. Nothing has been heard of that. Finally there has been an inquiry by an all-party Committee, the Unionist and Liberal members of which each rendered a considered report. The Government rewarded them by announcing a Royal Commission, to go over the same ground, before the Cabinet could even have read those reports. Moreover it seems likely not only that the work of the Commission will be largely redundant but also that they have been definitely precluded from reporting on certain lines. MISS BONDFIELD has specifically declared that the Government will not restore the test of "genuinely seeking work," will not relate individual contributions to individual benefits, will not throw a new army of unemployed upon the Poor Law, and are convinced that the reform of the present system may mean wiser but cannot mean less expenditure. These decisions may be good or bad; but in either case, having decided so much, being already possessed of so many and such weighty opinions, and having already committed themselves to the view that the Insurance Fund must be made solvent, why could not the Government have acted, and asked for the verdict of the House of Commons instead of the verdict of a Royal Commission?

The reason was revealed during the recent debates. The rank and file of the Socialist Party cannot see that there is anything wrong with Unemployment Insurance, except indeed the remnants of the principle of insurance and the smallness of the amounts paid in benefit or relief to the unemployed. MISS BONDFIELD exhaustively defined, and condemned as "un-"contemplated" drains on the Fund, the existing "legal abuses"—the payment of benefit to those permanently or temporarily out of the labour market and to short-time workers. MR. STEPHEN and MR. BUCHANAN refused to admit that these practices were abuses at all. The Government, in fact, know how to stop "uncontemplated" practices, but shrink from the consequences. Their supporters do not want to stop these practices, which all help in the redistribution of wealth, and welcome the consequences. There remains the task of assessing what, in these circumstances, is the value of the Royal Commission. Its practical value will be small. It has already been warned that an increase of contributions or a lowering of benefits will be unacceptable, and it is left only with the raising of the qualification necessary to obtain benefit. That is a sum in arithmetic to which the Government already know the answer. The Commission will also have to draw up a new scheme for national relief. The possible schemes are very limited in number, and the Government already know some of them. But the Commission will have a certain publicity value. The members of the three-party Committee will be fully entitled to put in their reports as evidence and to be cross-examined upon them. They can appear either in their capacity as Members of Parliament, as did the five Members who gave evidence to the Blanesburgh Committee, or as representatives of their party. It is by no means unusual for the views of parties to be stated during such inquiries. For example, the industrial policy of the Socialist Party was exhaustively stated by MR. R. H. TAWNEY before the Samuel Commission, although he was technically a witness for the Miners' Federation. Moreover in the present case the Government have deliberately and unnecessarily transferred debate upon an issue vital to the nation from the House of Commons to the Commission. The Commission therefore, instead of the House of Commons, must serve to show the public what are in fact the policies of all parties upon so important a matter.

East Africa in Committee

The Joint Committee on East Africa is to hold the first of its public sittings this morning, at the House of Lords, to hear the evidence of SIR SAMUEL WILSON, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office. Witnesses from East Africa have been told they will not be wanted before March 1, and it is clear already that the Committee, using the Hilton Young and Wilson Reports and the Government White Papers as its basic documents, intends to give a most thorough and patient hearing to all responsible points of view. The Committee contains a number of men—, like LORD LUGARD, LORD CRANWORTH, MR. AMERY, and DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS—who are already known as advocates of particular policies, but in its general composition it is a body in no sense committed to one opinion or preponderantly of one hue. By appointing it, by giving it in LORD STANLEY of ALDERLEY an impartial Chairman who can be suspect in no quarter, and by admitting the competence of the Committee to include native policy—and the recent White Paper on native policy—in its examination, the Government may fairly claim to have done its best to right matters and to produce a new atmosphere. It has passed the responsibility to Parliament, and the Parliamentary Committee has wisely decided both to hold its sittings in public and to be accessible to any group or interest that feels itself to be affected.

A great deal of the antagonism in East Africa to the White Papers is due not to their substance but to their style, and to their being the work of a Labour Government. The phrase about the paramountcy of native interests was not resented on its appearance in 1923 so keenly as it is to-day, because with broad phrases capable of varying interpretation the important consideration is who is using them and why. The Labour Party in this country has several characteristics which alarm settlers in East Africa. It contains a large proportion of the extreme critics of Kenya, and its Left wing spokesmen only too commonly talk of the African natives as though they were a disfranchised working class wrongfully kept from the full rights of a democratic majority. It is a vague but deep uneasiness as to the lengths to which a policy of resounding but shortsighted humanitarianism might be pushed under Labour auspices that is really at the root of the hostility to the White Papers. Taken page by page and clause by clause there is little or nothing in the rules governing native policy and set out in the recent declaration that is novel or resented, or open to serious criticism. The doctrine that the Imperial Government have a special responsibility to the weakest and at the same time most numerous race in East Africa should hardly need to be reaffirmed. But it may well prove valuable to restate it in language that makes it quite plain that it does not at all derogate from the acknowledged importance of European settlement or seek to deny the actual pre-eminence which Whites enjoy as members of a superior civilization and leaders in economic development. If the dignity and standing of White settlement are established beyond challenge, and if security against far-reaching changes detrimental to settler interests is given, by means of an authoritative definition of the limits within which the Imperial Government envisage their duties to the African natives, the two great things which settlers in a mixed British Colony are entitled to expect will have been made explicit.

After that the Imperial Government are entitled to expect from the unofficial element an equal respect for their own claim to make those administrative arrangements for governing and advancing the native races which seem to them best. The Joint Committee, though primarily appointed to consider definite proposals for the machinery of closer union, has a great opportunity to place the East African question on an altogether better footing by restoring confidence in East Africa, and by allaying misgivings at home. These misgivings are in fact so widespread, and arise so naturally, that it is in the interests of the East African settlers as much as in those of the natives to have native policy placed beyond the possibility of causing controversy. The plan of removing the native reserves from any connexion with local politics, though somewhat unpalatable to the active politicians in Kenya, would undoubtedly do more than anything else to free the Colony from the great handicap which keeps it from being better understood or more widely popular. No announcement has been made as to which officials the Committee will wish to hear; but there can be no question about the advantage of terminating the chronic, scrappy controversies that are always occurring over the Kenya Reserves and the share of taxation which the natives receive and ought to receive. The evidence of the Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya should suffice to lay for ever vague rumours which as things stand to-day are hardly disproved. Whatever decision the Committee takes on the appointment of a High Commissioner and the nature of his powers, whether it accepts the Government scheme or decides for delay or smaller beginnings, it is making a good start by a policy of publicity and comprehensiveness and is not failing to recognize the greatness of the opportunity it enjoys to remove a number of serious misconceptions which have arisen in the very different local atmospheres of East Africa and London.

Before and After

The remark is often made that the preparations for Christmas start earlier every year. This year is no exception. The fun begins with the anachronistic appearance of the Christmas numbers of magazines long before we have made up our minds that winter has really come. Annually that precocious efflorescence of holly and mistletoe seems to take a bigger bite out of the autumn. This year the shops followed suit with more than usual eagerness. There was good reason for it. Any excuse for stirring up the stagnant purchaser was clearly to be welcomed. The naturally dilatory man could for a time ignore this attempt to hustle him into the ultimately inevitable spending. But when it is weeks since the shops broke out into a rash of embellishments and illuminations, and above all when we find ourselves actually in the Christmas month, it is impossible to go on feigning unconcern. The most skilled procrastinator must begin to think and talk of Christmas purchases. He can no longer turn a blind eye to toy fairs, bazaars, and windows artfully dressed to display the cheerful and cosy side of winter. In one way and another the pleasing preliminary fuss over the one-day festival will yet once again have managed to give its special life and colour to more than one-twelfth of the whole revolving year. There is a striking contrast between this long-drawn-out preparation and the brief event. After all the weeks of warming it into life, the moment Christmas Day is over Christmas is dead. There is no lingering over the burnt-out fires. The collectors of Christmas-boxes may make a hearty pretence of keeping a spark alight for another twelve hours or so; but after that the dark.

This looks like very ungracious treatment. But it is not really exceptional. The long, laborious struggle up to Christmas, followed by sharp, immediate forgetfulness, has countless parallels in the affairs of men. The traffic of our lives runs in one-way streets. Time and again we fix our eyes upon some occasion yet to come, which looks bright with the promise of pleasure and excitement, or heavy with the threat of difficulty and distress. Thenceforward all the intervening days are but the antechamber to the great event. All life is for the time seen in the colour of that prospect. The great moment comes, and is gone in the twinkling of an eye. It is a commonplace that the greater part of pleasure lies in the anticipation of it. The actual enjoyment is so swiftly sped that, by contrast with the long approach, it often carries a tinge of disappointment. The contrast is no less true of the ills of life. The man of imagination suffers far more from his preliminary fears and forebodings than in the actual crisis. It is only another way of saying that man is a forward-ranging creature. He may look before and after, and sigh for what is not. But it is on the future that his eyes are naturally fixed, and his sighs are heavier for that which is not yet than for that which has ceased to be. A goal once reached sinks forthwith to the level of a mere base for fresh advance. In the voyage of his life island after island looms up before him, but it is always the next one that is the island of the blessed. The great problem of advancing years is to keep that forward look. The time comes when the sea ahead looks empty and the veil of the horizon hangs very near. The temptation then is to look back with regretful longing to the doings and the delights of other days. That is the mood that makes age the praiser of the past and the harsh critic of new times, new manners, and new men. The remedy is easy to prescribe, but hard to get or give. The man who can believe that, for all the seeming emptiness of sky and sea, there still lies a great objective below the verge, will remember LOT'S wife and shun the perils of the backward yearning.

SOVIET POSTERS AT WESTMINSTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the Member responsible for the exhibition of Russian posters and photographs in the tea-room of the House I must strongly protest against Mr. Percy Hurd's allegation that the display was "anti-British" and "designed" to allay hostility against Soviet dumping. The posters in question, mostly of outstanding artistic merit, appeal to the Russian worker to increase his efficiency, to forgo alcohol, to attend educational centres, to use the shower baths provided at mines and factories, and generally to cooperate in the attempt to make Russia an industrious, educated, and healthy nation.

It was not, however, so much on account of their subject matter that I sought permission for the exhibition, but because I felt it would be of considerable interest to my fellow members to see the unique method by which the Soviet Government endeavours to instruct and inspire its people in social and industrial matters. Moreover, in view of our sparse knowledge of Russian affairs, as evidenced by the many questions asked in the House, it is surely desirable that members should be deprived of no opportunity of viewing for themselves any phase of Soviet activity. Actually members of all parties have assured me that the exhibition interested them greatly.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE R. STRAUSS.
House of Commons, Dec. 10.

A CHRISTMAS RECKONING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With every word of the letter from "Gaudeamus" in *The Times* to-day I agree, but may I suggest that his Majesty's Treasury should set a good example by settling all outstanding income-tax claims before Christmas?

In my own case, which must be typical of hundreds of others, I cannot pay my small accounts until I get my own claim attended to. My income, including that of my son (a minor whose income is paid to me during his minority), is £500. Of this, the Treasury deducts, at the source, one-fifth—since the last Budget 4s. 6d. in the £1. My rebate for the year 1928-29 (£64) was settled in August, 1930. The claim for year 1929-30 is still unsettled, and for the last eight months 4s. 6d. has been deducted from every £1 received by me. How, then, in view of the fact that school fees must be paid in advance, that rent, rates, &c., must be kept paid up to date, can customers having small fixed incomes manage to pay all accounts before Christmas, though they may be most anxious to do it? If his Majesty's Government will see that all claims relating to such incomes are settled at once, there will be many small traders' accounts paid the day the income-tax cheque is received, and many families will spend a happier and less worried Christmas.

I am, &c.,
A WIDOW.
December 9.

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

MORE HUMANE METHODS

"A REFORM LONG OVERDUE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In making this appeal to our fellow countrymen we are actuated not alone by humanitarian considerations, but by a desire to see the logical progress of scientific development taking place in regard to animal slaughter as well as in the other activities of our national life.

The process of slaughtering animals for human food has remained almost static up to the beginning of the present century. But, happily, in the past 30 years movements have been taking place to enable this process to be more in keeping with the results of scientific investigation and knowledge.

We have now arrived at a stage when we, as a nation, can be convinced that a radical change in this process is both possible and, indeed, essential. The poleaxe and the knife have had their day, and the unnecessary suffering caused thereby can now be ended. By patient experiment, by meticulous investigation, and by actual practice among the most expert scientists, as well as practical butchers, it has been established that the mechanical killer, which produces unconsciousness before slaughter, can now securely take the place of the methods of barbarism in actual slaughter which for centuries have existed.

There is none of us who, when an operation on ourselves or our relatives is contemplated, does not insist on an anaesthetic before the application of the knife. We ask that a similar care is taken in regard to the animals on whom so many of us depend for our daily food and sustenance.

On December 12 a Bill for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals, introduced by Colonel Moore, M.P., is to be submitted for second reading. It is a Bill designed to enforce that all animals killed for human food shall be spared the unnecessary cruelty and suffering which the poleaxe and the knife have hitherto rendered inevitable. A practically similar measure is already law in Scotland, and with supremely satisfactory results. We call with confidence on our legislators as well as the general public to give all the support necessary to ensure that this Bill becomes an Act of Parliament. By so doing they will establish a reform long overdue, and remove a stigma from the good name of Britain.

We are yours, &c.,

H. AUSTIN.
CHARNWOOD.
CLARENDON.
C. T. CRAMP.
DANESPORT.
WILLIAM EBOR:
J. MARTIN-HARVEY.
WINIFRED PORTLAND.
G. BERNARD SHAW.
SYDENHAM.
J. E. C. WELLDON.
FRANCES E. WARWICK.

December 10.

A REAL CAMPAIGN FOR ECONOMY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a professional man, without any particular party ties, I cannot help being struck by the apathy and cynicism with which the ordinary man of my acquaintance views the next General Election. Every one is apparently agreed on this: that the country is living beyond its means and that unless we adopt and enforce a programme of stern retrenchment we shall not be able to restore, still less maintain, the standard of living to which all classes have now become accustomed.

A Labour Minister as good as said this during last week-end; an ex-Conservative Minister elaborated the same point in an article published in a newspaper only last Sunday; and Sir John Simon went so far as to vote against an educational reform on this ground only a week or so ago. The politicians are therefore at one with the ordinary man in thinking a drastic programme of economy is necessary if this country is to reap any advantage from the general recovery of international trade which is expected to occur—some day.

Now, economy of this kind is unpopular and difficult to enforce. There is no surer way of making enemies. It needs, therefore, a patriotic party led by a patriotic leader. Are the Conservatives such a party? Is Mr. Baldwin such a leader? If they are not the country is unfortunate, and must suffer the fate of countries which lack patriotic citizens and patriotic leaders. But if they are the party and if Mr. Baldwin is the man, for heaven's sake let them say so now. Let them commit themselves to this policy in unmistakable terms so that there can be no turning back. Let them accept the lead which the railway companies have given them. Let us have a concrete objective. After all, we are in this dealing with a matter which transcends party politics of the ordinary kind.

If Mr. Baldwin will announce a definite programme of retrenchment we shall hear less frequently the allegation that in the matter of extravagance and in offering bribes to the electorate the Conservatives are little better than their political opponents.

There is a real danger at the moment that the public may be led to believe that protection or a new monetary policy on the part of the Treasury and the banks will make retrenchment unnecessary. Does Mr. Baldwin believe this to be the case? If so, let him say so. But if he does not, let him put before the electorate a real campaign of retrenchment and self-denial. After all, we are all in the same boat, and the country is entitled to have the truth told by a political leader who was not afraid to tell the truth at the last General Election.

I am, &c.,
F. J. WROTTESLEY.
4, New-court, Lincoln's Inn.

LABOUR M.P.s' MANIFESTO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent manifesto by Sir Oswald Mosley and the 16 Labour M.P.s deserves our close attention. In the first place let us note that it declares for a reduction of taxation on earned incomes, it admits that no improvement in the social services is possible while the national finances are in their present state, and it emphasizes the fact that the present immediate question is not the ownership but the survival of British industry. That 17 Labour members should have come out openly and recognized these facts as the essential preliminary to all discussion is an event of prime importance.

Therefore the remedies proposed are entitled to attention. Two, at least, of these will be greeted by Conservatives with full agreement. The first is control of imports by tariff or licence—in short, protection. The second is the necessity for inter-Imperial planning. A third, the constitution of a smaller Cabinet, a "War Cabinet," five being the number suggested, is a reform which many of us would consider almost essential if responsibility is to be fixed and vigorous executive action facilitated.

Finally, the argument from which the whole document proceeds, that the increasing industrial depression confronts us with a series of wage struggles which if not averted will bring ruinous results, is true and fearful. The opposing pulls in this country have halted the nation at a dead centre and we are drifting down stream. The importance of this document can only be gauged by the trade union support which it eventually evokes. But to frame and publish it must have required much courage; and courage, whether right or wrong, is no quality to be lightheartedly dismissed under the prospect in which we stand to-day.

Yours sincerely,
WALTER ELLIOT.
House of Commons, Dec. 10.

THE MIND OF FRANCE

WHERE THE "SMALL" MAN COUNTS

LIBERTY FIRST

(By Our Paris Correspondent)

The attention of the French reading public has lately been captured to an extent rare outside the domain of fiction. Both the books which are being discussed have misleading titles. Professor André Siegfried, in his "Tableau des Partis en France," is only indirectly concerned with the intricacies of French party politics. Dr. Friedrich Sieburg's "Dieu, est-il Français?" bore a different title in the original German, and might equally well be called "Le Français, est-il Dieu?" Professor Siegfried, as a distinguished French economist, has made the study of national character from the political and economic point of view his special field. In this monograph he approaches the political life of his own countrymen by the path of a lifelong contact with their moral and political outlook. Dr. Sieburg, a close observer with a gift for detachment rare in a German, used the five years he spent in France after the War as correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* for a careful study of the French character as a factor in some Pan-Europe of the future. A letter written by his publisher, M. Bernard Grasset, to Dr. Sieburg, and incorporated in his volume, may be said to represent the reaction of the ordinary French man of affairs to the criticisms and comments of both.

For there is a great deal of similarity between the estimates formed by Professor Siegfried and Dr. Sieburg. Both are concerned with the question whether, in a world that is undergoing such vast changes towards a more rational organization of the collective effort, France is keeping step and holding her traditional place in the van. Both are more than a little doubtful. M. Bernard Grasset, with a touch of that self-satisfaction so evident to foreigners as the hallmark of the average Frenchman, is convinced beyond all argument that France is fulfilling her mission with an amplitude for which the world should love her and be eternally grateful. He has received the thanks of large sections of the French Press for putting Dr. Sieburg back into his proper place. France loves to be loved, not for her faults, or even in spite of them, but because they must be deemed not to exist.

AN ADULT NATION

The question of France's future in Europe and the world is too vital to the other nations to permit of its being discussed in this spirit, or dismissed with high-sounding phrases. But, now that Professor Siegfried has presented his estimate of his own people with such charm of reason and writing, it is well that foreigners should take note of what he has to say. As might be expected from one who has sought his material from men rather than books, he is suspicious of facile generalizations, especially when applied to nations. He discards "the type of French people the foreigner usually meets" as being of little interest for his purpose, and he seeks the heart of his country in the provinces, where is formed and maintained the system under which France is living to-day. For the necessary international comparisons he is equipped with a degree of experience few of his compatriots can share.

When one speaks about Frenchmen, Professor Siegfried observes, one immediately begins to particularize. They are a nation of individuals, an adult nation. They are a nation of individualist peasants, artisans, bourgeois. Of the 8,500,000 agriculturists, 5,000,000 are their own masters. Eleven per cent. of the industrial population are either workers on their own account or employer-proprietors. If we accept his definition of bourgeois as "one who has reserves" it is evident to any observer in France that this represents a very large part of the nation. Here it is less easy to come by statistics, but on any estimate of the national wealth and the national income it must be equally obvious that the average of these reserves is relatively small.

The result is a self-centred people, with a curious admiration for the epithet "small." As though there were some inherent magic in the conception, it is the dream of millions of Frenchmen to acquire a small property, to build a small house, to own a small business, to amass a small private income. Professor Siegfried perceives in this a key to the French character in its resistance to the march of collective development. It is an attitude that involves more than a touch of mediocrity. It is the outcome of incredible toil. It makes the individual solitary and unsociable. The "small" Frenchman, who thus makes up the bulk of his country, trusts nobody. He barricades himself inside his house as though in a fortress. He is suspicious, he calculates even in the most intimate details of his life and affairs. But in return he is a fully grown-up man. He is without illusions, he has an irresistible desire to work. Toil is an end in itself and the soil a religion.

Hence his persistent and obstinate individualism. Except under the severest pressure he will have nothing to do with cooperation, whether in his economic life or in matters of social order. How, asks Professor Siegfried, is individualism of this kind going to fit in with the changing world? How will the French individual react to contemporary industrial evolution? He does not answer the question.

OVER THE BARRICADE

Yet the point of cleavage between the old and the new has clearly been reached. Capitalist production on a large scale is thrusting forward into the individualist system that came into being in the eighteenth century. It is changing the character of the workman, who, in becoming the slave of the machine ("working on the chain," as the French phrase goes), loses that pride of the craftsman, that intense love of work done well for its own sake, and becomes embittered, discontented. Between him and the bourgeois the gap has widened. The bourgeois has associated the priest with the gendarme as an element in the maintenance of order, and has thereby become clerically minded for reasons in which religion has little part. As Professor Siegfried puts it, in 100 years a whole class has passed over to the other side of the barricade. Even on the land the division has become evident. There is a rural movement against the large proprietor, against agricultural production organized under the sign of capital. The existence of the movement is proof that the thing itself is already there.

Resistance is thus the dominant purpose of French democracy. The best energies of the French people, Professor Siegfried observes, are spent in asserting this aggressive and doctrinal individualism. If a Deputy rises to insist that the railways should run properly, he is branded as a reactionary; if he intervenes in a debate on the efficiency of the telephone service, he is in all probability solely concerned to prevent the telephones from falling into the hands of private enterprise. He does not care whether they function as telephones or not: "Perish the telephones," quotes Professor Siegfried, "rather than a principle." Social progress, hygiene, and so forth are regarded as a menace to liberty. Confronted with modern problems, the solution of which requires strict discipline, the doctrinal and even anarchical individualism of France is almost entirely powerless. The dispute resolves itself into a conflict of values: the sacrifice of the benefits or sacrifice of the individual. France

does not hesitate before the choice ; the preservation of the individual is instinctive. The French people are so satisfied with their mode of life that they have no desire to change. As Professor Siegfried remarks, they cannot imagine any other.

In its simpler aspect this life appeals also to others who are not French. Dr. Sieburg writes with emotion of the homesick feeling that overcame him when the time arrived for him to leave France. The resistance of the country to all that a German would call progress could not escape his notice. But, having himself been emancipated for a brief hour from the precision of the German machine, with its wealth of laws and regulations, its rationalization of industry, its precise and efficient bureaucracy, and all that is connoted by the word *verboten*, he has asked himself whether there is not room in the world for one country where just measure for the individual counts far more than social perfection. For the moment he answers in the affirmative. He appears to have loved France sincerely, for her faults and in spite of them, if not for herself. He contrasts the spiritual advantages obtained by a resistant France with the soul-destroying fruits of progress in countries that imagine themselves in the van of civilization, and inclines to the side of disorder. He remarks upon the inaccuracy of her statistics, the untidy railway stations, the independent spirit of her tradesmen, the sketchy methods of her technicians, the impossible telephone services and misguiding time-tables, but is prepared to accept them as a fair price paid for personal liberty.

A GERMAN VIEW

But when it comes to the future of France in Europe it is evident that Dr. Sieburg parts company with Professor Siegfried in the conviction that it will not do. He, too, desires to see France joining in the future synthesis as a predominant and, indeed, indispensable partner. He also sees with some misgivings that France regards all technical and social progress on the part of the other nations in the light of a personal affront. There begin the German reservations. "We cannot," he observes, "renounce our future just because France is unwilling to detach herself from her past." There are afoot in Europe, he perceives, new forces of solidarity and collaboration. Against these France is defending herself by every possible means, and is thereby to-day the great obstacle to progress. She is unwilling to take leave of the sumptuous ideology from which she has derived her glory and her grandeur. What is now at stake is her pretension to be the centre of a European solar system in which others must accept the light of her leading or themselves perish. As long as France believes this she will remain an obstacle to the evolution of the world. All such claims to spiritual hegemony were definitely destroyed by the War.

The plain speaking of these two books has come as something of a shock to French complacency, if we may judge from their reception by the French people. It is something nobody has ventured to say with such frankness before, and never before has public opinion paid it the slightest attention. M. Grasset's reply is in effect that France is prepared to accept a serenade, but is too sure of herself to listen to vague murmurings of "progress" by voices from without. Doubtless there will be other answers ; it would be pessimism indeed to accept this as final.

STRIKE OF HULL DOCKERS

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE DUST IN RUSSIAN WHEAT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, Dec. 10

About 150 transport workers at Hull docks are on strike as a protest against the rates of pay for unloading wheat cargoes from Russia. Three steamers are involved, which have brought grain from the Black Sea, and the discharging of their cargoes has temporarily been suspended until a settlement can be reached.

The Russian wheat which has been reaching Hull in considerable quantities during the last few months, is a harder wheat than English and in fine condition, but it is alleged it is accompanied by a lot of dust. The dock labourers who discharge wheat cargoes receive 12s. 8d. per day, but in the case of dusty grain they claim that they are entitled to a higher rate of pay, and it is because the men alleged that the dust was greater than usual that the stoppage has occurred.

A deputation of the Hull Joint Port Working Committee, which is representative of the employers, the men's union, and the dock authorities, examined the wheat, and for the men it was claimed that the amount of dust was abnormally heavy. The city analyst analysed the wheat dust and reported that it was precisely similar to the dust brought by other Russian ships.

A meeting of the Hull Joint Port Working Committee was held to-day, when it was stated that the employers were not in a position to give any remuneration extra to the tariff rates agreed upon for the discharge of wheat at Hull. The meeting ended without a settlement. It is understood that the men are claiming 2s. a day more because of the excessive amount of dust.

"SPREAD-OVER" QUESTION

A RESIGNATION FROM NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Mr. Peter Lee, the secretary of the Durham Miners' Association, has resigned his seat on the National Board of the coalmining industry. Mr. Lee signed the unanimous reports of the Board which recommended in South Wales and Scotland a temporary settlement of the wage disputes on the basis of a spread-over of working hours and no reduction of wages. The Miners' Federation has asked the district miners' associations to reconsider the question of the Federation's approving spread-over arrangements in areas that desire them, and the Durham Association has reaffirmed its objection. Mr. Lee has therefore withdrawn from the wages board.

A strike of 2,400 miners at Whitburn Colliery, near South Shields, continued yesterday. The management, declaring that no conference can take place until the men resume work, state that six timber drawers recently entered the pit at 2 o'clock, although they were not due till 4 o'clock. They did not start work until 4.30, and, as they did not give a satisfactory explanation, were dismissed. Other men resented this action, and asked for their reinstatement, but this was refused, and work was stopped. The colliery is one of four belonging to the same company, but the other pits are not affected.

The stoppage at the Great Mountain Colliery, near Llanelly, which has thrown over 1,000 men idle since Monday, was settled yesterday. The trouble arose over the refusal of 25 surfacemen to work the customary extra time at the end of the morning shift. It was arranged yesterday that the night shift should start work at the colliery last night and that normal operations would be resumed to-day.

MANSFIELD COLLEGE, OXFORD

Professor Nathaniel Micklem has been appointed Vice-Principal and Lecturer in New Testament Exegesis and Theology at Mansfield College, Oxford. Professor Micklem, who has been at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, since 1927, will take the place of Dr. C. H. Dodd, who went to Manchester in September. Mr. Micklem was educated at Rugby and graduated at New College, Oxford, in 1911.

FAITHFUL SERVICE

On our front page are announced the deaths of Thomas Henry Tyler, "for 57 years the faithful clerk to Markby Stewart and Wadesons, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C., formerly Markby Stewart and Co., 57, Coleman-street, E.C., aged 85," and of Clementine Reeves Tombs, "for 35 years the faithful friend of the family of Mr. and Mrs. D. Churton Taylor, Clyne, Worcester Park, Surrey."

BUENOS AIRES EXHIBITION

THE PRINCE ON HIS VISIT

SPEECH IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH

The Prince of Wales, who sails early next year for South America, where he will open the British Empire Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires, attended a dinner held in his honour by the Argentine Club at the Savoy Hotel last night. Lord Faringdon, the president of the club, was in the chair.

Telegrams conveying loyal greetings to the Prince of Wales and assuring him of a warm welcome to Argentina were received from the British Society in the Argentine Republic, the St. Andrew's Society of the River Plate, the British Chamber of Commerce, Argentine Republic, and Exhibition Committee; the Argentine Rural Society of Live Stock Breeders and Farmers; the members of the English Club, Buenos Aires; and Toc H, Argentina.

The CHAIRMAN read a telegram he had sent on behalf of the club to the local committee of the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway expressing gratification at the inspiring messages received from Argentina and conveying greetings to the British Chamber of Commerce there and all other societies and organizations which had telegraphed.

The Chairman, proposing the toast of "The Prince of Wales," said that the Prince, on his return from the Argentine Republic five years ago, expressed his regret that the time at his disposal had not been sufficient for him to see more of the country. He realized, as all Britishers did who came into contact with the people of Argentina, that there was an affinity between the races which, though difficult to explain, was very real, and grew with their more intimate knowledge of each other. The Prince's visit early next year to Buenos Aires, where he was assured of an enthusiastic welcome, would give him the opportunity he desired of becoming better acquainted with a country and people that had so many attractions. (Cheers.)

The main object of his visit was to inaugurate the British Empire Trade Exhibition, a historical event of great importance to the trading community of the Empire. The exhibition was an entirely voluntary effort; there was no company, no promoter in the ordinary sense of the word, and no syndicate; the committee in Buenos Aires and London giving their services solely and only for the cause of British trade. The Rural Society in Buenos Aires, whose members were staunch believers in "Buy from those who buy from us," had placed their famous building and grounds at Palermo at the disposal of the exhibition. The Argentine Government looked on the exhibition with great favour, and had done, and were doing, everything possible to help. The British Government would have a wonderful exhibit, and so would the Canadian Government and the Anglo-Argentine Railways, but the greatest feature of all would be the exhibits of some of the leading British Empire industrialists. It was hoped that as a result of the exhibition their industries would benefit by an increased demand in Argentina for the goods they produced.

All trading must be reciprocal and when schemes were being discussed for granting "quotas" to the Dominions for the introduction of foodstuffs on preferential conditions, it was natural that the question should be asked whether such an arrangement would not have the effect of diminishing the imports into this country of Argentine products. He was assured by those who had studied the question that there would be an ample margin of imports not allocated under any "quota" system, so that there need be no fear on the part of Argentina that if she took British goods Britain would be unable to take her produce. Like most countries, Argentina was feeling the prevailing depression, aggravated, in her case, by a partial failure of her cereal crop last year. She was, however, a young and vigorous country with boundless undeveloped territory, and any temporary setback would be speedily rectified. Her rulers recognized the imperative necessity of sound national finance based on a sound currency, the basis for which existed in a large gold deposit held by the Caja de Conversion.

The great steamship lines were arranging attractive tours to enable visitors from Europe to see the exhibition and the country, and it was anticipated that large numbers would avail themselves of the opportunities afforded. The Prince of Wales gave his patronage to the exhibition when its promoters first began their labours, and they were very grateful for the kindly interest he had taken in its growth and progress, and for his willingness to travel thousands of miles to inaugurate it, thereby giving a further expression of his desire to assist in all that was likely to make for their country's prosperity. (Cheers.)

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

The Prince's reply to the toast was made in Spanish and English.

Speaking in Spanish the PRINCE said:—By a strange coincidence it is exactly five years to a day since I was your guest on my return from my first visit to the South American Continent. I have never forgotten that occasion, and have the happiest memories of the hospitality of the Argentine Club, which does so much to foster mutual understanding between the two great countries, two friends of long standing whose mutual economic interests are based on a true and traditional friendship.

It was with genuine pleasure that I accepted your invitation to become an hon. member of the club. I am told that half your members reside in the Argentine and the other half in Great Britain, and it seems to me that this distribution is of happy augury as representing the community of our commercial and financial interests. But admitting that these are of importance, I would like to express the hope that to them should be added an interchange of cultural ideas. I would like my fellow-countrymen to get to know and to appreciate the Argentine, and I would like Argentines to make the habit of coming to my country, where they can be assured of the most cordial welcome. This time, my visit to your club is for me of special signification because I am in a few weeks about to set forth on my journey to South America.

Continuing in English, he said:—As you know, the main object of my visit to the Argentine next year is for the opening of the British Trade Exhibition in Buenos Aires. I cannot tell you how much I am looking forward to that visit. This is the first entirely British Exhibition ever staged in a foreign country. It is an exhibition on a large scale, and I take this opportunity of offering our cordial thanks to the Government and people of Argentina for this mark of their hospitality, and for giving us an opportunity of showing them what the Empire has to offer in return for their products. Now we on our part must not fail to make the best use of this unique opportunity, and I am sure that we will not fail. It is not the time or place this evening to make a special appeal to our manufacturers. The response of those great firms who wish to advertise in this great Exhibition has been magnificent. Nor is it the time to remind agricultural and pastoral producers in the Argentine that it is in their interest to give work to the British workmen who, when in employment, can buy more of their goods.

Reverting to Spanish the Prince said:—It is a special satisfaction to me to see in your midst the Ambassador of the Argentine Republic, my old friend Don Evaristo Uriburu. I am speaking Spanish again because his Excellency has mastered our language so well during the time he has been in England that I feel it up to me to do something in return. I need not say, Mr. Ambassador, how much I am looking forward to my journey to your country. It will afford me an opportunity of stretching out a hand of friendship to those of whose hospitality I retain the happiest recollections. I hope besides to get a wider knowledge of the typically country (*criolla*) life, for although Buenos Aires is a magnificent city, proudly representing all that is best in the Argentine, we must not forget the intense and busy life of the country, on which the prosperity of the capital depends.

I hope that for the good of all there may remain for long much of that marvellous life of the Argentine Pampa, so strong and so virile, the life of the guacho, riding his horse over the immense distances and intensely proud of his independence. I have recently been reading some of the popular poems of the Argentine, and there remain in my memory a couple of verses by Santos Vega.

The Prince quoted these, and, in conclusion, expressed a sincere wish of prosperity to the Argentine.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE FRIENDSHIP

Lieutenant-Colonel WOODBINE PARISH, chairman of the club, proposing the toast of the club, proposed by the PRINCE, described the club as an international institution which had but one object—namely, to promote and maintain that which was very real and very valuable to both countries—namely, Anglo-Argentine friendship. Since the last visit of the Prince to Argentina much water had flowed across the ocean, and Argentina and Britain had, if possible, come even closer in friendship than they were before. To-day they could send their voices across 7,000 miles of space, and they were hoping that they and all the Empire might hear the voice of the Prince when in Buenos Aires he declared open the Great Empire Exhibition of trade and good will. Modern science had helped to bring Argentina and Great Britain nearer together, but the personal touch remained paramount. They wished the Prince a respectful and affectionate *buen viaje* to Buenos Aires, where his Argentine friends and his own fellow-countrymen awaited to receive him *con cariño*. (Cheers.)

The ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR (Dr. José Evaristo Uriburu) proposed the health of the chairman, and said that Anglo-Argentine trade would, he confidently expected, still further expand in the near future. The Prince of Wales during his visit to Argentina five years ago demonstrated that he had gained for himself almost as much popularity in the New as in the Old World. He would receive when he again came among them the warmest and most enthusiastic of welcomes from the Government and people of Argentina. (Cheers.)

Owing, he added, to the full assistance received from the British and Argentine Governments and from innumerable societies, corporations, and firms in both countries, the exhibition, the organization of which was, in London, being directed by Mr. Follett Holt, and in Buenos Aires by Sir Herbert Gibson, was, they sincerely hoped, destined to be a complete success, and to lead not only to an increase of trade between the British nation and the Argentine Republic but also to the strengthening, if that be possible, of Anglo-Argentine friendship, which, since the days of those enlightened and illustrious statesmen George Canning and Rivadavia, had ever been most close, solid, and cordial. (Cheers.) He desired to express to the Prince of Wales his deep gratitude and appreciation for the cordial way in which he had referred to Argentina, where his previous visit was so vividly and affectionately remembered, and he desired also to thank Lord Faringdon and Colonel Woodbine Parish, who had proved themselves to be such staunch friends of the Argentine, for what they had said with regard to it. (Cheers.)

Those present included:—

Mr. William Graham (President of the Board of Trade), the Marquess of Carisbrooke, Lord Congleton, Lord Kylsant, Lord Wakefield, Lord Forres, Lord Luke of Pavenham, Brigadier-General Arthur Maxwell, Sir Malcolm Robertson, Mr. H. C. Allen, Sir Harry Goschen, Sir Stephen Killik, Sir Walter Preston, Sir Brodie Henderson, Sir Sam Fay, Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. R. R. Peacock, Sir Herbert Lawrence, Mr. J. W. Beaumont-Pease, Mr. Follett Holt, Sir Claude Mallet, Mr. A. H. Campbell, Señor Don Carlos Miguens;

Sir Woodman Burbidge, Mr. Eric B. Butler-Henderson, Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., Captain W. Codrington, Major A. S. Cobbold, Mr. Arthur Cook, Mr. A. J. Cruickshank, Mr. J. M. Eddy, Mr. J. C. Gibson, Mr. Arnold Henderson, Mr. Frank Follett Holt, Mr. I. St. J. Lawson Johnston, Señor Don R. Q. Blamey Lafone, Mr. D. Campbell Lea, Colonel A. E. Le Rossignol, Mr. W. Lints Smith, Señor Don Carlos Lovett, Sir Austin Low, Mr. F. A. Mackinnon, Señor Don Isaac Mendieta, Señor Don Carlos Pardo, Sir Thos. Parkinson, Señor Don Dr. E. C. Perez (Argentine Consul-General in London), Mr. James Reilton, Mr. Harry Scott, Señor Don Santiago Soulas, Señor Don Conrado Traverso, Mr. W. G. Waldron, Mr. Joseph Walker, Mr. C. C. Whitmee, Mr. W. Howard Williams, Captain H. T. Wright (secretary), and Mr. A. E. Yarrow.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

PRINCE GEORGE AND EXTENSION FUND

Prince George attended a festival dinner of the Bedford College for Women in aid of the extension and endowment fund, at Lincoln's Inn Hall, last night. Lady Cynthia Colville, chairman of the extension fund committee, presided in the absence of Lord Crewe, who was indisposed.

Proposing the toast of Prince George, LADY CYNTHIA COLVILLE said that the Queen was the first subscriber to the extension fund, and they hoped that she would open their new buildings.

In reply, PRINCE GEORGE said that Bedford College, the largest college for women in London, in order to equip itself as an integral part of London University and keep abreast of the times, had to face an expenditure of £110,000. They had raised £50,000, but the remainder had to be paid off, and meanwhile the interest on the debt formed a depressing drain on their income.

It was not always easy to raise money for educational purposes. An academic body had not the same facilities as many charitable institutions for getting into touch with rich and generous donors, and it was not so likely to appeal to popular sentiment. There was an old saying that prevention was better than cure, and if more were spent on education less would be needed for curative and charitable institutions. Education was of the first importance to all of them, especially now when there was severe competition in every sphere of life. It was impossible to succeed without it.

In conclusion Prince George acknowledged a donation of £500 to the extension fund by Sir Wilmot Herringham, chairman of the council, and wished future prosperity to the college.

LADY GALWAY proposed the toast of "The Prosperity of Bedford College," and said that since 1913, when the college moved from Baker-street to Regent's Park, the number of students had been doubled. Over 40 past students were headmistresses of girls' secondary schools, 27 had university lectureships, and many others had Government inspectorships.

Supporting the toast, Mr. JOHN BUCHAN, M.P., said that there was nothing more romantic than the growth of women's education. Throughout women had maintained a spirit of adventurous gaiety and had never become pedantic.

SIR WILMOT HERRINGHAM responded.

A collection during the evening amounted to £2,391.

SALE OF SURGICAL GOODS

PROSECUTION BY BOARD OF TRADE

Summonses under the Merchandise Marks Act were heard at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday against the SURGICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, Mortimer-street, W.1. The summonses alleged that the company advertised or offered for sale under a specific designation, by means of an illustration and written matter in a catalogue, certain imported goods of a class to which an Order in Council under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, applied, and that the company did not include in such advertisement an indication of the origin of the goods. A further summons alleged that the company sold 10 imported surgical articles which did not bear an indication of the origin.

Mr. G. B. McClure appeared for the Board of Trade, and Mr. J. N. Nabarro represented the company.

Mr. McClure stated that on July 15 a Dr. Haywood sent for a catalogue of surgical goods, and it was alleged that the catalogue contained advertisements of goods of which the origin was not marked. Orders for goods were given on September 24, and the articles selected were of foreign manufacture. On September 24 a Mr. Mayer, a member of a firm of surgical instrument makers, selected an article out of another catalogue, and sent a messenger with the order. The article sent was of foreign origin—German, he thought. In October, said Mr. McClure, a nurse named Miss Drew went with her father to the same place and selected a dozen surgical instruments. Ten of these were foreign.

Mr. Nabarro said the defence in regard to the catalogue was that it was for an Indian doctor, and it was not necessary for the articles to be marked with the country of origin. With regard to the summons relating to the sale of articles to Miss Drew he admitted that eight of 10 articles were unmarked.

Mr. R. E. DUMMETT (the magistrate) said there was no doubt whatever that there had been an attempt on the part of the company to pretend that the bulk of the goods were British when in fact they were not. He imposed a fine of £2, with an order to pay £2 2s. costs, on the first summons; £2, with £10 10s. costs, on the second summons; and 10s., with £3 3s. costs, on the third summons.

UNDER FORTY CLUB HOUSING FILM

The Under Forty Club housing film will be shown at Fulham Palace (by permission of the Bishop of London) on Saturday, December 13, at 3.30 p.m., in connexion with the Fulham Housing Campaign. The Bishop of London and Miss Faithfull will speak. The film has been made specially for propaganda work in slum clearance. Particulars can be obtained from Miss K. M. England, Hon. Organizing Secretary, Under Forty Club, Byron House, St. James's-street, S.W.

The annual dinner of the club was held on Tuesday at the Forum Club. Club membership now totals nearly 700.

TWO CLUB RAIDS

Following police raids on Johnnys Club, Coventry-street, W., and the Little Club, Great Windmill-street, W., summonses were granted at Bow-street Police Court yesterday against the principals and a number of frequenters for alleged breaches of the Licensing Act.

CARE OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS

TEXT OF THE BILL

PRESERVATION SCHEMES

The text of the Ancient Monuments Bill, which was introduced into the House of Lords on December 3 by Lord Ponsonby, was published yesterday. The Bill provides that, for the purpose of preserving the amenities of any ancient monument, the Commissioners of Works may prepare and confirm a preservation scheme for any area comprising or adjacent to the site of the monument. It also empowers the Commissioners to prohibit the exportation from Great Britain of any ancient monument or part of it, the prohibition order to continue in force until revoked by a subsequent order, and extends the existing powers of the Commissioners and local authorities for the maintenance of ancient monuments.

Preservation schemes may provide for prohibiting or restricting building works, the felling of trees, quarrying, and excavations, and for otherwise restricting the user of land within the controlled area. It may also provide for payment of compensation to persons whose property is injuriously affected by the scheme, though nothing in any scheme is to affect any building or other work, or any alteration or extension, if constructed or executed before the date when notice of intention to confirm the scheme was published in the *London Gazette*.

Persons contravening a preservation scheme in force shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £20 for every day on which the contravention continues; and if after a conviction the contravention continues after the expiration of such period as the Court may determine, the Commissioners shall have power to remove works not in conformity with the scheme, any expenses so incurred being recoverable summarily as a civil debt from the person convicted.

COMPENSATION

Where a preservation scheme confirmed by the Commissioners contains no provision for payment of compensation to persons whose property is injuriously affected, any person who alleges that his property is so affected may, within three months from the date of the order confirming the scheme, give notice in writing to the Commissioners that he objects to it. In that event the scheme shall, if the objection is not withdrawn, cease to have effect two years from the said date, unless it is confirmed by Parliament. Where, by virtue of this provision, a scheme ceases to have effect, no further scheme shall be made for the same monument within three years from the date on which the earlier scheme ceased to have effect. No person shall be entitled to compensation under a preservation scheme unless he makes a claim within three months from the date on which the scheme comes into force. It is added that "a person shall not be entitled to compensation by reason of the fact that any act or thing done or caused to be done by him has been rendered abortive by a preservation scheme, if or so far as the act or thing was done after the date on which the Commissioners published in the *London Gazette* notice of their intention to confirm the scheme, or by reason of the fact that the performance of any contract made by him after that date is prohibited by the scheme."

Provisions are also made to meet an increase in the value of property affected by a preservation scheme, and for referring certain disputes to arbitration under the Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1919.

If it appears to the Commissioners that a town-planning scheme, approved after the coming into force of this Act under the Town Planning Act, 1925, has the effect of preserving the amenities of an ancient monument, the Commissioners may defray, either in whole or in part, such part of the expenses incurred by any local authority as, in their opinion, is attributable to the provisions of the scheme having this effect. The expression "local authority" here means a local authority as defined by the Town Planning Act, 1925, or a county council.

The Bill extends the powers conferred by the Act of 1913 upon the Commissioners and local authorities with respect to the maintenance of ancient monuments of which they are the guardians, and gives the Commissioners power to examine and excavate a monument, and, under certain conditions, to undertake or pay for work, on an ancient monument of which they are not the owners or guardians.

The Commissioners may by order prohibit the exportation from Great Britain of any ancient monument or any part of it. Every such order shall come into force on the date on which it is made, and shall continue in force until revoked by a subsequent order. An injunction to restrain the exportation of any monument or part of a monument in contravention of an order may, on the application of the local authority, be granted by the county court for the district in which any part of the monument is situated.

The Commissioners or their representatives may enter upon any land, and make excavations for the purposes of examination, but if the grounds are private the consent of the occupier will be required first, and no excavation shall be made without consent.

DEFINITION OF A MONUMENT

The Bill proposes to amend the definitions of the words "monument" and "ancient monument" contained in the Act of 1913. It enacts that the expression "ancient monument" shall include:—

(1) Any monument specified in the Schedule to the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882; and

(2) any monument for the time being specified in a list published under section 12 of the Act of 1913; and

(3) any other monument or group of monuments and any part or remains of a monument or group of monuments which in the opinion of the Commissioners is of a like character, or of which the preservation is, in the opinion of the Commissioners, a matter of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic, or archaeological interest attaching thereto.

For the purposes of those portions of the Act of 1913 which relate to the acquisition of ancient monuments by agreement, to the guardianship of ancient monuments, to the power to receive voluntary contributions for maintenance of ancient monuments, and to the transfer of ancient monuments under guardianship, the expression "ancient monument" shall include any land comprising or adjacent to an ancient monument which, in the opinion of the Commissioners or the local authority, as the case may be, is reasonably required for the purpose of maintaining the monument or its amenities, or for providing or facilitating access, or for the exercise of proper control or management.

The Bill applies to Scotland, but not to Northern Ireland. It is laid down in a schedule to the Bill that no preservation scheme shall be confirmed until after the expiration of three months from the announcement in the *London Gazette* of the Commissioners' intention to confirm it.

BRENTFORD BENCH AND EXPIRED MOTOR-CAR LICENCES

A large number of motorists were summoned at Brentford yesterday by the Middlesex County Council for using motor-vehicles between October 1 and October 14 with expired Revenue licences. Mr. P. Gosse, for the council, said that during that period observations were kept on the main roads of the county, and some 30,000 detections were made. A large proportion of the users of these vehicles had renewed their licences by October 14, but a number had failed to renew them at all, or had taken out a short-period licence as from November 1, involving the more serious offence of making a false declaration. In imposing various fines, the CHAIRMAN said that the regulations were perfectly clear, and provided that a renewal of a licence could be obtained at a post office during a period commencing 14 days before the expiry of the licence and 14 days after. That gave no authority to use the vehicle without a licence in force.

EAST HAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

At a reception at East Ham Town Hall last night Mr. Vernon Hartshorn presented the Royal Charter which has been granted to the East Ham Memorial Hospital. The MAYOR presided, and was supported by LORD BETHELL, president of the hospital. The hospital was erected at a cost of £80,000 in memory of 2,000 East Ham men who lost their lives in the War.

Mr. HARTSHORN expressed the hope that it would be a constant reminder of the need for establishing peace. If this was left to Governments, he was afraid that they would not be out of the wood or secure from future wars. It was the duty of the people to insist that there should be no more wars.

OPERA SUBSIDY

SIR T. BEECHAM AND AMALGAMATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Dec. 10

Sir Thomas Beecham, continuing what he announced as an intended tour of the country to explain the position of the Imperial League of Opera in relation to the negotiations for amalgamation with the Covent Garden Syndicate, addressed this afternoon a largely attended meeting of the Manchester and district subscribers to the Imperial League of Opera Fund.

He gave what he said was a strictly impartial account without comment of every step in the negotiations between the League and the Syndicate up to the point at which in July the two bodies seemed to be agreed about amalgamation on the basis of equality of contributions and representation, but with negotiations still proceeding, though suspended over the holidays, on the League's claim to artistic control, to be exercised by himself.

In September, he said, it was definitely agreed that the League should enter into the amalgamation on the understanding that the Covent Garden Syndicate was to provide out of its own resources £30,000 a year. That understanding was published to the members of the League in a circular letter that had been approved by the Syndicate. Twenty-three thousand members of the League assented to the negotiations going forward on that basis ; 1,200 objected, and the rest did not vote. When it came to be a question of evidence producible in the Court of Chancery as to the resources of the Covent Garden Syndicate that evidence was not forthcoming, but instead a series of announcements offered in the public Press to the effect that (1) the Syndicate was to receive £7,500 from the B.B.C. (the first word he had ever heard about the Syndicate having been, like himself, for two years in negotiations with the B.B.C.) ; (2) the Government was to grant to the Syndicate a subsidy of £17,500 a year ; and (3) a further £5,000 a year was to come from "private sources," which on inquiry turned out to be an American gramophone company. Five-sixths of the money to be contributed to the amalgamation by the Syndicate was to come from public organizations and more than half of it from the Government, and the only direct contribution of the Syndicate itself was £5,000 from an American gramophone company in consideration of a trading monopoly to be given to that body.

QUESTIONS BY SUBSCRIBERS

"I have not said one single word," Sir Thomas Beecham continued, "that implies criticism of anybody in this transaction, nor do I desire to do so, especially as the negotiations between the League and the Syndicate are still continuing; but when these facts became known to London the League was inundated with inquiries from its members. Those inquiries took form for the most part as follows:—(1) Did we of the League know at the time of sending out our circular in October that this £30,000 from the Syndicate was not a direct contribution of the Syndicate at all ?; and (2) How was it that, having asked members of the League for one subsidy for opera to be voluntarily given we had the impudence to acquiesce in a scheme under which the Government was going to impose a further tax upon them, the members, to be exacted from them unwillingly for the same purpose ?

It was in order to respond to such questions that he had relinquished his proper business of conducting music to go round the country and give the subscribers to the League the plain facts of the situation. There had been a sudden re-orientation of policy on the part of the Syndicate, and it now appeared that the League was negotiating not with one body but with four or five. In such circumstances the opulent individuals who had promised their support to the project of the Imperial League of Opera had not the slightest intention of going into any amalgamations where they would be represented by one unit and the Syndicate by four units. Naturally in such circumstances the money and the influence of the League must be submerged by the combined influence of the B.B.C., the Government, and an American gramophone company. One of the curiosities of the proposed subsidy was that apparently the major part of it would go towards the upkeep of a season almost entirely foreign in character, and another was that a scheme enjoying the blessing of the British Government was going to be partly controlled by a gramophone company, itself controlled in America, to whom a monopoly was to be granted of certain of the blessings to proceed from this scheme under the British Government's protection.

"Not a word of criticism escapes my lips. Please note that," Sir Thomas added. "I am here to give you the facts and to ask for your direction and advice."

The meeting passed two resolutions embodying suggestions made by Sir Thomas Beecham in the latter part of his speech. The first, moved by Mr. LOMAS and seconded by Major FLETCHER, asserted the desirability of the Imperial League of Opera being constituted a company, not for profit and limited by guarantee; and the second, moved by Miss FERANCON DAVIES and seconded by Mr. WOOD, desired the continuation of the League should amalgamation with the Covent Garden Syndicate not take place, and that it should start opera on its own account with its present membership and resources.

SUNDAY CINEMAS

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY'S PROTEST

A meeting was held last evening in the Ring, Blackfriars-road, to protest against the restriction of legitimate recreation on Sunday, with particular application to picture palaces and boxing competitions. DR. GEORGE HOWELL, who presided, said that no great Empire could grow when the liberties of the subjects were restricted. He was astonished that the country should be governed regarding the Sabbath by an antiquated law. Who, he asked, was opposing the freedom of the people ? It was the Nonconformist conscience. Those whose interests he was defending were far more moral in their conduct and far more consistent than the various sects who were trying to prevent the free use of Sunday.

Mr. C. P. NORMAN said he very much deplored the fact that religion had been brought into the matter. It had nothing to do with religion or with any Church, but the movement to suppress Sunday recreation was the result of the action of cranks who hung on to every movement.

A resolution in support of the object of the meeting was carried.

The Lord's Day Observance Society yesterday sent a protest to the Home Secretary asking him not to receive the L.C.C. deputation to discuss the cinema situation while the Sunday opening appeal case is pending. The letter states that "an official deputation to discuss with the Home Secretary a matter which has yet to be decided by his Majesty's Courts of Appeal is perilously near a violation of accepted British jurisprudence—viz., that a case should not be discussed while *sub judice*."

THE AGE OF SUICIDES

OVER HALF BETWEEN 40 AND 65

In a written reply to Mr. Kinley, who asked for a return of suicides in England and Wales for the past ten years in age groups, showing males and females separately, Mr. Greenwood gives the following figures :—

Year	0-20		20-40		40-65	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1920 ..	52	49	556	338	1,415	513
1921 ..	55	48	560	289	1,452	558
1922 ..	59	37	591	322	1,678	594
1923 ..	57	44	617	323	1,709	588
1924 ..	51	33	568	325	1,560	607
1925 ..	47	49	627	378	1,695	676
1926 ..	57	61	643	421	1,852	732
1927 ..	62	49	752	405	2,040	840
1928 ..	83	44	705	433	2,095	827
1929 ..	62	51	742	427	2,038	862

Year	65 and over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1920	404	98	2,427	998
1921	396	101	2,763	996
1922	480	106	2,817	1,039
1923	504	109	2,887	1,062
1924	456	120	2,635	1,085
1925	483	129	2,852	1,232
1926	547	136	3,099	1,350
1927	604	155	3,438	1,449
1928	618	169	3,409	1,473
1929	638	164	3,480	1,504

CHRISTMAS LECTURES AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION

The Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution, the 105th course adapted to a juvenile auditory, will be delivered this year by Professor A. M. Tyndall, on the electric spark. The first lecture will be given on December 30, at 3 o'clock, on "Some Properties of Electrified Bodies." The remaining five lectures will deal with the spark as a current of electricity, air as a conductor, and the mechanism and properties of sparks and arcs.

AIR SURVEYS FOR MINING

REMAPPING OF NORTHERN RHODESIA

The important copper mining developments in Northern Rhodesia, to which reference was made in the City columns of *The Times* yesterday, already owe something to aviation. Aerial photographs have been taken to assist in carrying out the Lunsemfwa power scheme which is to supply electricity to mines stretching 150 miles from the station in the Luansya valley. Still further developments are in view, and the big survey recently made by the Aircraft Operating Company has discovered incidentally that the copper ores, though quite different from those in the Belgian Congo, can be located easily from the air. It is possible, therefore, that some of the mining survey work in the new territory will be done by aeroplane.

The growth of mining towns in the extreme north of Northern Rhodesia has been remarkable in the last two years. Settlements like N'Changa, N'Kana, and Luansya (better known as the Roan Antelope Mine) have now become townships and have assumed sufficient importance, since the last aerial survey was made, to be photographed from the air for Government record purposes. Mufulira has been born and grown up practically in two years, and other places are being developed as rapidly. But there is more rich territory about to be taken up, to the east of this area, running out towards Mpika, one of the ports of call of the new Cape air route, and in the Luangwa valley. It is here that the surveying aeroplane may render great assistance.

In the Belgian Congo, a very short distance away, the copper deposits are almost invariably indicated by hilly outcrops. In Northern Rhodesia there are no similar indications, though there are no abrupt topographical differences on either side of the frontier. The Aircraft Operating Company has discovered, however, that in Northern Rhodesia copper is found with great regularity between outcrops of granite and schist. The plotting of all the geological formations of this character can be done most easily and quickly from the air, and it is likely that when serious work is begun in this district one of the first steps will be an aerial survey.

The speed at which such work can be done is shown by the fact that photographs of an area of 43,000 sq. miles in Northern Rhodesia were taken by the Aircraft Operating Company in four months, between May and September this year, and that the survey maps which are being made from them will be ready by the end of June. The preparation of survey maps of such a big piece of country—roughly, equal in size to England and Scotland—would have needed 10 years by ordinary methods. The Gloster survey biplane used for the work flew for 250 hours, a distance of about 40,000 miles, and 20,000 photographs were taken at a height of 16,000ft.

The maps so far prepared correct a number of errors in old maps, and provide vastly more detail. Much of the work was done from aerodromes prepared for the purpose, and, to get supplies to one of these, 50 miles of road was made in cooperation with a mining company in two and a half months. The supply transport used was chiefly donkeys, which can be bought cheaply and are economical, although the tsetse fly makes their lives short. In carrying out this project, the primitive and the most modern forms of transport have worked together in revealing and recording the features of a little-known country within a remarkably brief space of time. Plans for roads and railways can now be made with certain knowledge of the engineering difficulties and of the areas in which development is most likely.

In the ordinary aerial survey, therefore, the geological characteristics of the land have had to be noted. Fairly safe deductions can be made from the differences in vegetation shown in the photographs, and it has been found that the details reproduced in them go much farther than that. The operating company is satisfied that it can undertake a mining survey that will give a comprehensive view of the area's possibilities, and so enable the development of many hundreds of square miles to be planned ahead instead of being dealt with piecemeal.

THE WEATHER

SOME RAIN AND FOG

Meteorological Office, Dec. 10

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A ridge of high pressure lies over the eastern half of the country, while a depression off North-western

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Ask for Apollinaris
NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Court Circular

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, DEC. 10

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, was present at the dinner of the Argentine Club at the Savoy Hotel, this evening.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, DEC. 10

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, was present at the Festival Dinner in aid of the Bedford College for Women, which was held at Lincoln's Inn Hall this evening.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Waterford arrived in London last week from Ireland. They will leave again for Ireland on December 18.

Lord and Lady Charles Montagu have arrived in London from Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe was stated yesterday to have had a better night and to have been slightly better during the day.

The Dowager Countess of Seafield will leave England to-morrow for Java, where she expects to remain for about three months.

Lord and Lady Elphinstone have left 6, Upper Brook-street for Carberry Tower, Musselburgh.

Lord and Lady Lovat will leave 22, Sussex-square to-morrow for Beaufort Castle.

Lady Suffield will leave 35, Eaton-square on December 18 for Coomb, Llangain, Carmarthenshire, where she and Lord Suffield will spend Christmas with Lord and Lady Kylsant.

Colonel Sir William Houghton-Gastrell will leave London to-morrow in the Naldera for India and Ceylon.

Sir Ernest and Lady Rennie have arrived at 7, Chesham-place, where they will stay until they move to 20, Lowndes-street early in January.

Lady Milbanke, who has been in a nursing home since last Friday, is making satisfactory progress.

The Dowager Lady Eliott of Stobbs sailed from Southampton on Tuesday in the Mauretania for New York. She will not return to England until March.

The Counsellor to the Polish Embassy and Countess Potocka have left London for the Continent.

Mrs. Beckwith-Smith has left for Tomintoul, Inverness-shire, where she expects to be in residence until February.

Mrs. Harrison-Broadley and Miss Heather Harrison-Broadley are returning to London on Monday, December 15, from the country, and will be staying at the Hans Crescent Hotel.

Under the distinguished patronage of the Duke of York, a United Hunts ball will be held at the Savoy Hotel on January 15, 1931. The proceeds will be handed to the Royal Veterinary College Hospital. Tickets, £1 12s. 6d., obtainable from Miss E. Fenton, 4, Drayton-gardens, S.W.10, and Major Sowler, 33, Crawford-street, W.1.

Decorations will be worn to-night when Princess Marie Louise and the Marquess of Carisbrooke attend the "Railway" Ball at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in aid of the 800,000 half-crowns appeal for the Kensington, Fulham, and Chelsea General Hospital.

FUNERALS

Sir Otto Beit

The funeral of Sir Otto Beit took place at Tewin Church, Hertfordshire, yesterday. The Bishop of St. Albans, the Rev. C. F. Stebbing, and the Rev. A. C. Vidler officiated.

The Tewin Church choir was augmented by the Westminster Singers, and Mr. K. R. Bull was at the organ. A muffled peal was rung on the church bells before and after the service. The chief mourners were:—Lady Beit (widow), Mr. Alfred Beit (son), Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bull (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Beit (daughter), Miss Carter (sister-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Huntington, Mr. Carl Goldschmidt, Colonel McDougall (nephew), Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gape, and Mr. Dearle. Among others present in the church were:—

Viscount Hampden (Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire), Lord and Lady Hunsdon, the Earl of Verulam, Sir Hildred Carlile, Sir Lionel Faudel-Phillips and Miss Jean Faudel-Phillips, Sir Harold Wernher, Lady Milner, Sir Herbert Baker, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Grimston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Holland-Hibbert, Dr. Nairne, Colonel F. E. Fremantle, M.P., Mrs. Balfour, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Colonel Philip Stock (South Africa), Major Retelheim (South Africa), Mr. and Mrs. Eric F. Millar (representing the Rhodes Trustees), Mr. H. T. Tizard (representing the Imperial College of Science), Mr. and Mrs. Brandt, Mr. Peter Harris, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Hornby, Mrs. Douro Hoare, Colonel Maunsell Woods, the Misses Egerton, Mr. Lowitsky, and Mr. Neumann.

Among those who sent wreaths were:—

The Government and People of Southern Rhodesia, the directors and staff of the British South Africa Company, the directors of the Central Mining Investment Company, the Rhodesian Railways, the chairman and directors and staff in London of the South African and Rhodesian Railways, Woenckhaus and Co., Hamburg, Senator Carl Cohen, Hamburg, and Vaterstaedtische Stiftung, Hamburg.

The Rev. the Hon. Hugh Mostyn

The funeral of the Rev. the Hon. Hugh Wynne Mostyn took place at Bath yesterday, the burial at Lansdown Cemetery being preceded by a service at St. Stephen's Church. The Ven. K. D. Knowles, the Rev. H. B. Maling (son-in-law), the Rev. A. le Strange (son-in-law), and the Rev. G. L. Fitzmaurice officiated. The chief mourners were:—Mr. Edward Mostyn, Colonel James Mostyn, Lady Bowlby, Mrs. Austin le Strange, Mrs. H. B. Maling, Mrs. James Mostyn, Miss Dorothy le Strange, Mr. Thomas Mostyn, Sir Anthony Bowlby, Mr. James Bowlby, Colonel the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mostyn, Lord and Lady Mostyn, Mr. Ivan Mostyn, Major Morys Mostyn. Others present included:—

Sir Robert Cockburn, Lady Eustace, Lady Stothert, the Hon. Lady Lloyd-Mostyn, Colonel J. A. Hamilton, the Rev. W. Gordon, Colonel Berryman, the Hon. Horace Woodhouse, Colonel the Hon. Horace Davey, Mr. Sidney Robinson, Colonel and Mrs. Dunn, the Rev. E. G. Cull, Major Duberly, Mr. Ernest Gregory, Commander and Mrs. Pakenham, Colonel H. L. Lewis, the Rev. J. D. C. Wickham, Colonel R. Cator, Major and Mrs. A. C. Luttrell, the Rev. B. W. Shepheard-Walwyn, Mr. and Mrs. Knollys, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maconochie, Mrs. Hasiam, the Archdeacon of Bath, General and Mrs. H. Montgomery-Campbell, the Misses Corbett, Mr. Hugo Mallet, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hayes, Mr. H. G. Sheldon, Mrs. Bligh Livesay, and Mr. and Mrs. James Calder.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Sir Henry Graham

The memorial service for Sir Henry Graham, K.C.B., is to be held at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

Colonel R. Brooke

The funeral of Colonel Ronald Brooke will take place at Colebrooke Church at midday on Saturday.

STRAUSS BALL

The Countess of Lytton held a committee meeting at 19, Hill-street, W. (by permission of Mrs. Euan Wallace), for the Strauss ball, to be held at the Savoy Hotel on January 6, 1931, in aid of the Maternity Services Extension, at which Herr Johann Strauss will personally conduct the waltzes. Prizes are to be given for a waltz competition. Among those taking part in the special Viennese Waltz arranged by Lady George Cholmondeley are:—

Lady George Cholmondeley, the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Cubitt, Miss Betty Debenham, Mrs. Robin D'Erlanger, Miss Margaret Dixson, the Hon. Diana Fellowes, Lady Diana Gibb, Mrs. Fitzmaurice, the Hon. Elizabeth Greenacre, the Hon. Zara Lawrence, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Mrs. Roland Robinson, Mrs. Robertson, Lady Patricia Ward, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, Miss Molly le Bas, Miss Peggy Gordon Moore, Lady Davina Lloyd-Thomas, Mrs. James Martin, Lady Plunket, Lady Margaret Spencer, Lady Helen Stewart, Lady Margaret Stewart, Mrs. Euan Wallace, Mrs. Louis Oppenheimer, Lady Morvyth Benson.

Among those present at the meeting were:—

Countess Jellicoe, Lady Alexander, Mr. Leslie Seymour, Lady Eckewich, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Crichton, Lady Desborough, Lady Newnes, Mrs. Mayhew, Lady Dallas, Lady Keeble, Lady Waston, Lady Islington, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, Lady Greenfell, Lady St. John of Bletso, Colonel and Mrs. Fitzmaurice of Orkney, Lady Latta, Lady Dawson of Penn, Lady Rachel Howard, Miss F. O. Nelson, Mrs. Arthur Hill, Mrs. Faulconer, Mr. Leslie Williams, Miss Castle, Elizabeth Lady Cheyles-more, Lady Tubbs, Lady Strathspey, Mrs. Ulric Hopton, Viscountess Dunedin, Lady Grisel Hamilton, Miss Debenham, Lady George Cholmondeley, Viscountess Bearsted, Lady Melchett, Lady Chalmers, Mrs. Alfred Debenham, Lady Congleton, Mrs. Charles Hunter, Lady Lowther, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Miss Manningham-Buller, the Countess of Carlisle, Lady Royds, the Countess of Beesborough, Sir Julien and Lady Cahn, Mrs. Hugh Archdale, Lady Struthers, Lady Baron, Mrs. Hargreaves, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Lady Richardson, Mrs. Woolland, Viscountess Allenda's, Mrs. Holt, Lady Mills, Mrs. Domeugh O'Brien, Mrs. Sicyer, Mr. Merton, Miss Bradshaw, Mrs. Rees, Mrs. D'Arcy Hildyard, and Lady Lawrence.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Captain H. A. Kenyon and Miss Corbyn

The engagement is announced between Captain Harold Anthony Kenyon, M.C., Royal Engineers, eldest son of Major-General L. R. Kenyon, C.B., (late) Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Kenyon, Valley House, Stratford St. Mary, Colchester, and Iris Veronica Margaret, only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Corbyn, Indian Army (retired), and Mrs. Corbyn, Rose Hill House, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Lieutenant G. M. Sladen, R.N., and Miss Rolt

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant Geoffrey Mainwaring Sladen, R.N., youngest son of Joseph Sladen, Indian Civil Service (retired), and Mrs. Sladen, of 52, Elm Park-road, Chelsea, and Anna Mary, eldest daughter of Vivian C. Rolt, of Watersfield, Sussex, and Mrs. Rolt, of Willow House, Amersham, will take place early in April.

Captain W. F. Walton and Miss I. Patch

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain Walter Frederick Walton, Royal Artillery, elder son of Mr. Walter Henry Walton and the late Mrs. Walton, of Dunmore, Hove, and Ione, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. B. G. Patch, of The Old Castle, Belhaven, Dunbar.

Dr. R. Evans and Miss Norton

The engagement is announced between Dr. Roy Evans, of Epping, only son of the late J. J. Evans, of Cheltenham Spa, and Kathleen Joyce, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Norton, of Theydon Bois, Essex.

Mr. T. D. R. Aubrey and Miss B. F. Handcock

An engagement is announced between Thomas Dixon Rodbard, only son of Dr. Thomas Aubrey and Mrs. Aubrey, of Westover Bitton, Bristol, and Barbara Fraser, youngest daughter of the late George Fraser Handcock (P.W.D. India) and Mrs. Handcock, of 14, Lansdown-crescent, Bath.

Mr. H. C. L. Bergheim and Miss P. Davis

The engagement is announced between Harold C. L. Bergheim, of Broadstairs, and Ismailia, Egypt, and Pricilla (Peggy) Davis, of West Bromwich, Birmingham.

Mr. C. H. Charlesworth and Miss E. R. Carr-Birkbeck

The engagement is announced between Charles Henry, son of Mr. and the late Mrs. G. K. Charlesworth, of Settle, Yorkshire, and Elizabeth Rose, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Carr-Birkbeck, of Kingston, Taunton, and Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire.

Mr. F. A. Taylor and Miss Byass

The marriage of Mr. F. A. Taylor, of Christ Church, Oxford, and Miss Kathleen Byass will take place quietly on Tuesday, December 16, at St. Philip's Church, Kensington, at 1.45 p.m.

Mr. E. E. Colquhoun and Miss Makin

The marriage arranged between Mr. E. E. Colquhoun, M.B.E., and Miss Elisabeth Makin will take place at Romsey Abbey on Wednesday, December 17, at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. W. Hume-Rothery and Miss E. A. Fea

The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hume-Rothery, Headington Hill, Oxford, and Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. R. Fea, Argentina, and of Mrs. Fea, St. Margarets-on-Thames.

Mr. A. J. Graham-Wigan and Miss D. Lort-Phillips

An engagement is announced between Aubrey John Graham-Wigan, elder son of Mr. John A. Graham-Wigan, of Oakwood Park, Maidstone, Kent, and Dorothy Lort-Phillips, younger daughter of Major and Mrs. Lort-Phillips, of Down Grange, Basingstoke, Hants.

Mr. E. M. Cornforth and Miss P. Heryet

The engagement is announced between Edward Major, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cornforth, of Trentham, Staffordshire, and Phyllis, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. G. Heryet, 11, Devonshire-place, W.1.

Mr. A. G. Lindsay and Miss Wilson

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in London at the beginning of January, between Alec G. Lindsay, of Kenya, son of the late A. M. Lindsay, C.I.E., and Mrs. Lindsay, of Wearewood, Capel, and Winifred Ella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Q. Wilson, of Brookland Hall, Welshpool.

Mr. C. E. Lester and Miss Sedgwick

The engagement is announced between Cecil Ernest Lester, A.C.A., only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Lester, of St. Leonards-on-Sea and Tunbridge Wells, and Marjorie Kathleen, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Sedgwick, of 21, Grosvenor-crescent, St. Leonards-on-Sea (late of Eastbourne).

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant E. R. Collins, R.N., and Miss Biddy Lawrence will not take place.

LUNCHEONS

The Maharani of Baroda

The Maharajah and Maharani of Baroda gave a luncheon party in the Ritz Restaurant yesterday. Their guests included:—

The Norwegian Minister and Mme. Vogt, the Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Maharajah of Dharbanga, the Dewan of Baroda, Lord and Lady Parmoor, Lady Pentland, Sir Padamji and Lady Ginwala, Mr. Graeme Haldane, Miss Haldane, Major and Mrs. Graham Pole, and Mr. and Mrs. Rowan Aitkin.

Lady Dunedin

Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin entertained at luncheon at 42, Lower Sloane-street yesterday the Polish Ambassador, the Maharajah of Vawanagar, and the Marquese and Marquesa Marconi.

Ladies' Carlton Club

The Executive and Political Committees of the Ladies' Carlton Club entertained the ladies of the Indian Delegation to luncheon at 5, Grosvenor-place yesterday to meet the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., and Viscountess Astor, M.P. Viscountess Bridgeman presided and received the guests. Viscountess Bridgeman proposed the Toast "Our Guests," to which the Begum Shah Nawaz and Mrs. Subbarayan replied. Among those present were:—

The Countess of Midleton, the Countess of Lytton, Countess Winterton, the Dowager Countess of Minto, Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Countess D'Arcy, Viscountess Falmouth, Begum Muhammad Ali, Begum Mehdi Yar Jung, Kunwarani Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Lady Shaft, Lady Jahanzir, Lady Glancy, Lady Chenevix-Trench, Lady Mehta, Sardarni Ujjal Singh, Lady Hydari, Mrs. Latif, Mrs. Abdulla Pasha, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, Miss Jinnah, Mrs. Azziz, Mrs. K. S. Fitze, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Pickthall, Mrs. Rushbrooke Williams, Mrs. G. S. Radjadhyaksha, Mme. Arlette de Glanville, Mrs. W. H. Lewis, Mrs. G. E. Gent, Mr. Bajpai, Miss Stopford, Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. C. E. Wood, Mrs. Gavin Jones, Mrs. Rama Rau, Mrs. V. Dawson, Lady Bayford, Lady Bennett, Lady Brittain, Lady Corbett, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Lady Greenwood, Lady (Gershom) Stewart, Lady Lloyd, the Hon. Lady O'Neill, the Hon. Mrs. Warner, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Fox, Lady Hamilton Benn, Lady Newton, Lady Arthur Paul, Lady Wingfield-Morgan, Lady (Cecile) Wilson, Lady Worthington-Evans, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Miss Irene Dowling, Miss Cecily Fenwick, Mrs. Douglas Hacking, Mrs. Geoffrey Peto, Miss May Vickers, Mrs. West Russell, Mrs. Ernest White, and Mrs. Yate.

Reception

The "Spectator"

The editor of the *Spectator* gave a reception in honour of the Indian delegates to the Round-Table Conference at the Ritz Hotel yesterday afternoon. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Maharajah of Nawanagar, the Maharajah of Patiala, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, Sirdar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan, Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari, Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail, Colonel K. N. Haksar, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Chenevix-Trench, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung, Sir Ahmed Hussain, Amin Jung, Sir Reginald Glancy, Diwan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, Rao Bahadur Krishnamachari, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, Kazi Ali Haidar Abbasi, Sirdar Jarmini Dass, Diwan Bahadur A. B. Latthe, Rao Sahib D. A. Surve, The Aga Khan, the Begum Aga Khan, Mrs. Subbarayan, Mr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, U Ba Pe, Srijut Chandradhar Barooah, Mr. J. N. Basu, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Sir Hubert Carr, Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhitari, Maharajadhiraj'ah Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, Captain Rajah Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. M. M. Ohn Ghine, Mr. H. Ghuznavi, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney, Mr. O. de Glanville, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hosain, Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. T. P. Gavin Jones, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Mr. H. P. Mody, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, Garu, Mr. K. T. Paul, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Sir Sayed Sultan Ahmed, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Dr. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Rai Bahadur Kunwar Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Sir Pherozе Sethna, Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, Begum Shah Nawaz, Rao Bahadur Srinivasan Sastri, Mrs. Subbarayan, Mr. Shripad Balwant Tambe, Sardar Sahib Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. C. E. Wood, Mr. Zafrullah Khan, Mr. A. Latif, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Mr. A. A. Spencer, Dr. Nicenz, Dr. Dutt, Mr. E. Cohen, Miss Stopford, Mrs. G. Williams.

Mr. Philip Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Aiman, Sir Charles Alkom, Mr. L. S. Amery, Sir Algernon Aspinall, the High Commissioner for Australia, the Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. E. R. Bevan, Count Bernstorff, Mr. Robert Boothby, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bossom, Mr. Allan Bott, Mrs. Butler Brooke, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. R. Ivor Calverts, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall Carter, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. W. Chaplin, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Mr. John S. Steele, Mr. Harold Cox, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. M. Davy, Mrs. De Bunsen, Lady Des Voeux, Mr. James Douglas, Sir John Foster Fraser, Miss Garvin, Sir Francis Goodenough, Sir Robert Gower, M.P., Captain G. W. Grange, Lord Greenwood, the Egyptian Minister, the Duchess of Hamilton, Mr. Ivan Hordsey, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Hornby, Lord Howard of Penrith, Sir James and Lady Irvine, Mr. Thomas Jones, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, Lady Emily Lutyens, Miss Rose Macaulay, Miss R. Matheson, Mrs. Stuart Moore, Sir Edward Mountain, the Hon. Mrs. Piers Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Powell, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir John Reith, Viscountess Rhondda, Sir Bennell and Lady Rodd, Sir Sydney Skinner, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. J. C. Squire, Mr. H. Wickham Steed, Sir Campbell Stuart, the Swedish Minister, Sir William Beach Thomas, Prince Otto Von Bismark, Lord Wakefield, Sir Robert Williams, Mrs. Williams-Ellis, Mr. F. C. Yardley, Major Francis Yeats-Brown, and Sir Francis Younghusband.

MARRIAGES

Lieutenant J. Liddell, R.N., and Miss E. Johnson

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Lieutenant Julian Liddell, R.N., second son of Sir Frederick and Lady Liddell, of 9, Culford-gardens, and Miss Evelyn Kathleen Johnson, younger daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Johnson, of 56, Chester-square, S.W. The Ven. W. K. Knight-Adkin, Chaplain of the Fleet, officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Elliott, vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of ice-blue satin with a wide train of the same material cut in one with the full skirt and finishing in three large petal-shaped points. Her veil of blue-tinted tulle was embroidered with silver and held in place by a narrow wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a small bouquet of gardenias. There were seven grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Bridget Liddell (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Elizabeth Greenwell, Miss Verona Greenwell, Miss Barbara Daniell (cousins of the bride), Miss Ruth Steavenson, Miss Cynthia Atkinson-Clark, and Miss Joan Mortimer. They wore ankle-length frocks of gold chiffon with long-sleeved coatees of the same material. They had swathed turbans of ring velvet to match finished at the side with clusters of velvet flowers, and they carried bouquets of auratum lilies tied with gold tissue. Lieutenant Felix Johnstone, R.N., was best man, and, like the bridegroom, wore full dress uniform. A reception was held afterwards at 97, Eaton-square (lent by Major Sir Bernard Greenwell), and among the guests were:—

Lady Johnson, Sir Frederick and Lady Liddell, Miss Ethel Johnson, Mr. Arthur Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Morse, Mr. Maurice Liddell, Mrs. L. C. Liddell, Mrs. Arthur Liddell, Miss Rhoda Liddell, Miss Barbara Liddell, Mrs. Henry Liddell, the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope Tollemache, the Misses Tollemache, Lady Carew, Mr. Gavin Carew, Lady (Clement) Hill, Miss Hill, Lady Evelyn Giffard, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, the Hon. Mrs. Pitman, Major Sir Bernard Greenwell, Miss Greenwell, Frances Lady Hoskyns, Lady Tempest, Miss Tempest, Mr. I. D. Greenwell, Mr. Nigel Greenwell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Greenwell, Mr. W. A. Greenwell, Mrs. A. Greenwell, Mrs. R. Hargreaves, Viscountess Chelmsford, the Hon. Margaret Thesiger, Sir Warren Fisher, Lady Arthur Browne, the Hon. Mrs. Stainton, Sir Francis Young-husband, Mrs. Phillip Snowden, Lady Madden, Miss Madden, Mr. Cecil Madden, Lady (Alec) Lawrence, Mrs. Elles, Lady Cullen of Ashbourne, the Hon. Ruth Cokayne, the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Van der Noot, Sir Ernest and Lady Bowers, Kathleen Lady Greenwell, Lady Pollock, Viscount and Viscountess Cross, Lady Morant, Miss Morant, General Sir Henry Lawson, Mr. George H. E. Layton, Mrs. Margaret Woods, Mrs. William A. Bell, Mr. P. G. Somervell, Mr. Nigel Tangye, Mr. P. Smith-Dorrien, Mrs. Wardrop, Mrs. de Selincourt, Mrs. Jack Christopher, Mrs. Torrens, Mrs. de Courcy Daniell, Miss O. Green-Wilkinson, Mrs. Geoffrey St. Quintin, Mrs. Guy Reynolds, Major Charlton, the Misses Owen, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Beauford, Mrs. Charles Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Steel, the Misses Cooper, Mrs. Arthur Balfour, Mrs. Lithgow, Mrs. Douglas Hankey, Mrs. Chadwyck Healey, Mr. and Mrs. George Perkins, Mrs. Edward Hogg, Mrs. George Whatman, Mrs. G. Atkinson-Clark, General and Mrs. Steavenson, Mr. and Mrs. Girton, Captain D'Arcy Gray, Mrs. S. V. G. Charlton, Mrs. Alfred Roberts, Mrs. Leroy Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. W. Bovill, Miss Bovill, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vaughan, Miss Mary Lightfoot, Miss Conibere, Mrs. Bromley Davenport, Mrs. Ronald Morgan, Lady Simon, Lady Blacker, Lady Fuller, Miss Fuller, the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Gibbs, Lady Tomlin, the Hon. Mrs. Trower, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mrs. Hugh Williams, Mrs. Hartley, Mr. Grayson Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Hartley, Miss Hartley, the Misses Fraser, Mrs. Torquhil McNeil, Mrs. Frank Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Yule Elliott, Mrs. C. H. Dent, Mrs. Charles Liddell, Mr. J. G. Gordon, Mrs. Oxley, Mrs. Charles de Roemer, the Rev. R. K. and Mrs. Trevaskis, Miss Barbara Jameson, Mrs. Douglas McLean, Mrs. Hugh Archdale, Miss Eileen Brenton, Mr. Francis Brenton, Mrs. Georges, Miss Lambton, Miss Grant, Mrs. Edwin Tate, Major and Mrs. Walter Miles, Mrs. Everard Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Sharpe, Major and Mrs. Harry Brodie, Miss Mowbray, Miss MacCaw, Mrs. Jocelyn Pender, Mrs. Willoughby Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, Mrs. George Parker-Jervis, Mr. Hugh Farmer, Miss Keen, Mrs. Carlton-Cross, Miss Carlton-Cross, Mr. N. Curtis-Bennett, Captain and Mrs. Seton Christopher, Mrs. Richard Powell, Mrs. Lawrence Binyon, Mrs. Seymour Hughes, Mrs. Percy Lowe, Mrs. S. Lloyd, Mrs. Charles Seligman, Mrs. W. B. Gladstone, Miss Lavilla, Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. Alan Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, Lieutenant F. Heineman, Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Colonel Dan Burges, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie Mathieson, Mr. and Mrs. George Hill, Mrs. Robert Knox, Miss Averil and Miss Rosemary Russell, Captain and Mrs. Withers, Captain and Mrs. Lionel Cross, Mrs. Felix Schuster, Mrs. Skene, Mrs. George Alston, Miss Strickland-Constable, the Rev. R. and Mrs. Hartley.

Commander E. Lyon Berthon, R.N., and Miss Browne

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Mary's Parish Church, Wimbledon, of Commander E. Lyon Berthon, D.S.C., R.N., younger son of the late Claude Tinné Berthon and Mrs. Berthon, of The Meads, Belvedere-grove, Wimbledon, and Doris Marjorie Browne, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Browne, of Church-road, Wimbledon. Canon Monroe, Sub-Dean of Southwark, officiated, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Tupper, vicar and rural dean of Wimbledon.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin, with a long tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of pink roses, tied with a naval ribbon. Commander Charles P. Berthon, R.N. (brother of the bridegroom), was best man.

After a short honeymoon the bride and bridegroom are proceeding to New Zealand, where Commander E. Lyon Berthon will take up an appointment at the Naval Base, Auckland.

Mr. W. N. Gurney and Miss Fry

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. John's Church, Hannington, Wiltshire, of Mr. Walter Noel Gurney, son of the late Captain A. F. Gurney, R.N., and of Mrs. Gurney, and Miss Helen Marion Fry, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Fry, of Hannington Hall, Highworth, Wiltshire. The Bishop of Malmesbury officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. W. J. Souper, vicar of the parish.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a medieval gown of luminous ivory satin, with a train of the same material edged with orange-blossom and myrtle and lined with pink and silver. Orange flowers and buds secured her long tulle veil, and she carried a sheaf of Madonna lilies. She was attended by eight bridesmaids—Miss Elizabeth Barnes, Miss Katharine Potter, Miss Rosemary Adderley, Miss Kitty Clark-Kennedy, Miss Elizabeth Adderley, Miss Mary Adderley, Miss June Gurney, and Miss Penelope MacLaughlin. The four older bridesmaids wore medieval gowns of parchment satin, with caps of gold net, and carried sheaves of gold and brown chrysanthemums and white heather. The four younger bridesmaids wore long parchment chiffon gowns with gold sashes and caps, and carried posies of mixed flowers. Mr. Henry Tufnell was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at Hannington Hall, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gurney, Mrs. Daniel Gurney, Mrs. Hugh Gurney, Mr. Peter Gurney, Miss Diana Gurney, Mrs. W. J. Birkbeck, Mrs. Craigie, Major and Mrs. Adderley, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington Fry, Miss Betty Fry, Colonel and Mrs. MacLaughlin, Mr. W. F. Whitwell, Miss Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Whitwell, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Giles, Colonel and Mrs. Engledue, Lady Currie, Commander and Mrs. Codrington, Sir Lionel and Lady Taylor, Captain and Mrs. Holford, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Mallet, Colonel and Mrs. Parsons, Lady Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Cholmeley, the Hon. Mrs. D. Pleydell-Bouverie, Miss Pleydell-Bouverie, Miss Banbury, Colonel and Mrs. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Beloe, Lady Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Clarke, Mrs. Ashfordby-Trenchard, Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Briggs, Miss Pease, Miss R. E. Pease, Captain and Mrs. Dennis, Major and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Paul Waterhouse, Canon and Mrs. Goddard, Mr. H. M. Baker and Miss Baker, Captain and Mrs. Ward, the Rev. Montagu and Miss Plumptre, Mr. and Mrs. Holt-Needham, Colonel and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John Masters, Miss Story Maskelyne, Mr. C. H. Abbot, Colonel and Mrs. Canning, Mr. George Rooke, and Mrs. Rennie.

Mr. H. J. T. Neilson and Mrs. Tweedie

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, of Mr. Henry John Tullis Neilson, younger son of Dr. H. J. Neilson, C.B.E., and Mrs. Neilson, of Inchcape, Woking, and Mrs. Olive Alexandra Tweedie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Galloway, of Holmsted Manor, Cuckfield, Sussex. Dr. Archibald Fleming officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of beech-nut brown georgette, brocaded in a design of silver leaves, and made with a full-fluted skirt, dipping to the ground at the back. Over her frock she wore a short coat, also of brocaded georgette, in brown and silver, with a collar and cuffs of sable. She had a close fitting brown felt hat, with a drooping brown feather at one side, and she carried a bouquet of pink carnations. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. D. F. A. Neilson (brother of the bridegroom) was the best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel. The honeymoon is being spent at Le Touquet. Guests present at the church included:—

Mrs. James Galloway, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Neilson, Mrs. D. F. A. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Galloway, Mr. E. Brockman, Mrs. W. Statham, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Statham, Mrs. Somerville, Miss Arnold, Miss E. H. Bone, Mrs. Downie, Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot and Miss Anne Lightfoot, Lady Bethell, the Hon. Phyllis Bethell, the Hon. Mrs. Ian Macalpine, Mr. and Mrs. Clive Boyd, the

A SNOW STUDY IN THE MIDLANDS

IN A WARWICKSHIRE LANE.—Many parts of the North of England, the Midlands, and the West Country have experienced the first appreciable fall of snow this winter, and our picture, taken yesterday by a staff photographer of *The Times*, shows a typically English winter scene near Rugby. The snowfall has made many of the roads dangerous for traffic, and some roads in the hilly districts are reported to be impassable for motor vehicles without chains.

BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW

Valentino of Danecourt, a prize-winning Great Dane, exhibited by Miss I. C. Robinson at the Birmingham National Dog Show.

PRIZE-WINNING DOGS.—Three of the prize-winning dogs at the Birmingham National Dog Show, which was opened in Bingley Hall yesterday. Left: Mr. R. L. Kirk's golden retriever, Haulstone Dusty. Centre: Mrs. B. Anthony's West Highland white terrier, Reba Romance. Right: Mrs. L. Prude's Afghan hound, Marika of Baberbach.

Mr. L. B. Hedley's clumber spaniel, Witley Punch, which was awarded four first prizes at Birmingham.

ROYAL MAIL LINE

THE Cruise-de-Luxe to the West Indies by The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Cruising Ship "ATLANTIS," from Southampton on the 23rd January, 1931, covers the most comprehensive itinerary yet announced. No other Cruise offers such a delightful variety of ever-changing scenery. It is a real West Indies Cruise including some of the beautiful Islands within the British Empire such as Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Grenada. 45 Days Cruise—Fares 97 Guineas and upwards.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
AMERICA HOUSE, COCKSPUR ST., S.W.1, AND ROYAL MAIL HOUSE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
LIVERPOOL·SOUTHAMPTON·CARDIFF·MANCHESTER
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MISS GEORGINA JOHNSTONE, the "Pock" referred to in Lady Frances Balfour's letter to *The Times* yesterday. She was at one time governess to the family of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

HOMECOMING OF THE WELSH GUARDS.—Men of the 1st Battalion The Welsh Guards disembarking from the Somersetshire at Southampton yesterday after service in Egypt.

MEMORIAL TO THE MISSING.—Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson making his address before unveiling the Memorial to the Missing in Hollybrook Cemetery, Southampton, yesterday. The memorial records the names of 1,853 officers and other ranks who lost their lives in transports or other vessels torpedoed or mined in home waters. Among the names is that of Lord Kitchener.

CHOICE WINES for CHRISTMAS

PORT	Per doz.	SHERRY	Per doz.
"Sceptre" (Light Tawny)	72/-	"Albion" (Oloroso Golden) ...	60/-
"Empress" (Old Wine of Vintage character)	86/-	"Rex Fino" (Club Amontillado)	84/-

CHAMPAGNE		BRANDY	Per bottle
Melnotte, Ex Dry 1921	126/-	Very Old Champagne *** ...	17/6
Pol Roger, Ex Dry 1921	154/-	Fine Liqueur Cognac 1858 ...	25/-

WHISKY (Scotch)
"Royal Vat" (Pre-War Quality—Strength 30 underproof) 12/6

Single bottles of all Wines and Spirits supplied.

★ Write for illustrated Book on Wines and complete list of Wines, Spirits and Cigars.

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BRIGHTON—BOURNEMOUTH—& BRANCHES

SUN RAY CRUISE to the WEST INDIES

The whole itinerary of this delightful cruise is redolent with visions . . . Barbados, the isle of the bearded fig tree . . . Trinidad, renowned for its unfailing widow's cruse of pitch . . . Curacao, little Holland of the Caribbean . . . Cristobal and the Panama Canal . . . Kingston for Jamaica, land of blue mountains, coffee, rum and bananas . . . Cuba, Pearl of the Antilles . . . the palm-fringed Bahamas . . . Incomparable Bermuda . . . the floral paradise of Madeira . . . Six weeks of sunny cruising by the luxurious "Duchess of Richmond" (20,000 tons, oil-burner) from Liverpool 21st January (Bristol 22nd January). First Class throughout. Fare from £95. Reserve now.

For Special Booklet apply to:—
E. H. Powell, Cruise Dept.,

CANADIAN PACIFIC
World's Greatest Travel System
62-65 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1
or LOCAL AGENTS EVERYWHERE

Always carry Canadian Pacific Traveller's cheques—safe and convenient.

Christmas Charities

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
has said:—

"Great Britain is a country in which voluntary causes have always flourished, and it is very desirable to foster the spirit of public service on which they are based, because that spirit is one of our best assets as a nation."

450
Fatherless Boys and Girls at the LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL
NEED YOUR HELP

They are taken from 7-11 years of age, housed, clothed, fed and educated, and at 15-16 are equipped with outfits and suitable positions found for them.

During the last 117 years 11,150 children from all parts of the British Empire have benefited and the sum of £30,000 per annum is required to carry on this national work.

Offertories, legacies, subscriptions and enquiries as to admission will be welcomed

LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL
and ROYAL BRITISH ORPHAN SCHOOL, WATFORD

Hon. Treasurer: THE HON. GILBERT JOHNSON
Chairman of Board: ARTHUR W. ADAND, Esq., M.C.
Secretary: HENRY EASTWOOD

Offices: ELDON STREET HOUSE, 2/3, Eldon St., E.C.2

Dr. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Please be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas.

There are 8,291 children in the Barnardo Family.

10/-

will feed one child for ten days at the Christmas Season.

Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

THIS CHRISTMASTIDE PLEASE HELP

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL
HOLLOWAY
N.7.

405 BEDS 405 BEDS

THE LARGEST GENERAL HOSPITAL IN NORTH LONDON

£19,000 is desperately needed before the end of the year for maintenance only

A Christmas gift to help the necessitous sick in the Hospital's huge area will be gratefully acknowledged by the Secretary, Gilbert G. Panter, Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, London, N.7

THE TOUGHEST TASKS IN EARTH'S DARKEST PLACES

have been chosen, and performed, by the Moravian Missionaries for the last two centuries.

Difficult spheres of labour have never been shunned nor ignored; they have been sought out eagerly and occupied with a wonderful amount of God-given success, with the result that the

Converts from heathenism are three times as many as the number of the home members of the Moravian Church, one in every seventy-five of whom are Missionaries, as compared with about one in five thousand among Protestant Churches generally.

Will you help this far-flung work?

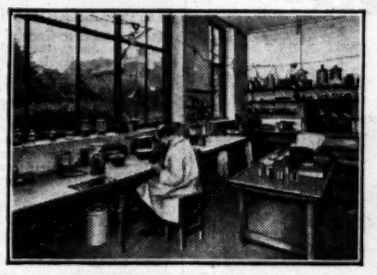
One urgent need of the moment is funds for a new Missionary in British Guiana.

Contributions, which will be gratefully acknowledged, should be addressed to Charles Hobday, Esq., Chairman and Hon. Secretary, London Association in Aid of

MORAVIAN MISSIONS,
7 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.
Bankers—WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK LTD.

THE TWO-FOLD WORK FOR CANCER

Calls for Further Extensions



A Corner of one of the Laboratories.

The Cancer Hospital (Free) is the first special hospital in London devoted to Cancer Treatment and Research. It is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances. Poor patients are admitted free. In addition to the accommodation for operable cases in the early stages of the disease, a certain number of beds are provided for advanced cases who may remain for life. Numbers of cases from all parts of the world attend the Radiological Department, where the latest approved methods of treatment are applied.

An Urgent Appeal is made for £150,000 for a new Radiological block and other extensions which will add eighty beds to the hospital; and also for radium.

Please send cheques, crossed Coutts & Co., to the Secretary,

The Cancer Hospital
(FREE)
(Incorporated under Royal Charter.)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

Bankers: Coutts & Co., 440, Strand. **Secretary: J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E.**

—WILL GIVE A HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO TEN POOR AND NEEDY FAMILIES

£5

May we gladden the hearts of one or more poor families in your name?

Filled with good things sufficient to last a family over the festive period, and bought in large quantities. The Church Army Christmas parcel costs 10/-. The retail value is about 14/-.

WILL YOU send a gift NOW—to Preb. Carlile, C.H., D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary,

CHURCH ARMY
55, BRYANSTON STREET, LONDON, W.1.

The Lady Henry Somerset Homes,
DUXHURST, REIGATE.

A COLONY of small Homes (not an Institution) for Orphan or Destitute Children, containing a dozen youngsters in each. The object is to give these little children a real home. A capable matron is in charge as their "Mother" guiding them to sturdy manhood and womanhood with all the opportunities of self expression which only home life can give. The children wear ordinary clothes, go to the village school, and worship in the Colony Church.

BUT such Homes cost money. Cannot you, who know the joys of home life, who love to hear your children calling you Mother and delight to see them growing up full of Faith and Love—cannot you spare something in order to give those who have not enjoyed these blessings an opportunity to possess them? Mother, Home, Love, the Mother's smile and care for each individual child. Think what these words mean, and then out of your great love send a donation.

Cheques crossed "Westminster Bank, Reigate."

The Treasurer, Lady Henry Somerset Homes, Duxhurst, Reigate. Surrey.

Founded 35 years ago by the late Lady Henry Somerset, and recently amalgamated with the Holy Family Homes (Incorporated).

If he knocked at your door
on Christmas Eve—

—you would not deny help to a crippled or destitute ex-Service man. But suppose he were too proud to knock? Suppose he were one of the vast number appealing to this Society for support? He still deserves your help. 3,000 Disabled ex-Service men have been trained in the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops and assisted to earn an independent living; and nearly 1,000,000 necessitous men have been given a helping hand by the noble work of the Soldiers & Sailors Help Society. They need your assistance urgently.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS HELP SOCIETY
& Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops
Room 31, 122, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.
(Registered under War Charities Act.)

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES.
Under Royal Patronage.

Wanted, Money for Coals and Christmas Gifts.

In the approaching Festive Season of generous good will, when purse strings are loosened and hearts beat warm, will you please remember our poor ladies—over 200 of them?

Extra money and extra comforts are urgently needed to make this a very happy and cheerful Xmas for the aged, the sick, and the lonely.

Please make cheques payable to:
Miss SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY, LANCASTER HOUSE, MALVERN.

Wipe away the Tears of sorrowing Childhood

LET your Gift bring the sunshine of happiness into little lives overshadowed by brutality, ignorance, neglect.

The **N.S.P.C.C.**

is watching the interests of the younger generation throughout the land. It believes in PERSUASION rather than prosecution. Only when all other arguments fail does it invoke legal aid.

EVERY 5 MINUTES OF EVERY WORKING DAY 3 MORE CHILDREN ARE BEING HELPED.

With the approach of Christmas—The Children's Festival—the Society pleads for your help.

GIFTS will be gratefully received by William J. Elliott, Director, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

Christmas—Yes!
but "Mummy's gone."

THE WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY

HAS NEARLY 4,800 SUCH LITTLE ONES IN ITS CARE.

PLEASE SEND THEM A CHRISTMAS GIFT

to the Secretary, REV. A. J. WESTCOTT, D.D., Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11.

Cheques, etc., crossed "Barclays" and payable "Waifs and Strays."

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

CATTERALL STRING QUARTET

A concert of chamber music will be given to-night from the National station by the Catterall String Quartet, when their programme will include Dittersdorf's Quartet in E flat and Beethoven's Quintet in C. From the London Regional station there will be broadcast at 8.45 p.m. a performance of *The Winter's Tale*, which has been adapted for broadcasting by Miss Barbara Burnham.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 11, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**: Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—The Trials of a Family, 13—A Talk to Mothers, by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher. **12**:—Organ Recital. **1-2**:—Edyth Carasso (pianoforte); the Myrtle Tyson Trio: Jean Pougnet (violin), John Gabalfa (violoncello), and Myrtle Tyson (pianoforte). **2.10-2.25**:—For the Schools: German Dialogue, 6—Weinachten in Deutschland (Christmas in Germany), by Dr. Ernst Deissman and Dr. Heinz Walz. **2.30**:—English Speech, 12—Some of our English sounds that are hard to make, by Mr. A. Lloyd James. **2.50**: Reception Tests for Schools. **3-3.45**:—Evensong from Westminster Abbey. **4.5-4.25**: The Music of Some Great Composers—12, by Mr. C. Armstrong Gibbs. **4.30**:—Orchestra, from Grosvenor House.

5.15:—Children: Vibraphone and Xylophone Solos, played by Rudy Starita; Over the Border, written and told by Sir George Dunbar; Tinker and the Scarab, another Fourth Form Story (Frances Cowan). **6**:—V. C. Clinton Baddeley reading from David Copperfield, by Charles Dickens. **6.15**: Weather; News. **6.30**:—London Stock Exchange Report. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—Brahms' Pianoforte Quartets, played by Arthur Catterall, Bernard Shore, Lauri Kennedy, and Victor Hely-Hutchinson. **7**:—New Novels, by Mr. A. Duff Cooper. **7.25**:—What is Liberty?—5, by Professor Ernest Barker.

7.45:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Gertrude Johnson (soprano). **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20**:—A Scrapped Album, by Captain Robert A. L. Hartman. **9.40**:—Herbert Heyner (baritone); Anne Wolfe (viola); the Catterall String Quartet: Arthur Catterall (violin), Laurence Turner (violin), Bernard Shore (viola), and Johan C. Hock (violoncello). **10.45-12**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-4.25**:—National programme. **5.15-10.45**:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Midland Regional programme. **1**:—Orchestra, from the Shepherd's Bush Pavilion. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **4.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Food Supply and the Future—5, The Possibilities of Synthetic Foodstuffs, by Dr. D. Jordan Lloyd. **7**:—The Creswell Colliery Band, conducted by David Aspinall; Wilfred Hindle (tenor); Joseph Farrington (cornet solo), relayed from Manchester. **8.15**:—Gramophone Records. **8.40**:—Regional News. **8.45**:—The Winter's Tale (Shakespeare), adapted for broadcasting by Barbara Burnham, produced by Howard Rose, with Ernest Milton, Harold Reese, Clarence Blakiston, Frank Birch, Harman Grisewood, Stanley Vine, Gerald Ames, Derek Williams, H. O. Nicholson, Michael Hogan, Charles Herbert, James Carrall, Ernest Digges, Barbara Couper, Joyce Moore, Gladys Young, Eileen Thorndike, Billie Sinclair, Katherine Hynes, and Andrew Churchman. **10.25**:—Weather; News. **10.40-12**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—Lewis Oakley (bass); George Bone (pianoforte); Alice Vaughan (contralto), Herbert Stephen (violoncello), Emmelyn Walter (soprano). **1**:—London Regional programme. **2-3**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Canteli. **5.15**:—Children—By Royal Appointment, a play, by Mary Richards; songs by Olive Tompkins (soprano); Harold Bates (violoncello). **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—London Regional programme. **7**:—Any Rags? A Fifth Saga of Syncopation, arranged by Charles Brewer, with Jean Hariey and George Barker; Jack Venables; Edgar Lane, and Philip Brown's Dominoes Dance Band. **8**:—The Midland Studio Chorus, directed by Nigel Dallaway. **8.40**:—Midland News. **8.45**:—London Regional programme. **10.25**:—Weather: News. **10.40-11**:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **2.30**:—See Edinburgh. **3.40**:—Sco. Edinburgh. **4**:—Sco. Edinburgh. **4.30**:—See Glasgow. **4.30**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Edinburgh. **6.40**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Edinburgh. **8**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **2.10**:—National programme. **4.30**:—Dance Music. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. Alex. Riddell—Sports and Sportsmen in Bygone Ulster—2. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Belfast Wireless Military Band, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Elliot Dobie (bass). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.40**:—The Belfast Wireless String Orchestra; Geoffrey Garrod (tenor). **10.45-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1-2**:—National programme. **2.10-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.10**:—National programme. **4.45**:—Orchestra, relayed from Bobby's Cafe, Clifton. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Sports and Sportsmen in Bygone Ulster—2. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Belfast Wireless Military Band, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Elliot Dobie (bass). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.40**:—The Belfast Wireless String Orchestra; Geoffrey Garrod (tenor). **10.45-12**:—National programme.

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DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.10**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and French Lesson. **7.45**:—Talk on Literature and the Drama. **8**:—Concert. **9.30**:—Sponsored Programme. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **2.30**:—See Edinburgh. **3.40**:—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. Lewis Sutherland. **4**:—See Edinburgh. **4.30**:—Dance Music. **4.30**:—The Studio Orchestra; Lois Henderson (pianoforte). **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Edinburgh. **6.40**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Edinburgh. **8**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **2.30**:—See Edinburgh. **3.40**:—Mid-Week Service, conducted by the Rev. Lewis Sutherland. **4**:—See Edinburgh. **4.30**:—Dance Music. **4.30**:—The Studio Orchestra; Lois Henderson (pianoforte). **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Edinburgh. **6.40**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Edinburgh. **8**:—See Glasgow. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—Herbert Fish (tenor); Ruth Denman (violin); John Hughes (baritone). **2.10**:—National programme. **3**:—National programme. **4.45**:—National programme. **5.30**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Northern English Farmers. **6.40**:—National programme. **7**:—What is Liberty?—5, Professor Ernest Barker. **7.30**:—The Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty; Olga Haley (soprano); Frank Titterton (tenor); relayed from the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. **9**:—North of England News. **9.15**:—The Hallé Orchestra (continued, Part 2). **9.45**:—Nan Browne and Len Wade (popular duets); Toni Lucassi (piano accordion); May King and Harry Clifford (Scenes from Shakespeare). **10.25**:—London Regional programme. **10.45-12**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **2.10**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.35**:—Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Cardiff. **6.40**:—National programme. **7.45**:—See Cardiff. **9**:—Professor Mary Williams; Geoffrey Arthur, or Geoffrey of Monmouth. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Cardiff. **6.40**:—National programme. **7.45**:—A Concert by the Afan Glee Society; Chairman—Mr. W. E. Thomas; the Afan Glee Society, conducted by T. J. Roblin; May Hutley (soprano); Dennis Noble (baritone); relayed from Penuel Baptist Chapel, Cymmavon, Port Talbot. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **12**:—See Manchester. **2.10**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—National programme. **6.35**:—See Manchester. **6.40**:—National programme. **7.45**:—Alfred M. Wall (violin), from Newcastle. **8**:—The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Bach Choral Society, conducted by S. T. M. Newman; Frank Merrick (pianoforte), relayed from the King's Hall, Armstrong College, from Newcastle. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.) 8kw.—**6**:—Children. **6.30**:—Trio Music and News. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **8.30**:—Elementary English Lesson. **9**:—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations, followed by Part Relay of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo; News in the Interval.

BELGRADE (432m., 2.5kw.—6.30:—French Language Lesson. **7**:—Medical Programme. **7.30**:—Programme from Ljubljana. **9.30**:—News, Sports Notes. **9.50**:—Orchestral Concert.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m., 1.5kw.—3.30:—Pianoforte Trio Recital: Trio in G major (Mozart); the Dumky Trio, op. 90 (Dvorak). **4.30**:—Book Review. **4.40**:—Concert from the Hotel Kaiserhof. **5.25**:—Talk. **5.50**:—Recital of Folk Songs. **6.10**:—Labour Market Report. **6.15**:—Reading. **6.40**:—Dance Music. **8**:—News; Sports Notes. **8.10**:—A Thousand Dollars—Folk Play by Hans Müller-Schlosser. **9.45**:—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Concert of Light Music: Waltz from the Czardas Princess (Kalman); Overture, Das weltgenatuch der Komtzin (J. Strauss); Intermezzo from Pagliacci (Leoncavallo); Selection from Hänsel and Gretel (Humperdinck); Intermezzo, Marquisette (Theimer); Potpourri, Schelbilder (Richter). In the Interval: Songs to the Lute.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—**3.30**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **4.30**:—Talks. **6.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **7**:—(I will close down:—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERNE (403m., 1kw.—6:—English Language Lesson. **6.25**:—Topical Talk. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **8.15**:—Reading. **8.30**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—News and Weather. **9.15**:—Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—6.20:—Programme from Brno. **7.10**:—See Prague. **9.15**:—Programme Announcements. **9.20**:—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.)—**6**:—Topical Talk for Farmers. **6.30**:—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Rosamunde (Schubert); Twelve Variations on a Theme from Handel's Judas Maccabeus (Beethoven); Ouen Minuet (Haydn); Weather for Farmers. **7.15**:—The Pawnbroker's Office—Wireless Play (Margot Danizer). **8.30**: Flute Recital. **8.50**:—Dialogue. **9.30**:—Time, Weather and Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. **9.45**:—Talk. **10**:—Orchestral Concert.

BRNO (342m.), 3kw.—6.20:—Songs and Recitations. **7.10**:—See Prague. **8.10**:—Popular Concert. **9**:—See Prague. **9.15**:—News and Theatre Notes. **9.20**:—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.35:—Gramophone Concert. **7.20**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15**:—Concert of Trio Selections. **9.30**:—Sports Notes. **9.45**:—Concert. **10**:—Topical Review. **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 23kw.—5.45:—English Language Lesson. **6.20**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.50**:—Orchestral Concert from the Lehar Hall of the Hotel Krantz-Ambassador.

COPENHAGEN (291m., 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 10kw.—Instrumental Concert. **2.45**:—In the Interval: Reading. **4**:—Programme for Boys. **4.40**:—Exchange Quotations and Market Prices. **4.50**:—Talk. **5.20**:—English Language Lesson. **5.50**:—Weather and News. **6**:—Time Signal. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2**:—Concert of Scandinavian Music, from the Axelborg Studio. **9**:—News and Report of the Jutland Listeners' Association. **9.20**:—Dance Music. **11**:—(In the Interval) Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw. 6.10:—Agricultural Report. **6.25**:—Gramophone Records. **6.35**:—Radio Journal. **7**:—Talks. **7.40**:—Concert from the Works of Carol Szymanovsky, relayed from the Old Theatre. **8.30**:—Literary Programme. **9.15-10**:—Pianoforte Recital and News. **10**:—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.)—**6**:—Time, Weather, and Economic Notes. **6.5**:—French Language Lesson. **6.30-11**:—See Stuttgart. **9.30**:—(In the Interval) News, and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and **BREMEN (315.8m., FLENSBURG (218m., HANOVER (566m.), KIEL (232.2m.)**—**6**:—Talks. **6.55**:—Exchange and Weather. **7**:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert with Recitations. **8**:—Talk. **8.30**:—A Rhapsody in Black, by the Little Station Orchestra. **9**:—Weather, Sports Notes, and News. **9.30**:—Relay of Foreign Stations. **10**:—Concert of Light Music.

HILVERSUM (298m., 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Time and Gramophone Records. **9.40**:—Time and Daily Service. **10.10**:—Organ Recital. **11.40**:—Radio-Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam. **1.40**:—Talk for Women. **2.40**:—Talk. **3.40**:—Gramophone Records. **4.10**:—Preparation for Hospitals. **5.10**:—Sound Film, Relay. In the Interval: **5.40**:—Talk. **6.40**:—English Language Lesson. **7.10**:—Talk. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Talk on Sports. **8.10**:—Orchestral Concert. **9.40**:—Weather and News. **9.50**:—Dance Music. **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m., 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. **9.40**:—Selections by Ladies' Choir. **10**:—Police Notes. **11.55**:—Trio Concert. **1.25**:—Gramophone Records. **1.40**:—Gramophone Records. **2.25**:—Lesson in Handicraft. **3.25**:—Gramophone Records. **3.40**:—Programme for Hospitals. **4.40**:—Trio Concert. **6.10**:—Dressmaking Lesson. **6.25**:—Talk. **6.55**:—Lesson in Malayan. **7.25**:—Police Notes. **7.40**:—Religious Programme relayed from the Dam Plaine, Amsterdam, and Addresses. **9.40**:—News. **9.50**:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m., 54kw.—6:—Missa solemnis (Beethoven). **8.30**:—News. **9**:—Speech in Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m., COLOGNE (227m., MUNSTER (227m.)—**6**:—Weather; Time; Sports, and Economic Notes. **6.15**:—Topical Talk. **6.25**:—Talk. **6.45**:—Orchestral Concert. **7.40**:—News. **7.45**:—Symphony Concert, followed by News, Sports, Miscellaneous Notices, Concert, and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (253m., 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.)—**6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Popular Concert. **8**:—News. **8.10**:—A Winter's Tale (Shakespeare), arranged for the Wireless by Hans Peter Schmiedel. **9.35**:—News and Sport Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA37 (424m.), 2kw.—**7**:—Chimes; Exchange; Market Prices, and Programme for Children. **8**:—Dance Music. **8.30**:—News. **8.45**:—Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. **9.45**:—Talk. **10**:—Orchestral Concert.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 8.5kw.—Relayed by TURIN (296m.), and GENOA (312m.). 6.20:—Announcements and Report of the Royal Geographical Society. **6.30**:—Concert. **7.15**:—Gramophone Records. **7.40**:—Talk. radio; Weather. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Rigoletto—Opera (Verdi). In the Intervals:—Talk on Music and Literary Review. After the Programme:—Concert from the Cova Restaurant. **10** (in an Interval):—Gramophone radio. **10.55**:—News.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (500m.), NUREMBERG (239m.)—**6.5**:—French Language Lesson. **6.25**:—Talks. **7.5**:—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Wagner. **8.35**:—Hans Heimann Recital. **9.20**:—Time; Weather; News, and Sports Notes. **7.45**:—Alfred M. Wall (violin), from Newcastle. **8**:—The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Bach Choral Society, conducted by S. T. M. Newman; Frank Merrick (pianoforte), relayed from the King's Hall, Armstrong College, from Newcastle. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

OSLO (1,060m., 75kw., FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m., NOTODDEN (448m., PORSGRUND (453m., RJUKAN (445m.—**6.15**:—Weather and Press Review. **6.30**:—Elementary German Lesson. **7**:—Time Signal. **7.2**:—Agricultural Programme. **7.30**:—Concert. **8**:—Literary Review. **8.30**:—News; Announcements, and Weather. **8.40**:—Press Review and Topical Talk. **9.5**:—Concert of Popular Music by a Horn Octet.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m., 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals at **1**:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **4.45**:—Gramophone Records. **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **6**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.25**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.30**:—Gramophone Dance Records. **7**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Elementary Book-keeping Lesson. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices; Economic and Social Notes and News. **8**:—Concert. Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermee—One-Act Play (de Musset); The Fourth String Quartet (Bach); Selections from the Works of d'Indy—(a) Theme varie, Fugue and Song for Piano; (b) Four Songs; (c) The Third String Quartet. In the Intervals at **8.30**:—Sports Review, and at **9.15**:—Press Review; News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw. 6.20:—Popular Songs and Recitations. **7.10**:—Quartet Recital—String Quartet in D minor, Op. 34 (Dvorak); String Quartet in A minor, Op. 29 (Schubert). **8.10**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15**:—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. **9.20**:—Organ Recital. **10**:—Time, News, and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 75kw. and 2RO (80m., Relayed by NAPLES (352m., 6.45:—Gramophone radio, News, and Sports Notes. **7**:—Instrumental and Vocal Items Review. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.40**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert of Light Music; Recitations in the Interval. **9.55**:—News. **10**:—Dance Music.

STOCKHOLM (Nauen) (1,935m., 35kw. and MOTALA (1,348m., 40kw., BODEN (1,200m., GOTEBORG (322m., HORBY (257m., OSTERSUND (770m., SUNDSVALL (542m.—**6**:—Elementary German Lesson. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Operatic Music. **7.10**:—Organ Recital. **7.45**:—Talks. **9**:—Orchestral Concert.

STUTTGART (360m., 1.5kw., and MULACKER, 758kw., and FREIBURG (570m.—**6**:—Time Signal. **6.5**:—See Frankfurt. **6.30**:—Die Konigskinder—Fairy Opera in Three Acts (Humperdinck). In the Intervals: A Peep Behind the Scenes. **9.30**:—Programme Announcements, News, and Weather. **9.45**:—Sonata Recital. **10**:—Orchestral Concert from Greniers Grossgaststatten.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi (385m., 8kw.—**6**:—Transmission of Pictures. **6.15**:—Exchange Quotations and Gramophone Records. **6.30**:—Dance Music. **6.45**:—Market Prices. **6.55**:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—News. **7.45**:—Gramophone Concert. **9**:—Time and Concert of Operatic Music. **10**:—North African News. **10.15**:—Selections by a Symphony Orchestra. **10.30**:—Violin Recital. **10.45**:—Saxophone Solos. **11**:—Song Recital. **11.15**:—Concert by an Argentine Orchestra. **11.30**:—Military Music. **11.45**:—Dance Music. **12** (midnight):—News.

VIENNA (516.3m., 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m., INNSBRUCK (283.5m., KLAGENFURT (453.2m., and LINZ (245.9m.—**6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **6.35**:—Camillo Horn Concert. **7.30**:—Talk. **8**:—The Gallows Bird—a Winter Tale (Rudolf Hechlit, translated from the Swedish by E. Oehquist). **9.20**:—News. **9.30**:—Orchestral Concert from the Lehar Hall of the Hotel Krantz-Ambassador.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m., 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
KAUSANNE—Call HB2 (468m., 0.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m., 1.5kw. 10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, P.A.—Call KDKA (306m., 25kw., 1 p.m.—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 9.30 a.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m., 50kw., 11.45 a.m.:—**Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.-4 a.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 6 p.m.-8 p.m.**
WARSAW (1,411m., 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m., 0.6kw., 11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m., 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

DISCOVERY OF QUININE

IMPORTANCE FOR THE EMPIRE

The celebrations at the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, Wigmore-street, W., of the three hundredth anniversary of the first recognized use of cinchona bark by Europeans were continued yesterday. The principal speaker at a meeting held in the afternoon was Sir David Prain, formerly Director of the Botanical Survey of India and also Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and Dr. Henry S. Wellcome was in the chair. At a reception in the evening Sir Humphry Rolleston, Regius Professor of Physic at the University of Cambridge, spoke on the history of cinchona and its therapeutics, Sir John Rose Bradford, President of the Royal College of Physicians, presiding.

SIR HUMPHRY ROLLESTON said that the discovery of cinchona, with the subsequent isolation of quinine, had played a great part in the preservation of human health and life, and for this no nation had more cause for gratitude, and for anxiety that a constant supply of this essential means of protection should be assured, than the British Empire, with its far-spread extensions in India, Africa, and other tropical regions. Malaria, however, was far from being a vanquished disease. Recently it was estimated that disability and loss of life due to malaria still cost the British Empire £52,000,000 annually; and in 1920 James estimated that in India there were 1,300,000 deaths annually from endemic malaria. The discovery of cinchona was one of the decisive victories of medicine. Its alkaloids, especially quinine, were the only real specific for malaria, though hundreds of other remedies had from time to time been advocated for the cure of the disease.

It had not yet been settled how quinine exerted its anti-malarial action. There were objections to the obvious view that it directly destroyed the parasites, and it had been suggested that it acted on them indirectly by the production in the tissues of a metabolite. In favour of this was the observation that quinine when injected into the blood-stream rapidly disappeared and that a considerable proportion (40-50 per cent.) of that introduced could not be recovered from the urine. Hatcher and Weiss, who estimated that 95 per cent. of quinine injected intravenously disappeared from the blood in five minutes, believed that it collected in the capillaries, and that this was probably of importance in the destruction of the parasites. Another view was that quinine favoured the production of anti-bodies. Quinine had been thought to form a film on the red blood corpuscles, and so to prevent the entrance of the malarial parasite.

RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE

SOUTH AMERICAN EXTENSIONS

The Postmaster-General announces that from to-morrow direct radiotelephone communication will be available between this country and Argentina, with extension by land line in South America to Uruguay and Chile. The hours of service will for the present be 1.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. (British time). Calls may be booked, however, at any time for completion during the hours of service. The service will be available on this side to all parts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in South America to subscribers (at their ordinary telephones) in the following areas:—Argentina—Principal towns in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba, and Santa Fé; Uruguay—Montevideo; and Chile—Santiago, Valparaiso, and Vinadelmar.

The charges will be as follows:—

To subscribers in	From any place in England, Scotland or Wales: Minimum charge covering three minutes' conversation	From any place in England, Scotland or Wales: Per additional minute or fraction thereof
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City and Province of Buenos Aires	6 0 0	2 0 0
Remainder of Argentina and Uruguay	6 6 0	2 2 0
Chile	6 12 0	2 4 0

The charge from any place in the Isle of Man or Northern Ireland will in each case be 6s. more for a three minutes' conversation and 2s. more for each additional minute or fraction thereof.

The report charge, where applicable, will be 12s. in the case of a call from England, Scotland, or Wales, and 14s. in the case of a call from the Isle of Man or Northern Ireland.

The Postmaster-General announces that a new telephone circuit connecting London direct with Barcelona has been brought into service. The new circuit, which will supplement the two circuits already in operation between London and Madrid, has been provided to meet the continued growth of telephone traffic between this country and Spain.

SCUTTLING CHARGE

OUTLAWRY SENTENCE ON SCOTTISH SKIPPER

The trial of GEORGE GUNN, skipper of the Sutherlandshire Lass, a ketch, which foundered in the North Sea, was begun before Lord Alness and a jury at a sitting of the High Court of Justiciary in Inverness yesterday. Charged with acts which amounted to the scuttling of the vessel, he pleaded "Not Guilty."

Andrew Ross, the manager of the vessel, who was not on board the ship, was indicted for having acted in concert with Gunn in fraudulently procuring a person to say that he was a member of the crew when the vessel sank and that to his knowledge the pump which, it was alleged Gunn had tampered with, was used to free the ship of sea water.

Sixty-eight witnesses were cited to give evidence, while the exhibits in the case, numbering 100, include the journal of coastguard stations and lighthouses and the log of the vessel.

Ross did not appear, and sentence of outlawry was pronounced on him.

A jury was empanelled, and James Taylor, surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Board of Trade, London, gave evidence of surveying the vessel and ordering certain repairs six months before the vessel foundered.

The Year Book of the London Hampshire Society for 1930-1931 shows that membership is steadily increasing. Particulars are given of various social functions arranged for next year. Two visits to the home county are to be paid, one to Liphook on May 31 and one to Bournemouth on July 12.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Ascension and St. Helena, Canary Islands (Tenerife).

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (Hong-kong and S. China), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, Gold Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, Dahomey and French Cameroons).

8 P.M.—To United States*, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia, Peru (exc. Iquitos), Ecuador, West Indies (Leeward Islands). Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities) and New Zealand§.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Nova Scotia†), Newfoundland†.
7.30 A.M.—To Iceland.
11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, Portuguese East Africa (exc. Port Amelia), South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland).
NOON.—China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Brazil (Ceara and Maranhao††, Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Canada (exc. Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Brazil (exc. Rio, Santos, Para and Manaos)†, Canary Islands (Las Palmas†, Canary Islands (Tenerife)†.

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Air Mails	Dec. 13	11 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Dec. 13	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Dec. 17	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Dec. 11	7.30 a.m.
U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Jan. 8	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails	Dec. 11	8 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: Orient (Ormonde)	Dec. 11	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Naldera)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Albert Ballin)	Dec. 11	8 p.m.
BRAZIL (all parts): Air Mails (exc. Rio, &c.): Via pkt.† (Flandria)	Dec. 12	6 p.m.
(Ceara, Maranhao): Booth†† (Pancras)	Dec. 12	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Dec. 13	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos): Booth† (Alban)	Dec. 13	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Dec. 17	8 p.m.
(Rio, Manaos): R.M.S.P.† (Alcantara)	Dec. 18	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Andalucia Star)	Dec. 19	6 p.m.
CANADA (Nova Scotia): Direct (Antonia)*	Dec. 11	6 p.m.
(Nova Scotia): Direct (Carinthia)	Dec. 12	2 a.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia): Direct (Montcalm)	Dec. 13	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Dec. 16	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Antonia)

The List of Applications will be closed on or before Saturday, 13th December, 1930.

SMETHWICK CORPORATION

4½% Redeemable Stock 1955-1965.

Issue of

£750,000 Stock.

Authorised by the provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, and a Consent Order of the Minister of Health.

Interest payable 31st March and 30th September.

A first payment of 15s. per £100 Stock will be made on the 31st March, 1931.

Trustees are authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925," to invest funds in this Stock, unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, are authorised to receive applications for the above amount of Stock.

Price of Issue

£98 10s. PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :

On Application	£5 0s.	per cent.
On 23rd December, 1930	£23 10s.	"
On 29th January, 1931	£30 0s.	"
On 26th February, 1931	£40 0s.	"
	£98 10s.	"

The Stock will be redeemed at par on the 30th September, 1965, unless the same shall have been previously cancelled by purchase in the open market or by agreement with the holders; but the Corporation will have the option of redeeming the Stock in whole or in part at par at any time on or after 30th September, 1955, on giving three calendar months' notice by post to the Stockholders or by public advertisement.

The books of the Stock will be kept at the Office of the Borough Treasurer, Council House, Smethwick, where all transfers will be registered. The Stock will be transferable by Deed in any amount, and all transfers and Stock Certificates will be free of Stamp Duty and Registration Charges.

Dividends on the Stock will be payable half-yearly on the 31st March and 30th September, and Dividend Warrants will be transmitted by post unless otherwise desired.

Payment in full may be made after allotment, and discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed from 23rd December, 1930, or from any subsequent date. In case of default in payment of any amount at its proper date, all sums previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

The Ministry of Health requires the Corporation to make annual provision for the ultimate redemption of their Stock by means of Sinking Funds, and to furnish returns, when required, showing the position of their Sinking Fund Accounts.

The Stock and Dividends thereon are secured upon all the rates and revenues of the Corporation. The present issue of Stock will rank *pari passu* with all issues of Corporation Stock created or to be created.

The population of the Borough, as estimated by the Registrar-General (Midsummer, 1929), is 85,120.

The total outstanding debt at 31st March, 1930, was £2,277,473, of which £1,872,849 was in respect of productive undertakings.

The rateable value is £364,027.

The total rate at present levied in the Borough is 14s. 8d. in the £.

A rate of one penny in the pound will produce £1,410.

The amount which may be levied by the rate is unlimited.

The general Exchequer Grant, under the Local Government Act, 1929, has been provisionally fixed at £85,839 for the Grant Period beginning 1st April, 1930.

The proceeds of the present issue of Stock will be applied for the purposes of Housing, Gas Undertaking, and other purposes and for redeeming existing Loans.

Applications on the attached form will be received at Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, and must be for sums of not less than £100 and in multiples of £100, and be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment due on the 23rd December, 1930.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer, with Coupon for 15s. per £100 Stock, payable on 31st March, 1931, attached, will, if desired, be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters, and such Certificates, when paid in full, will be convertible into Registered Stock on presentation at the Office of the Borough Treasurer, Council House, Smethwick. If the Scrip Certificates be lodged for Registration on or before 7th March, 1931, the Coupon attached must be surrendered; the amount of the Coupon will then be paid by Dividend Warrant.

A commission of 5s. per £100 will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Copies of this Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, or at any of the Branches of that Bank; of Messrs. R. Nivison and Co., Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C.2; Messrs. Murray and Co., 5, Waterloo Street, Birmingham, and at the Offices of the Borough Treasurer.

FRANK CHAPMAN, Town Clerk.
SIDNEY TAYLOR, F.S.A.A., Borough Treasurer.

11th December, 1930.

No.....

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR

SMETHWICK CORPORATION 4½% REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1955-1965.

Issue of £750,000.

To
BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE: 54, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3

GENTLEMEN,

I/We hereby apply for:—

£.....(say.....Pounds) of SMETHWICK CORPORATION 4½ PER CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1955-1965, according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus dated 11th December, 1930, and undertake to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/We enclose the required deposit of £....., being £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

Ordinary Signature.....

Full Name .....
(in block capitals)
(State whether Mrs. or Miss, and Title, if any)

Address.....

.....

December, 1930.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

The above Form must be filled up and sent to Barclays Bank Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, with a cheque payable to "Bearer" for the amount of the deposit. Cheques must be crossed, and any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the drawer.

No application must be for less than £100, and all applications must be in multiples of £100.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

NEW CORPORATION LOAN

LORD INCHCAPE ON SHIPPING

The Smethwick Corporation is inviting applications for a loan of £750,000 in Four and a Half per Cent. Stock at the price of 98½. Five per cent. is payable on application, 23½ per cent. on December 23, 30 per cent. on January 29, and the balance on February 26. A first payment of interest amounting to 15s. per cent. will be made on March 31. Repayable at par not later than September 30, 1965, the stock may, at the option of the borrower, be redeemed in whole or in part at par any time on or after September 30, 1955. Smethwick, which has a population of 85,120, had a total debt on March 31 last of £2,277,473, of which £1,872,849 was in respect of productive undertakings. Thus the debt on that date was equal to about £26 15s. per head. The rateable value of the borough is £364,027, and present rates amount to 14s. 8d. in the pound. The general Exchequer Grant under the Local Government Act, 1929, has been provisionally fixed at £85,839 for the Grant Period which began on April 1 last. Part of the proceeds of the present issue will be used to redeem existing loans, presumably bankers' advances, and the remainder spent on housing, the gas undertaking, and other purposes. The stock is, of course, a trustee security, but the price is too high to tempt the "stag," especially in view of the fact that Smethwick is a Labour stronghold.

New Issue Successes

New issues, if offered at the right price, continue to meet with success. Thus the issue of £750,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock of Cunard House, Limited, offered at the price of 90, was quickly oversubscribed yesterday, and the subscription lists were closed as early as 10 o'clock. Application lists for the issue of £1,000,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock of the Metropolitan Housing Corporation, which was offered at 95½, were opened yesterday morning and closed at 12.45 p.m., but in this case country applications received by first post to-day will be considered. It became known yesterday that the Kenya loan was not fully subscribed, underwriters being left with 24 per cent. of the amount. This is the first case this autumn of a loan of this class not being entirely successful. But the price of the scrip, dealings in which took place yesterday, was much steadier than would have been the case had the loan been "stagged," for there were no sales by premium hunters. It opened at ½ discount and finished at par.

Activities of the "Stag"

The result of the Kenya loan shows both the advantages and disadvantages of the "stag." The price asked for the loan was too high to tempt this animal, and his abstention was partly responsible for the underwriters being left with nearly one-quarter of the issue. On the other hand, the market was not troubled by "stags" pressing stock for sale, and the price of the scrip was exceptionally well maintained. But it is necessary to remember that few, if any, loans are completely subscribed for by the genuine permanent investor when first issued. Some portion, of course, is subscribed for directly by the investor, but the balance is taken by professional syndicates who nurse the stock until the investor requires it or by "stags." The intervention of the "stag" depends entirely upon the offer of a tempting price. Unlike the professional syndicate the "stag" sells his allotment immediately he gets it. If underwriters or professional syndicates are left with too many issues, the machinery of the capital market becomes clogged, and the "stag" is therefore very useful at times in making an issue a success. Some "stags," however, are an unmitigated nuisance. They have lately caused considerable inconvenience to issuing houses and directors of companies. The inconvenience arises when a "stag" applies for a loan in a multitude of names, all except one being fictitious, sends one cheque to cover all of them, and before allotment is made, withdraws applications wholesale. Under the law as it stands, the subscriber to a loan is entitled to withdraw his application up to the time of the posting of the allotments. In one case a last-minute withdrawal of applications on a large scale upset the whole basis of allotment, and involved the issuing house in considerable expense. The use of fictitious names might be stopped by providing that a separate cheque shall accompany each application except in the case of banks and financial institutions. Another suggestion is that applicants should be invited to undertake not to withdraw their applications in any event for a period of a few days to enable the work of allotment to be completed.

Yesterday's Dividend Announcements

Dividends announced yesterday by a number of industrial undertakings were mostly of the unfavourable character to which shareholders have lately become accustomed. The directors of the Burma Corporation declared an interim dividend of 2 annas and a bonus of 1 anna. This is equal to rather less than 2 per cent. A year ago shareholders received an interim dividend and bonus equal to 4¼ per cent., which was followed by a final payment of 3¼ per cent. The reduced dividend is sufficiently explained by the abnormally low prices of silver, lead, and zinc—silver yesterday reverted to the low record price of 15 7-16d. per ounce. Millars' Timber and Trading Company is passing the dividend on the Preference shares due on January 1. This step has been necessitated by the "heavy falling off in sales consequent upon industrial depression in Australia and elsewhere." Another example of current conditions in Australia is afforded by the newly issued report of the Scottish Australian Investment Company. In place of a profit of £106,000, shown a year ago, there is a loss of £70,000. The company has reduced the dividend from 15 to 5 per cent. Like other companies in the chemical trade the United Indigo and Chemical Company is experiencing lean times, and while its Preference dividend is being met, no interim dividend is to be paid on the Ordinary shares. Twelve months ago shareholders received 2½ per cent. The Cordoba Central Railway is postponing payment of the half-year's interest due January 1 on the Second Debentures. The company passed the interest on this stock in July, when it was given 12 months' grace within which to meet the claims of the stockholders. The United Dominions Trust is paying the same interim dividend as last year.

Favourable Company Results

The unsatisfactory nature of the majority of recent company statements makes those of a favourable character stand out the more conspicuously. The United Dominions Trust, which specializes in providing long-term credits and particularly in financing merchandise sold on hire purchase, is maintaining the interim dividend on its "A" shares at 10 per cent. Joseph Nathan, dealers in Colonial produce, are paying a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 10 per cent.—the first since 1922. Allen West and Co., a Brighton firm of electrical engineers, which was made a public undertaking last year, has published a report showing a net profit of £54,443. This compares with £29,291 for the preceding year, but the company has recently increased its capital. The directors have declared a dividend of 6 per cent., which compares with 8 per cent. for the previous year, the reduction allowing of a rather larger addition being made to working reserves.

Brewery Companies' Prosperity

Good results are reported by Samuel Allsopp and Sons for the 12 months ended September 30, and the increase in the dividend on the Ordinary shares from 8 per cent. to 8½ per cent., already announced, is shown to have been fully justified. Net earnings amounted to £145,324, an increase of over 13 per cent., while the addition of ½ per cent. to the dividend requires only £2,332. The bulk of the increase in earnings is added to the "carry forward," which is raised from £31,850 to £59,769. During the past year the company acquired a controlling interest in the Lichfield Brewery Company and 50 per cent. of the Ordinary shares in Archibald Arrol and Sons, with an option to acquire the remaining Ordinary shares in the latter company. The present accounts have derived no benefit from these acquisitions, and the 466,408 Ordinary shares issued in connexion therewith do not rank for the dividend now declared. Only a portion of the new capital was paid up at the date of the balance-sheet, the major part of the purchase money for the new properties being found temporarily by a bank loan. This has since been repaid. As a result of these acquisitions the shares in subsidiary companies now stand in the balance-sheet at £752,191, compared with £381,070. At the general meeting yesterday of another successful brewery enterprise, Benskin's Watford Brewery, the chairman, Colonel W. H. Briggs, referred to the purchase by the company of the Amersham Brewery, the results from which, he stated, had already exceeded expectations. He also said that the valuation of the company's properties had been made on a going concern basis with goodwill eliminated. The previous valuation of the properties, £2,177,299, included £332,667 for goodwill, while the new valuation, which included the newly acquired Amersham Brewery, gave a figure of £2,498,016, with goodwill entirely excluded.

Another Scottish Bank Report

The National Bank of Scotland has maintained its business well during the past year in spite of the depressed state of trade. Net profits were only 1.4 per cent. lower at £276,928, and the dividend and reserve appropriations are again 16 per cent. and £50,000 respectively. As will be seen from the following table, the deposits are actually slightly larger and the acceptances have increased by 37.7 per cent.:—

—	Nov. 1, 1930	Nov. 1, 1929	Nov. 1, 1928
	£	£	£
Note circulation	2,419,782	2,601,044	2,503,143
Deposits, &c.	32,266,197	32,154,808	31,652,172
Acceptances	704,676	511,947	434,652
Endorsements, &c.	741,003	963,236	599,127
Cash, cheques on other banks, and money at call	7,552,206	7,218,008	7,698,518
Investments	11,760,915	11,033,066	10,919,060
Bills discounted	3,882,943	4,515,246	3,260,599
Loans on stocks, &c.	2,395,706	1,522,005	2,564,034
Advances	11,364,203	12,895,000	11,935,483

Owing to the falling off in the opportunities for making loans to traders and industrialists a greater proportion of the bank's resources are invested in securities, the holding of which has increased by nearly 7 per cent.

Three Months' Retail Trade

This week's *Board of Trade Journal* contains a three-monthly (August to October) review of retail trade as recorded by the returns from the departmental stores. Over a period of 78 working days in each year the total sales at selling values show a decrease of 3.3 per cent. on 1929. Owing to the marked fall in prices in the past year, however, the comparison is apt to be misleading. In fact, the compilers of the review point out that probably the volume of sales this year was either fully maintained or increased not only as a whole but in most departments taken separately.

Lord Inchcape's Speech

The report of the P. and O. Company had described the difficult conditions in which the services have lately been carried on, and yesterday, at the annual meeting, Lord Inchcape, the chairman, was able to discern little which relieved the depression. During a somewhat lengthy experience he had, he said, never known trade so bad as it had been during the last few months, and, in spite of all efforts to economize, there was the greatest difficulty in making voyage results show anything except heavy losses. Those statements, coming from such an authority, naturally had their effects on markets yesterday. The economic difficulties of Australia were, the chairman showed, among the troubles, and the financial situation in Australia caused the company and its allies "grave inconvenience." Still, they were hopeful that "before long" normal conditions might be restored—a hope which every one will earnestly wish may be fulfilled. The adverse conditions of oversea commerce were indicated by the chairman in some illuminating figures. Although the number of ships actually in commission during part of last year was slightly in excess of that for the previous 12 months, the vessels had steamed three-quarters of a million miles fewer and the cargo carried had fallen during the same period by a million tons. The number of passengers had declined by 50,000, and that of the animals carried also by 50,000. In face of the general depression Lord Inchcape evidently thought it as well to explain why the company was building six vessels. During the past year six ships have been sold—five to be broken up and one, comparatively new, to associated owners for service. The policy of the P. and O. is, he said, to look ahead and to contract for up-to-date vessels, and no one is likely to criticize enterprise which is justified. It is fortunate, indeed, for the shipyards that this is the policy of the strong liner companies, since contracts for liners for the purpose of maintaining fleets on a high standard have provided a great deal of work in recent years.

Insurance in the Market

Discussing the finance of the company, the chairman explained that the P. and O. fleet had hitherto been maintained, to a large extent, uninsured, and that the Board had now decided to insure all the ships in the market against total loss and to reduce the insurance fund to £1,000,000, applying £2,000,000 to the depreciation of the fleet. They were of opinion that this was a safe measure to adopt "in view of the present deplorable state of trade generally and of shipping in particular." Doubtless they are wise to conserve liquid resources, for stockholders in shipping companies would be badly off in these days if they had to rely solely on the earnings of the ships for dividends, and caution in finance has paid the P. and O. Company well in the past. The speech closed with some caustic comments on excessive national expenditure and the effect of the burden of high taxation on industry.

STOCK EXCHANGE

PRICES MOSTLY LOWER

INDUSTRIALS WEAK

With the principal exception of high-class investment securities, the stock markets yesterday displayed a weak tone. The Miscellaneous market in particular remained in a friendless condition, the results published by the United Africa Company giving another forcible reminder of the severity of the trade depression. That report caused renewed selling of Unilever and a number of other leading industrial shares. The South American railway market was also acutely weak, partly owing to a further fall in the Argentine exchange. There was also evidence of selling in the Rhodesian copper group. Amid such generally heavy conditions even the Kaffir market was unable to maintain the strength shown earlier in the week. Dealings began in the Kenya loan, the quotation for which, after opening at about ¼ discount to "par," rallied to par bid.

The GILT-EDGED market was firm. Buyers favoured Four per Cent. Consols, which touched 92 9-16, and closed ¼ higher on the day at 92¼. A net gain of ¼ was also made by the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan (81½). Funding "Fours" (95). Conversion Four-and-a-Half per Cents (101¼), and Consolidated Two-and-a-Half per Cents (57½) all rose ¼. The War Loan was maintained at 102 15-16. Australian stocks continued weak, falls of a point taking place in a number of representative issues. The HOME RAILWAY market was devoid of feature, prices being nominally without change.

In the FOREIGN market Chilean and Peruvian stocks were weak, falling about a point. Brazilian bonds, while failing to recover, showed greater steadiness. The European group was quiet, with prices almost unchanged. Among Chinese bonds, the Five per Cent. Hukuang loan was marked a point lower at 32-35. On the other hand, the Customs loans were firmly maintained. A fall in the Argentine exchange, coupled with the speech made by Lord St. Davids on Tuesday, led to fresh weakness in Argentine railway stocks. Central Argentine closed as much as three points lower at 53, although the traffic return was the best for some time past. B.A. and Pacific fell 2½ to 49½, and B.A. Great Southern at 66½ and B.A. Western at 52½ showed falls of 1½ and 1 respectively. Central Uruguay gave way two points to 50, and Antofagasta and Bolivia, after its recent recovery, lost two points to 45.

The OIL market was heavy, particularly in the afternoon, when sales were made on Dutch account. Royal Dutch closed ½ lower at 25½, and Shell gave way 1-32 to 3 27-32. Falls of 1-16 were shown by Anglo-Persian (2½) and Burmah (3½). Canadian Eagle and Mexican Eagle were easier at 7s. and 7s. 1½d. respectively. The price of RUBBER was ½d. lower at 4 11-16d. per lb. The share market, however, continued to show some symptoms of improvement. Grand Central hardened to 30s., United Sua Betong to 43s. 9d., Rembau Jelei to 17s. 6d., and Straits to 14s. 3d. Rubber Trust closed the "turn" easier at 24s. 4½d. A number of TEA shares gave way to a small extent. British-Indian fell 2s. to 42s. 6d.

FALL IN UNILEVER

The Industrial market showed a distinctly heavy tendency. The publication of more unfavourable reports, and particularly that of the United Africa Company, continued to deter buyers, thereby causing the offer of quite a moderate amount of stock to have a disproportionate effect upon prices. Unilever old shares closed ½ lower at 1 13-16, while the new shares (60s. paid) were no better than 35s. 9d. African and Eastern Trading fell 6d. to 5s. Tobacco shares weakened, British-American falling to 4 15-16, and Imperial to 4 9-16. Courtaulds closed 6d. lower at 39s. 6d., and Imperial Chemical were dull, showing no quotable change on balance. Pinchin Johnson fell 1s. to 39s. United Molasses rose at one time to 16s. 9d. on what was said to be "bear" covering, the shares closing 3d. higher on the day at 16s. 3d. In the Motor group Leyland fell to 52s. 9d. and Thomas Tilling to 4 11-16. Babcock and Wilcox went back 6d. to 51s. Sudan Plantations were weak, closing 3-32 lower at 1 27-32. Gaumont British reacted to 13s. 7½d. A sharp fall took place in the shares (of no par value) of the Lautaro Nitrate Corporation, the closing price being not better than 2½. Hotel shares were lower, and in the Store group John Barker weakened to 55s. 9d. and Maple to 26s. 9d. Harrods exceptionally were a little firmer at 55s. Aerated Bread improved to 19s. 3d. Slightly lower prices were quoted for a number of Bank and Insurance shares. The American group fluctuated within narrow limits, closing values showing declines of a fractional character.

A sharp fall took place in Rhodesian copper shares; Congo Border gave way a point to 7½, while N'Changa weakened to 1 15-16 and Bwana to 7s. 1½d. The general weakness of other markets imposed a check on the recovery in Transvaal gold shares. There were one or two instances of further improvement, these including Brakpan, New State Areas, Modder Deep, Modder B, and Van Ryn Deep, but slightly lower prices were quoted for East Rand, West Rand, Randfontein Estates, Rand Selection, and Sub Nigel. Ashanti Goldfields lost part of the previous day's rise, the shares closing at 36s. 3d. Burma Corporation fell to 8s. 10½d. on the reduction in the dividend and the decline to a low record in the price of silver.

OVERSEAS TRADE IN NOVEMBER

PRELIMINARY FIGURES

The following table from the current issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* gives the value of the imports into and the exports and re-exports from the United Kingdom during November as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month last year:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Movements and Classes	Nov., 1930	Oct., 1930	Nov., 1929
Imports:—	£Million	£Million	£Million
Food, drink and tobacco	40·8	44·1	48·5
Raw materials	19·5	18·1	30·0
Manufactures	21·6	27·7	28·2
Animals, not for food	0·2	0·4	0·3
Parcel post, non-dutiable	0·5	0·6	1·2
Total Imports	79·4	90·9	108·2
Exports of U.K. Produce and Manufactures:—			
Food, drink and tobacco	4·8	4·4	5·6
Raw materials	4·7	5·3	6·9
Manufactures	32·7	35·9	48·6
Animals, not for food	0·1	0·1	0·2
Parcel post	1·8	1·2	1·8
Total Exports of U.K. Produce and Manufactures	44·1	46·9	63·1
Exports of Imported Merchandise:—			
Food, drink and tobacco	2·1	2·1	2·3
Raw materials	2·8	3·1	3·4
Manufactures	1·8	1·9	2·5
Animals, not for food	0·1	0·1	(a)
Total Exports of Imported Merchandise	6·8	7·2	8·2
Imports of Bullion and Specie	9·0	9·5	8·1
Exports of Bullion and Specie	9·2	7·5	6·1
Excess of Imports over Exports	28·3	38·8	38·9

(a) Less than £50,000

U.S. STEEL TRUST'S ORDERS

INCREASE LAST MONTH

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The monthly report of the U.S. Steel Corporation shows that the unfilled orders at the end of November amounted to 3,640,000 tons, against 3,482,000 tons at the end of the previous month, and 4,125,000 tons at the end of November last year.

The *Iron Age*, in its weekly trade review, says that the ingot output in the United States reached 38 per cent. in the past week, with further recessions during December apparently inevitable. Expectations of an upturn in production early in the New Year are, however, strengthened by the gradual improvement noticeable in forward business, which, though not extending to all steel products, seems definitely tending upward. Recent price advances in finished steel have stimulated buying, especially for January delivery.

LOAN TO RUMANIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, DEC. 10

Conventions have been signed between the Banque d'Acceptation (of Paris) and the Rumanian National Bank whereby the former accords a loan of 200,000,000f. to Rumania for agricultural needs at 4 per cent. interest. The loan will be guaranteed by the Rumanian State as well as by the National Bank.

MONEY MARKET

MORE GOLD FOR GERMANY

NEW YORK EXCHANGE HIGHER

A renewal of gold exports to Germany took place yesterday, the Bank of England announcing the sale of £761,000 of bar gold, of which about £450,000 was believed to be on German account, the balance being for Paris. While sterling appreciated slightly in terms of U.S. dollars and German marks, the New York rate rising to $4.85⁵⁵/₆₄, the Paris rate moved against London, closing at 123.61f. In the short loan market money was not quite so plentiful in the afternoon, and borrowers who had not arranged their loans earlier in the day in the hope of a repetition of the recent afternoon ease sometimes found it necessary to pay 1¾ per cent. and even 2 per cent. for fresh accommodation. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 1¼ per cent. Signs that the supply of surplus funds was at length drying up, coupled with the large gold withdrawal from the Bank, imparted a firmer tendency to the discount market in the later part of the day, and brokers reported freer offerings of bills at quoted rates. The large home banks were not working, but brokers sold a few three months fine bank bills to Continental houses at 2³²/₃₂ per cent.; December maturities were dealt in at 1¼ per cent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day 1—2	For short periods 1½—2	60 days 2³/₁₆	3 months 2³/₁₆—2¼	4 months 2¼—2⁵/₁₆	6 months 2⅜
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths. 2³/₁₆	3 Mths. 2⁷/₁₆—2¼	3 months 3—3⅛	4 months 3¼—3⅜	6 months 3⅜—4	

BANK OF ITALY
(000's omitted)

—	Nov. 30	Inc. or dec.
Assets	Lire	Lire
Gold in hand	5,294,700	Unchanged
Other gold assets (Foreign Treasury Bills and balances abroad)	4,498,700	— 143,400
Total reserve	9,793,400	— 143,400
Cash in hand	677,200	+ 81,000
Gold deposited abroad due by State	1,788,200	Unchanged
Inland bills	2,864,300	+ 70,900
Advances	1,489,700	+ 258,500
Government securities (investments)	1,164,800	+ 1,600
Credit accounts in the kingdom	251,300	+ 9,800
Balance of Instituto de Liquidazioni liabilities	628,000	+ 2,500
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	15,678,400	+ 148,700
Demand drafts outstanding	413,500	+ 47,300
Deposits in current accounts	1,175,700	— 4,500
Treasury current accounts	300,000	Unchanged
Total sight liabilities	17,569,600	+ 191,500
Treasury fixed deposit account	1,410,600	— 245,900
Ratio of reserve to sight liabilities	55·74%	1·43%

—*Reuter.*

BANK OF PORTUGAL

—	October 8	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion	8,577,180	Unchanged
Balances abroad	116,479,759	+ 17,678,286
Discounts	393,800,762	+ 3,088,028
Government loans	1,540,888,068	Unchanged
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	1,060,420,268	+ 33,387,682
Deposits	98,930,197	+ 9,480,503

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate again moved in favour of sterling. It reached the highest point of the day, $4.85²⁹/₃₂, during the morning. New York was on balance a seller of sterling in the afternoon, and the final quotation was $4.85⁵⁵/₆₄, compared with $4.85⁵¹/₆₄ on Tuesday. There was a further rise in the Montreal rate to $4.86½. The Paris rate again receded, closing 1¼c. lower at 123.61f. The Dutch and Swiss rates also moved against sterling, the former declining to 12.06f., and the latter to 25.06f. On the other hand the Brussels rate rose sharply to 34.76½b., and the Milan rate to 92.74l., while the German exchange was slightly higher at 20.36m. Spanish currency was offered, and the Madrid rate finished at 44.80p., compared with 43.70p. A rise to 34.54¼sch. occurred in the Vienna rate. The Batavia rate declined to 12.06½f. Silver exchanges were again weak, the Hong-kong rate falling to 1s. 2¹⁵/₁₆d., and the Shanghai to 1s. 5½d. At 2s. 0⁹/₁₆d. the Kobe rate was 1/32d. lower. A further decline occurred in the Argentine peso, which closed ¼d. lower at 38d. The Rio exchange again moved in favour of the milreis, being 3/32d. higher at 4¹³/₁₆d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Dec. 10	Dec. 9
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85³¹/₃₂–4.85³²/₃₂	4.85²³/₃₂–4.85²⁷/₃₂
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85⁵⁹/₆₄–4.86	4.85⅞–4.86
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.60–123.65	123.61–123.67
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.75¼–76¾	34.75-34.77½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.70–92.78	92.85–92.73
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.05⅛–06¾	25.06–06¾
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½–375¼	374½–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192⅝–193¼	192¾–193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.70–44.85	43.45–43.80
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108¼–108⅝	108⅛–108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05¾–06¾	12.06⅛–06½
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.35¾–36¼	20.35½–36
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.56½	34.50–34.52	34.48–34.52
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.76–27.80	27.75–27.80
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	163¹¹/₁₆–15/16	163¹¹/₁₆–15/16
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43⅝–43¹⁵/₁₆	43⅝–43¹⁵/₁₆
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.28	25.20–25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Const'ople	Pst. to £	110	1.0225	1.0225
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½–274¾	274½–274¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48¾–48½	48⅝–48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.859	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.21–18.27	18.21–18.27
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⁹/₁₆–16¼	18.15½–16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16–18.16⅛	18.16–18.16⅛
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅝–18.16	18.15½–18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97¹/₁₆–97¹⁵/₁₆	97¹/₁₆–97¹⁵/₁₆
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼–5³²/₃₂	1/5¼–5³²/₃₂
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼–5³²/₃₂	1/5¼–5³²/₃₂
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼–5³²/₃₂	1/5¼–5³²/₃₂
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/1⅞–1/2¼	1/2–1/2⅛
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0¹⁵/₁₆–1³²/₃₂	2/0¹⁵/₁₆–1³²/₃₂
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/5½–1/6¹/₁₆	1/5¼–1/6¼
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3¹³/₁₆–15/16	2/3¹³/₁₆–15/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05¼–06⅞	12.06¼–06⅞
Manilla	Per peso	24.666d.	24⅝	24⅝
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	4²³/₃₂–4²⁷/₃₂	4¹¹/₁₆–4¹⁵/₁₆
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d.	38-38⅛	38¹/₁₆–38⅜
V'paraiso†	$ to £	40	39.92	39.83
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	37¼–37⅜	38-38⅛
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	15.87½	15.85
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.60-10.90	10.60-10.80

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa – and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 0

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £760,596 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of 7,000 SOVEREIGNS. For the week to December 10 there was a net efflux of £3,054,214, as shown below:—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
Dec. 4	Nil	Dec. 4—	
		Bar gold	461,217
		Sovs.	15,000
Dec. 5	Nil	Dec. 5—	
		Bar gold	671,026
		Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 6	Nil	Dec. 6—	
		Bar gold	221,976
Dec. 8—		Dec. 8—	
Sovs.	81,000	Bar gold	305,875
		Sovs.	7,000
Dec. 9—		Dec. 9—	
Bar gold	179	Bar gold	578,703
Dec. 10	Nil	Dec. 10—	
		Bar gold	760,596
		Sovs.	7,000
Net efflux	3,054,214		
Total	£3,135,393	Total	£3,135,393

Net influx for 1930 to date, £3,689,185; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 1½d. per oz.

Silver was offered on American account, and the price further declined 1/16d. to 15⁷/₁₆d. per oz. for cash and 15½d. for forward delivery. China, however, did not sell, and the market closed with a steadier appearance.

BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LIMITED

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COMPANY RESULTS

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT LOSS

PETROLEUM STORAGE AND FINANCE PROFITS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Dividend	Corresponding Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Butterley and Co.	Int. 1*	same	Dec. 31	—	—
Malay Rubber Planters ..	5	7½	—	5	12½
Milners' Safe	Int. 2½	same	Dec. 31	—	—
Van Ryn Gold Mines ..	Int. 2½*	same	Jan. 22	—	—

* Tax free.

Northern Mexico Power and Development.—Dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the Preference stock for the quarter ending December 31, payable January 2.

United Dominions Trust.—Interim dividend for the half-year to December 31 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax, will be paid on January 1.

Cordoba Central Railway.—The directors have decided to postpone payment of the half-year's interest due January 1 next on the Second Debentures.

United Dominions Trust.—Interim dividend for the half-year to December 31 of 5 per cent., less tax, payable on January 1. A similar dividend was announced a year ago.

International Nickel Company of Canada.—Quarterly dividend on Preferred stock of 1¾ per cent., payable February 2 to holders registered January 3 at the rate of 49¼d. per dollar.

United Indigo and Chemical.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. for the six months ending December 31 on the Participating Cumulative Preference shares, payable on that date. A year ago an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares.

South British Investment Trust.—In view of uncertain outlook for investments generally, the board have decided to reduce the interim dividend from 3½ per cent. to 2½ per cent., although profits to date would have permitted a larger distribution. Warrants will be posted on December 31.

Burma Corporation.—Interim dividend (No. 16) of 2 annas per share (against 6 annas per share) for the six months ending December 31, together with a bonus of 1 anna per share (the same) for the 12 months ending June 30, 1931. Both dividend and bonus will be paid on February 14. Shareholders on the London register will be paid the dividend and bonus in sterling at an exchange of 1s. 6d. per rupee (equal to 3.375d. per share).

Millars' Timber and Trading.—The directors announce that, having regard to the heavy falling off in sales consequent upon the industrial depression in Australia and elsewhere, they do not feel justified in paying the interim half-yearly dividend on the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares, which in the ordinary course would have been paid on January 1 next. No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary capital since 1927, when 6 per cent. was distributed.

ROSSLEIGH, LIMITED

The net profit of Rossleigh, Limited, for the year to September 30 amounted to £19,807, to which is added £21,550 brought forward, making £41,357. After meeting the Preference dividend the directors propose to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (unchanged).

LEX GARAGES

The accounts of Lex Garages for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £144. There is now a debit balance on profit and loss account to be carried forward of £14,347. The fixed 7½ per cent. dividend on the £150,000 of Preference capital is in arrear as from September 30, 1928. It is proposed to change the name of the company to Lex, Limited. Meeting, December 30.

CARRERAS

Carreras, Limited, announce that certain of the copies of the company's report and accounts, together with the notice convening the annual general meeting, were not posted until after 12 midnight on December 8. It is therefore possible that some of the shareholders may not have received the requisite seven days' notice, and the directors, on legal advice, have decided to alter the date of the annual meeting to December 19.

ASSOCIATED GOLD MINES

Operations of the Associated Gold Mines of Western Australia (New) for the year ended March 31 last resulted in a net profit of £4,659. Deducting the debit balance brought forward, £1,086, there remains a credit balance of £3,573, which it is proposed to carry forward. Compared with the figures for the previous year the yield shows an increase of approximately 11d. per ton treated, and the working costs an increase of 1s. per ton. Meeting, December 18.

CHUNGLOON RUBBER ESTATE

The Chungloon Rubber Estate harvested a crop of 236,210lb. for the year ended March 31 (against 111,006lb. for the preceding seven months). The "all-in" cost amounted to £6,564, per lb. (against 9.139d.), and the average net price realized was 8.041d. per lb. (against 8.77d.). The accounts show a profit of £398 (against £129 for the preceding year), which increases the amount to be carried forward to £4,749. No dividend has yet been paid by the company, which was registered in 1925. Meeting, December 17.

MID-KENT WATER

The accounts of the Mid-Kent Water Company for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £30,182 (against £28,984 for 1928-29), and a balance brought forward of £7,988. The directors recommend final dividends of £4 15s. per cent. on the Original Ordinary shares and £3 6s. 6d. per cent. on the Seven per Cent. Ordinary shares, making £6 10s. per cent. and £5 12s. 6d. per cent. respectively (both unchanged). They also recommend that £2,250 (against £2,000) be transferred to renewals and contingency account, leaving £8,489 to be carried forward. Meeting, December 15.

SHOTTS IRON

After again providing £25,000 for depreciation, the accounts of Shotts Iron Company for the year ended September 30 show a net profit of £7,378, as against a loss of £21,618 for 1928-29. For the third successive year no dividend is declared on the Ordinary shares. Allowing £5,274 for the year's dividends on the First and Second Preference shares, the carry-forward is reduced from £38,290 to £36,394. The Renewals account has been increased during the year by £27,178, made up of expenditure on replacing No. 1 furnace, on additional plant at Southfield and Loanhead collieries, on the completion of screening plant, &c., at the new Ramsay colliery, and on heritable properties. Meeting, December 22.

NORTHERN AMERICAN TRUST

The Northern American Trust Company reports a net revenue for the year to November 1 last of £161,498 (against £159,590 for 1928-29) After paying a Preference dividend the directors propose a final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 11 per cent., less tax, making 22 per cent. for the year (against 21 per cent.). The surplus revenue for the year then remaining will be £27,998, and there was brought forward £71,009, giving £98,107. It is proposed to place to the contingent fund £20,000 (against £24,000 to the reserve fund and £10,000 to contingent fund), and to carry forward £68,107. A valuation of the investments shows an appreciation of £347,451 over the book cost of £4,073,327. Meeting, December 19, at Dundee.

BOVRIL AUSTRALIAN ESTATES

The report of Bovril Australian Estates for the year ended January 31, 1930, states that during the year £7,000 was borrowed on loan account, leaving the loan at £20,000 plus accrued interest, but as a set off against this the company had £21,965 in Australia, the larger portion of which is required for working expenses during the season. The accounts show a gross profit, including sales of cattle, of £38,110, of which working expenses in Australia recuired £20,998; depreciation, £2,080; London expenditure, £1,256; and net interest, £8,916, leaving £4,858 to be carried to balance-sheet (subject to the realization of stocks as valued). This reduces the loss as per last balance-sheet to £15,465. Meeting, December 17.

ANGLO-CANADIAN EXPLORERS

The report of Anglo-Canadian Explorers (1927) states that in view of the limited activities of the company further economies have been made. Directors' fees have been waived since September, 1929, and the manager's remuneration limited to out-of-pocket expenses. With regard to the company's interest in Central Manitoba Mines, Limited, it is stated that a considerable amount of work was carried out at the mine during the past year, and milling was continued. The programme of exploration alluded to last year was proceeded with, but no discovery of importance has been reported. The balance-sheet shows that during the year to March 31 the general expenditure account was increased by £2,560 (against £3,403 last year) to £8,431. Meeting, December 19.

RUBBER ESTATES OF MALAYA

The first report of Rubber Estates of Malaya, Limited, covering the period from July 17, 1929, to September 30, 1930, states that the profit amounted to £497, out of which it is proposed to write £98 off preliminary expenses, and to carry forward £399. The crop was 1,041,910lb., and the average net sale price, Singapore, was 5.95d. per lb. Since the date of the accounts tapping has been discontinued, with the exception of a skeleton quantity of rubber unlikely to exceed 200,000lb. per annum. The agents have reduced their charges and the directors have waived 7½ per cent. of their fees. The company has an issued capital of £400,000. Meeting, December 19.

BUKIT KAJANG RUBBER

The directors of the Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates report that after writing off £1,756 for depreciation, paying £574 for export duty to the Straits Settlements Government, and crediting £2,007 for interest, &c., received, there was on the net profit of £949 for the year ended June 30 (against £13,043 for 1928-29). To this is added £6,543 brought in, making a total of £7,492, which it is proposed to carry forward. Last year a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid, £1,502 was written off new issue expenses, and £5,000 was added to reserve. The crop harvested amounted to 1,269,885lb. (against 1,318,638lb.), and the average net price realized for that portion of the crop sold was 7.16d. per lb. (against 9.32d.). The remainder has been taken into the accounts at 3d. per lb. Meeting, December 17.

ALLEN WEST AND CO.

The net profit of Allen West and Co., electrical engineers, increased from £29,291 for 1928-29 to £34,449 for the year ended July 31 last. The directors propose to place £10,000 (against £8,000) to depreciation reserve, and recommend a dividend of 6 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, absorbing £18,000, and leaving £75,000 to be carried forward (against £61,642). For 1928-29 a dividend of 8 per cent. was paid, but the amount absorbed was only £13,824. In August last 100,000 Seven per Cent. Preference and 100,000 Ordinary £1 shares were issued, and the cost of this increase of capital will be dealt with in the accounts for next year. It is stated that the business secured by the subsidiary companies continues to expand, and they are all on a profit earning basis, with one exception, the loss on which is being carried in that company's accounts. Meeting, December 18.

COW AND GATE

The profit of Cow and Gate, Limited, manufacturers of baby foods, amounted to £45,399 for the year ended September 30 after providing for taxation (against £39,431 for 1928-29), out of which £5,969 has been utilized in writing off capital reorganization expenses. £12,000 (the same) has been transferred to general reserve, and £5,000 to reserve for income-tax. Preference shareholders again receive a participating dividend of ½ per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year, and the dividend on the Ordinary shares is unchanged at 15 per cent. The carry-forward is increased from £4,845 to £6,868. Investments in other than subsidiary companies whose shares were not quoted on the Stock Exchange have been realized during the year, and as a result £16,682, being the proceeds of the realization over and above the figure at which these investments stood in the accounts, has been carried to general reserve. Meeting, December 19.

TOBACCO COMPANY OF RHODESIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

The report of the Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa states that owing to the continued depression in the Colonial tobacco market the balance of the 1927-28 and 1928-29 tobacco crops remaining unsold has been revalued, and this tobacco, together with the present year's crop, which has recently arrived in this country, has been included in the balance-sheet at current market values. This revaluation is reflected in the trading account, which shows a loss of £996 for the year ended June 30 (against £3,256 for 1928-29). After charging the usual overhead expenses the net loss for the year amounted to £1,905 (against £3,849, which included £1,110 non-recurring expenditure in connexion with the balance of the Debenture debt now repaid). The debit balance to be carried forward is thus increased to £31,904. Last season 200 acres were planted to Virginia tobacco, the total yield of leaf amounting to approximately 142,000lb., or over 700lb. to the acre (against 327lb.). The leaf is stated to be of much better quality than that grown during the previous two seasons. Meeting, December 17.

RIVER PLATE, BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MEAT

For the year ended July 31 last the River Plate, British and Continental Meat Company earned a profit on trading of £140,857 (against £126,124 for 1928-29). This is brought up to £150,000 by Armour and Co., in accordance with their management agreement, with an allocation of £9,143 (against £23,876), and after meeting certain expenses which are excluded from the agreement amounting to £7,839 (against £8,092), and of a non-recurring nature £13,521 (against nil), there is shown a profit on trading of £128,640 (against £141,908). This profit, however, by making provision for Debenture trustee fees, &c., interest and sinking fund in respect of the Debenture stock and Redeemable Preferred Charge stock, is converted into a loss of £27,244 (against a loss of £9,468), which is added to the debit balance brought forward, making the loss since the inception of the company in 1925 £380,796. No dividend has yet been paid on either the Ordinary or Deferred shares. It is stated that since the close of the financial year results have been rather more satisfactory. The auditors' report states that no provision has been made for depreciation of fixed assets in the Argentine since the formation of the company. Meeting, December 18.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

The National Bank of Scotland's accounts for the year to November 1 last show a small reduction—from £280,685 to £276,928—in profits. The dividend is again 16 per cent., a rate that has been maintained for the past 16 years, absorbing £136,400, or less than half of the profits. The allocations to various funds are as follows:—£50,000 to contingent fund, £50,000 to officers' pension scheme, £35,000 to heritable property account, and £5,000 to staff widows' fund. The sum carried forward is slightly larger at £74,293 (against £73,765). The reserve fund, at £1,550,000, considerably exceeds the paid-up capital of £1,100,000. In the balance-sheet deposits, at £32,266,000, stand at practically the same figures as a year ago. Acceptances at £704,000 are rather higher, but the note circulation (£2,419,782) is lower, indicative of lessened industrial requirements. The liquid position is sound. Investments in British Government securities show an increase of fully £600,000 at £11,391,000. Advances, taking loans against securities and current account advances together, show a reduction of £500,000 at £13,750,000. During the year Mr. William Carnegie retired from the position of general manager. He has been succeeded by Mr. John Taylor Lezgat. Meeting, December 18, at Edinburgh.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT

The report of the Scottish Australian Investment Company states that after payment of Debenture interest and meeting all ascertained revenue charges, there was a net loss of £70,251 for the year ended June 30, which compares with a net profit of £105,673 for 1928-29. Against this loss there has been placed a credit of £140,696 brought forward, so that there is a sum of £70,445 available for distribution. As already announced, after providing for the Preference dividends, a final payment of 2½ per cent. is to be made on the Ordinary stock, making, with the dividend for the year, up to 5 per cent. (which compares with a total distribution of 15 per cent. last year), leaving £13,445 to be carried forward. The directors state that the disappointing result is attributable to drought conditions on the company's properties and the fall in the world price of wool. As regards drought the bulk of the loss was incurred on one large station. The drought, not only on this station but on practically the whole of the company's properties, has completely broken and the latest reports as to their condition are satisfactory. Wool prices remain at a low level, but the company has continued the policy of disposing of its clip at current prices. Meeting, December 19.

PETROLEUM STORAGE AND FINANCE

Net profits of the Petroleum Storage and Finance Corporation, which amounted to only £10,804 for the period June 6, 1928, to October 31, 1929, rose to £109,123 for the year ended October 31 last. The company was formed in 1928. The directors propose to pay the arrears of the Eight per Cent. Cumulative dividend on the 164,363 fully paid Ordinary shares for the period from June 13, 1928 (the date of allotment) to October 31, 1929, as well as the dividend on the same shares for the year ended October 31, 1930. In addition, the 8 per cent. dividend on the 35,637 Ordinary £1 shares (5s. paid) for the year 1929-30 is to be paid together with a non-cumulative 8 per cent. dividend on 295,295 Deferred 1s. shares for 1929-30. These payments will absorb £33,635. It is further proposed to write off the balance of preliminary expenses (£18,953), and to eliminate the goodwill item from the balance-sheet, making the loss since the inception of the company in 1925 £380,796. No dividend has yet been paid on either the Ordinary or Deferred shares. It is stated that since the close of the financial year results have been rather more satisfactory. The auditors' report states that no provision has been made for depreciation of fixed assets in the Argentine since the formation of the company. Meeting, December 18.

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VENEZUELA TELEPHONE AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

The accounts of the Venezuela Telephone and Electrical Appliances Company show a net profit of £51,780 for the year ended June 30 (against £38,387 for 1928-29) to which is added £31,128 brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. on the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary shares, and £10,000 (against £30,000) is to be placed to reserve for renewals and depreciation, leaving £47,294 to be carried forward. A dividend of 8 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares last year (the "A" Ordinary shares ranked for dividend as from July 1, 1929, only). £6,059 new issue expenses were written off, and £1,500 was provided for the Debenture sinking fund. In August, 1929, the directors purchased the undertaking of the Compania Anonima Telefonos de Maracaibo. The profit resulting from the operation of this company for the 10 months ended June 30 is included in the accounts. In September last the directors were authorized to transfer the company's property to a local company, the Compania Anonima Nacional Telefonos de Venezuela, in exchange for shares. Since the date of the balance-sheet notice has been given of the company's intention to redeem on April 30, 1931, the outstanding Six per Cent. and Seven per Cent. Debentures. Meeting, December 19.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP AND SONS

Larger earnings are reported by Samuel Allsopp and Sons, brewers, &c., of Burton-on-Trent, for the year ended September 30 last. Profits on trading, including revenue from interest, properties, &c., before provision for income-tax and contingencies, rose from £210,608 for 1928-29 to £234,157 for the past year, and interest and dividend receipts, &c., rose from £100,922 to £104,492. The net profit, after interest charges, repairs, and depreciation, &c., is shown at £145,324 (against £128,240). No benefit from the acquisition during the year of a controlling interest in the Lichfield Brewery Company and 50 per cent. of the Ordinary shares in Archibald Arrol and Sons (with an option to acquire the remaining Ordinary shares) has been obtained in the accounts now presented. A temporary bank loan was obtained to finance these acquisitions, which loan has, since the date of the accounts, been repaid out of the proceeds of an issue made to the Ordinary shareholders of 466,408 Ordinary shares of £1 each at £1 2s. 6d. per share. The directors now propose, after allowing for the dividend on the Preference stock, to place £25,000 (against £25,642) to reserve account, and to pay a dividend of 8½ per cent. (against 8 per cent.) on the Ordinary shares, requiring £39,645. An increase from £31,850 to £59,769 is made in the carry-forward. Meeting, December 19.

HECTOR WHALING

In their second annual report covering the year ended July 31, the directors of Hector Whaling state that the fleet of the associated company in Norway, A/S Hektor, has been strengthened by the addition of new whale catchers, and the equipment of the principal floating factory has been improved. The plant at the land station at Deception Island has also been increased, and the directors expect that these outlays will result in additional production during the 1930-31 season. Depreciation on the whaling fleet has been provided for by A/S Hektor. The accounts of the English company show that after providing for taxation and meeting interest (£19,162 against £875) on the Seven per Cent. Notes, the profit for the year amounts to £94,543 (against £138,634 for 1928-29). When the interim dividend of 12½ per cent., absorbing £41,414, was paid in July, the directors estimated that the year's profits would justify the payment of a final dividend at the same rate. The directors now state that the profits as finally ascertained have confirmed this estimate, but since that date the oil market has been depressed to an abnormal extent. They have therefore decided to conserve the resources of the company and do not propose a final dividend at this time. The carry-forward is increased from £31,624 to £84,754. For 1928-29 the total dividend was 25 per cent., but was paid on a smaller capital and absorbed £57,000. Meeting, December 16.

OFFIN RIVER GOLD

The report of the Offin River Gold Estates for 1929 states that a certain amount of prospecting has been carried out on the Gold Coast mining areas since September, 1929, by the company's representative, mainly at his own expense. Additional work has been done on the outcrops referred to in the last report, and also on deposits since located, but so far only one well-defined reef has been struck, samples from which assayed 8dwt. per ton. The output of tin concentrated during 1929 amounted to 86½ tons of the gross value of £11,561. This year to date the output totals 70½ tons (against 79 tons). In consequence of the decline in the value of tin it has not been possible to pay off any of the arrears of Debenture interest since the previous report was issued in February last. Interest is outstanding since July 1, 1923. The accounts show a profit of £788, which reduces the debit to be carried forward to £36,372. The auditors' report states that "No provision has been made in the profit and loss account for loss or depreciation on (a) the general capital outlay; (b) the Nigerian properties; or (c) the shares and Debentures in; or (d) the debt due by the Offin Rubber Plantations, Limited; of course we are not in a position to make any valuation, but we think that some charge should be made in respect of each. It follows that we think the sums relating to these matters included in the balance-sheet are open to criticism." Meeting, December 18.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

STEADIER AFTER HEAVY SALES

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Selling on a heavy scale caused many new low price levels in to-day's market, but there were evidences of better support towards the end. Trading was active, sales being returned at 3,141,000 shares.

In the absence of selling pressure the opening was steady, but, while the speculative leaders rallied fractionally, buying continued to lack initiative, partly reflecting reports of a further recession in steel operations and a reduction of 77,672 in the loaded car statistics for the week ended November 29. New York Central stock advanced sharply, following the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend of $2.00, but the rise was shortlived, being obliterated later by the resumption of selling pressure, which again centred on the railroad list, the weakness of which, especially New York Central and Atchison, affected industrials. A comparatively "bullish" tonnage statement from the United States Steel Corporation showing an increase of 158,000 tons during November failed to create any firmness. Indeed the failure of the market to respond to any constructive influence led to increased offerings, under which active stocks declined to around the lowest levels of the year. Steel Common sold down to 139¼, while Westinghouse Electric reached the new low figure of 93¼.

Large blocks of stock came on the market during the afternoon, including 60,000 shares of General Electric and 30,500 shares of Chrysler Corporation. New low records were reached by General Motors, American Can and Steel Common, owing to persistent selling pressure, but the appearance of buying of a good character stimulated active covering in the late trading, when there was a brisk though partial recovery. The close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 10	Dec. 9
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.85⅞
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86⅝	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85²³/₃₂	4.85²⁵/₃₂
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83⅛	4.83⅞
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅜	4.85½
Seven days	£1	—	4.85	4.84⅞
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93⅛	3.93
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24	5.24⅛
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.27½	40.26
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75½	26.75½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84½	26.84
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.963/4	2.963/4
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.86¼	23.86½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.98	13.97½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38¾	19.38⅝
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	10.81	11.09½
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08	14.08
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.49⅝	17.49⅝
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77½	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.56	33.84	34.25
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.46	9.60	9.60

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Dec. 10	Dec. 9		Closing Prices Dec. 10	Dec. 9
Atchison	178	179¼	Int. Amer.	10½	10½
Atl. Coast	115	116	Kansas City	35	36
B. & O.	65½	67	Louisville	94½	97
Do., Pref.	75¼	76	Min. St. P.	5	5
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	25⅛	27¼
M. T. stk.	60	63½	Do., Pref.	96	97
Can. P. (New)	40⅞	41⅜	N. Mex. I. Pf.	⅜	⅜
Cent. N.J.	185	196	Do., 2 Pf.	⅜	⅜
Ches. & O.	38¾	40	N.Y. Cent.	120	121
Ch. G.W.	5¾	6¼	Norfolk	192	198
Do., Pref.	20⅛	21¼	N. Pacific	50¼	50⅞
Ch. N.W.	35	36¼	Pennsylv'a	55⅜	57⅛
Ch.Mil.St.P.	5½	6¼	Reading	86⅜	87½
Ch.Rock Is.	57	56	S.L. & S.F.	46	47
Del. & Hud.	136	134¼	S.L.& S.W.	23	23
Del., Lack.	78½	78⅜	S. Pacific	95⅞	97⅛
Erie	23⅜	23⅝	Southern	57	58⅜
Do., 1 Pf.	30	—	Do., Pref.	81	80¼
G.N., Pref.	60	60¼	Union	179½	179½
Illinois	75	77¼	Do., Pref.	85¾	85¾
Interboro'			Wabash	14	15
Rapid Tr.	26	28	Do., Pf. A	43	43

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct	98¼	99¼	Int. Nickel	17⅜	17⅝
Allied Chem	197	199	Int. Paper	6⅜	6⅞
Amer. Agr.	2	2	Int. T. & T.	25¼	25⅜
Do., Pref.	10¾	11	Kennecott	24¾	25⅛
Am. Br. Boy	9	10	Kresge S. S.	26½	27
Am. and F. Power	33⅜	33⅜	K'ger. S.& R.	23½	23⅝
Am. Can.	111⅜	112½	Liggett & M.	81	80
Am. Loco.	26	28	Loose Wiles	47	48¾
Am. Rolling Mills	34	35¼	Mack Teks.	40	40⅜
Am. Smelt.	48¾	49⅛	Monty'g'y W.	19	19⅛
Am. Sug. R.	47	48½	Nash Mtrs.	25¾	26⅝
Am. Tel.	162½	164	Nat. Bisct.	75⅛	77½
Am. Tob.	101½	103½	Nat. Cash R.	31¾	29¾
Am. Wool'n	6⅛	6	Nat. Dairy	40¾	42
Anaconda	33	33⅞	N. Amer.	65	65
Armour Pf.	70*	73½	Packard	8½	9
As. Dry Goods	25⅝	25⅞	Pan-A. Pet.	41	41½
At'lic Ref.	19	19¾	Pub. Ser. N.J.	71	71⅜
Baldwin	22⅛	22⅝	Pullman	57	58¼
Barnsdall A	13⅞	13⅞	Radio Corp	14⅞	14½
Beth. Steel	57⅜	59¼	R'm'g'n Rd	16⅜	17
Celanese	12¾	13¼	Ryl. Dutch	40⅜	41¼
C.de Pasco	24⅝	25¼	Sears R'b'k	50¼	50¾
Chile Copp.	27	30	Shell Trans.	32	32
Chrysler	16⅜	16¾	Shell Un.	8	8¼
Col. Fuel	23¼	23¼	Skos S. Stl.	15	15½
Colum. Gas	34¼	35½	Std. Brands	16½	17
Col. Graph.	9⅞	10⅜	Std. Gas	60½	64
Cons. Gas	84	85½	Std. Oil of Cal.	47¾	48⅜
Cont. Can.	47½	48½	Do., N.J.	51½	51¾
Cont. Oil	10½	10⅜	Do., N.Y.	24⅞	24⅞
Corn Prod.	76	77	Studebaker	21¾	22¼
Curtiss	54	54	TexasCorp.	35¾	35¾
DavisonCh.	15¼	15⅝	Tex. G.Sul.	49⅛	50
Drug Inc.	61¼	61⅞	Tidewater	7½	7¾
Du Pont	84⅜	87	T. Am. Cp.	14	14
EastmanK.	155	156½	Tr.Cont.Cp.	7⅜	7⅜
Elec.P.&L.	40	41½	Un.Carbide	56	57¼
Elec. Stor.	54½	56*	Un. Corp.	16½	17¼
Fox Films	29⅞	30¼	Un. Fruit	56	61
Gen. Elect.	46	46¾	United Gas	26¼	26⅝
Gen. Foods	50⅜	50⅜	Do., Pref.	5	5⅛
Gen. Motors	33½	34	U.S. Rbr.	14	14⅜
Gillette	26⅝	27¾	U.S. Steel	140⅞	142
Goodrich	17¾	18	Do., Pref.	143¾	144¾
Goodyear	48	47½	W. Un. Tel.	131	135
Hou.Oil'Ts.	37	39¼	Wes. Mfg.	93¾	96
Hud. Mtrs.	23	23⅜	Woolworth	58¾	59⅛
Ind. Rayon	46	46	Wor. Pump	67¾	70½
Int. Havr.	55	55⅜	Youngst'n Sheet ..	71	75⅜
Int. Match Pref. ..	61½	62			

CURB EXCHANGE

Assd.Gas A	17⅛	19¾	Mid. West Utilities	18¾	19¼
Br.Am.Tob. (Bearer)	23⅜	24	Penn Road	5⅞	6¼
Elec. Bond	41⅞	43	Silica Gel.	6	7¼
Gulf Oil	67½	70⅛	Std.Oil Ind.	35⅞	36⅛
HydroElec.	25⅛	25⅝	Swift Int.	31	31⅜
Int. Petln.	14¼	14¼	VacuumOil	61⅜	62¼

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	101²⁸/₃₂	101²⁷/₃₂	Fhl., 6% 1945 ..	85¼	85¼
Do., 4¼% (2nd)	102²⁷/₃₂	102²⁸/₃₂	Fren.,7½% 1941 ..	125¼	125⅜
Do. (4th), 4¼%	103¹⁹/₃₂	103¹⁸/₃₂	Fren.,7% 1949 ..	120⅛	120⅛
U.K.,5½% 1937	104¼	105	Ger., 7% 1949 ..	102½	102½
Do., 4% 1960-90	92	92	Greek,7% 1964 ..	100¼	100¼
Arg.,6% 1959	93¼	94	Hamb'g S., 6% '46	85¼	85¼
Aust'l.,5% 1957	75	75	Hungary, 7½% '44	99¼	99⅞
Aust., 7% 1945 ..	105	105¼	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	93¼	93¼
Belg., 6% 1955	101¼	102	Japan,6½% 1954 ..	103⅜	103⅜
Belg., 7% 1955 ..	111¼	111½	Nord Rly., 6½% '50	106⅜	106¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105	105	Norway6% 1952 ..	102⅜	102⅜
Brazil,7½% 1952	100	100⅛	P.L.M., 6% 1958 ..	104⅞	104¾
Bulg., 7% 1967 ..	69¼	67	Peru, 6% 1958 ..	107⅛	107
Canada,5% 1931	100⅛	100¼	Poland,7% 1947 ..	73¼	73½
Chile, 7% 1942 ..	94	94	Do., 8% 1950	83	83
Chile, 6% 1960	78	79	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	83⅛	83
Czech., 8% 1951	109¾	109¾	San P., 8% 1950	78½	78½
Den'k, 6% 1942	105	105	Seine, 7% 1942	108	107⅝
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102⅞	102¾	Swed.,5½% 1954	105	104⅝
Dutch E.I., 5½% '53	102¾	102¾	Tokio City, 5½% '61	89⅜	89½
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105	105			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Dec. 10	Dec. 9
Atchison, Pref.	106¼	106¼
Lehigh Valley	49⅞	49
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	17½	18¼
New York, Ontario and Western ..	5¼	5¼
National Lead	118	118

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked.

COMPANY MEETINGS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION

THE SHIPPING DEPRESSION

DECLINE IN PASSENGER AND CARGO TRAFFIC

EFFECT OF DISTURBANCES IN THE FAR EAST

SIX FURTHER STEAMERS BEING BUILT

REASONS FOR THE NEW TONNAGE

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

LORD INCHCAPE ON TRADE AND TAXATION

The NINETIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held yesterday at the offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

The RT. HON. the EARL of INCHCAPE, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., LL.D., R.N.R. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Donald N. Black, C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The directors' report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and, as heretofore, I presume you will take them as read. (Agreed.)

A DIFFICULT YEAR

During a somewhat lengthy experience I have never known trade so bad as it has been during the past few months. The disturbances, lawlessness, and boycott in India, the conditions in Australia, and the Civil war in China, added to the severe fall in the sterling value of the dollar and tael, have seriously affected shipping.

The financial situation in Australia causes us and our allies grave inconvenience. We have a very large sum of money lying there which we cannot get home except at a very heavy discount, which we do not like to pay. We are hopeful that before long normal conditions may be restored, and in the meantime the money is lodged with the banks earning a fair rate of interest.

The latest figures available show that on October 1 there were laid up 368 British ships with a total of 885,418 tons, either owing to there being no employment for them, or employment at rates which would be insufficient to cover the bare cost of running. The prospects ahead of shipping are far from bright and despite all efforts to economize and reduce expenditure there has been, and continues to be, the greatest difficulty in making voyage results show anything except heavy losses.

THE DIVIDEND

Thanks, however, to the conservative policy pursued by the board for many years, we are able to put before you a statement of accounts which enables us to recommend to the Deferred stockholders the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent., making a total payment for the year of 10 per cent., free of income-tax. (Cheers.) I feel sure the stockholders will, in these altogether abnormal circumstances, support the board in recommending a reduction of 2 per cent. in the year's dividend as compared with that of the previous year. (Hear, hear.)

INSURANCE AND DEPRECIATION

The amount at the credit of our insurance fund at the end of September, 1929, was £3,000,000. This year it was £3,027,702 10s. 11d., and from this amount we have taken £27,702 10s. 11d. into profit and loss account, which left it at £3,000,000. The P. & O. fleet has hitherto been run to a large extent uninsured, and we have now decided to insure all our ships outside against total loss, and to reduce our insurance fund to £1,000,000, applying £2,000,000 to the depreciation of the fleet. The board are of opinion that this is a safe measure to adopt in view of the present deplorable state of trade generally and of shipping in particular.

MAIL SERVICES

The mail services have been carried out with punctuality, the total mail landed and embarked at Marseilles and London being no less than 73,500 tons.

SUEZ CANAL DUES

I am glad to be able to report that the directors of the Suez Canal Company, in view of the greatly depressed condition of shipping, were good enough to make a reduction of 25 centimes gold in the canal dues as from September 1 last, the rate from that date being fixed at 6 francs 65 centimes gold per ton, which is only 40 gold centimes above the pre-War rate. (Hear, hear.)

During the years 1917 to 1920 the rate was 8 francs 50 centimes gold, so that the dues have been gradually reduced since then by 1 franc 85 centimes gold per ton, and in the same period the dues on ships in ballast have been reduced from 6 francs gold to 3 francs 32½ centimes gold, a drop of 2 francs 67½ centimes gold per ton.

I may mention that the period of transit through the canal has been materially shortened. The Mantua, which arrived the day before yesterday at Port Said homewards, was only 10 hours in the canal. Many of the awkward turnings have been removed, which has improved the navigation.

THE YEAR'S TRAFFIC

The P. & O. and its allies during the year under review have transported 2,041,943 passengers across the seven seas without having been responsible for the loss of a single life. (Hear, hear.) I say this with all trepidation as to the future, but I may state that our first object is to see that our vessels are kept in perfect order as far as is humanly possible, regardless of expense. In this we have the loyal cooperation not only of our marine and engineer superintendents, our dock and purser superintendents, but also of our captains, officers, engineers, and agents everywhere. It would be impossible to have a more loyal or efficient body of men to look after our ships and their safety. (Hear, hear.)

STATISTICAL COMPARISON

I think it may be interesting to our stockholders to compare some statistical figures of this year with those which I quoted a year ago. Although the number of ships actually in commission during some period of the past year is slightly in excess of the number for the previous 12 months, they have run 750,000 miles less than in 1929, and the cargo carried has dropped during the same period by 1,000,000 tons. The number of passengers carried has fallen by 50,000; the number of animals has also dropped by 50,000. All this is the outcome of the terrible trade depression. The average daily crew employed on board the ships has been slightly reduced compared with the figures of last year, with a corresponding diminution in the amount expended on wages and victualling.

RUNNING OF THE FLEETS

A year ago it was my privilege to say that of the 322 ships owned by the P. & O. Company and its associates not one had been lost. In August last, however, the Tahiti, of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, employed between New Zealand and San Francisco, after an accident to her propeller shaft, went down, and, although she had 252 souls on board all told, there was no loss of life, thanks to the skill and resource of Captain Toten, his officers and engineers, to the unflagging devotion of the crew, and to the discipline and good humour of the passengers, and thanks, above all, to Marquis Marconi's wireless, which brought to the Tahiti a ship to which everyone on board was safely transferred.

After the public inquiry in New Zealand the Court pronounced the following verdict: "The loss of the Tahiti was due to a peril of the sea which no reasonable human care or foresight could have avoided. The ship was staunch and well found. The cause of the loss was breakage of tail shaft, probably by diagonal or scarf fracture, resulting in over-riding of end, this causing puncture of hull and injury to the base of the water-tight bulkhead. The Court awards the highest praise to all concerned, with special reference to the resource and cool, accurate judgment of master and courage and endurance of engineers."

This is the only loss we have had in the steamers owned by the P. & O. Company and its associates.

NEW TONNAGE

You will have seen from the report that we are building six steamers and you may wonder why in the present condition of trade and shipping we are launching out into new tonnage. I will explain. We have sold six steamers during the last year, five to be broken up and one, a comparatively new one, to the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand. We have got to look ahead. Some of our vessels are advancing in years, like your chairman, and it is the policy of the board to bring forward new and up-to-date tonnage.

The ships which we have contracted for will all have speed in excess of the vessels which are getting old. They will be adapted for oil fuel, which gives greater cleanliness in bunkering and greater expedition than coal. They will have the latest designs for economic fuel consumption and they will have less vibration. The passenger steamers are being arranged to ensure as much comfort as possible for those who travel in the ships; they will all have the punkah-louvre arrangement to keep the alleyways, the public rooms, and the cabins supplied with cool and fresh air in warm weather and with warm air when it is cold. Possibly 20 years hence the vessels we are now designing may be out of date, but we are all doing our best to anticipate the future, so far as our judgment goes.

"FIRST CLASS" IN 1874

Things change and will go on changing. I went to India in May, 1874, in a P. & O. steamer from Suez, having crossed Egypt by land. She was 2,441 tons gross register, had a flush deck and close bulwarks; all her cabins were below, oil lamps, no electric light, no fans. I was in a first-class cabin with seven others and we had two wash-basins. (Laughter.) There was no music room, no writing room or lounge, no smoking room. A number of the cabins were off the dining saloon; the cabins shared an oil lamp with the saloon, and the carpenter came round at 10 o'clock and turned the lights out. A candle for a cabin was only provided on the doctor's order. (Laughter.)

She raced along at 10 knots, and going down the Red Sea in the month of May was no joke.

THE ADEN-BOMBAY FERRY SERVICE

We have been able to dispense with the ferry service between Aden and Bombay, utilizing the China or Australian steamers with their improved speed for the fortnightly service both ways, thus avoiding the transfer of mails and passengers at Aden, which was expensive and not very popular. This freed the Razmak, which has been sold to the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand to take the place of the Tahiti on the New Zealand-San Francisco service. The price realized for the Razmak is quite satisfactory. The transaction will come into next year's accounts, as delivery of the vessel was not made until after September 30.

I felt some responsibility in suggesting to our friends the Union Company of New Zealand that they should purchase the Razmak and 10 days after she was delivered in Auckland I telegraphed to the company: "Hope pleased Razmak," and was relieved to get their reply: "Very pleased Razmak valuable attractive addition to our fleet."

CARE OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

I mentioned last year that, when I was in India a few years ago, I saw a remark in a newspaper there that passengers landing from the P. & O. were constantly losing their baggage and that I had had a record kept for 1928-29 of the number of passengers landed and the number of packages missing. It showed that 9,523 passengers had been landed from P. & O. steamers in Bombay from Europe with 95,230 packages of baggage and that there had not been one missing. For the year 1929-30 9,400 passengers have been landed who had 94,000 packages of baggage and of the 94,000 only one has not been traced. Fortunately this package was insured and the owner recovered its value. Where the package has gone to no one knows, except the person who made away with it.

We are greatly indebted to the Bombay Port Trust for their most efficient and expeditious arrangements at Ballard Pier for the landing and shipment of mails, passengers, and baggage, and also to the East India, G.I.P., Bombay-Baroda, Bengal-Nagpore, and Madras Railway Companies for the conveniences they provide in connexion with the landing and shipment of mails and passengers at Bombay, to say nothing of the excellent arrangements made by the Post Office in Bombay.

A BILL OF FARE OF 1862

Some little time ago I received a letter from a lady enclosing a P. & O. dinner bill of fare of the steamer Simla in 1862, which she had found among her mother's papers. She said she thought it might be interesting at the present time, and at the risk of boring you I will read it:—

P. & O. S.S. SIMLA
BILL OF FARE
15th day of January, 1862
Mutton Broth
Roast Turkeys
Roast Sucking Pigs
Roast Fore Qrs. Mutton
Roast Geese
Roast Ducks
Roast Fowls
Roast Beef
Roast Haunch Mutton
Corned Beef
Boiled Legs Mutton
Boiled Fowls
Fowl and Ham Pies
Kidney Pudding
Sheep's Head, Braised
Pig's Feet Stewed
Chicken Sauté
Curry and Rice
SECOND COURSE
Fruit Tarts
Black Cap Pudding
Sandwich Pastry
Baked Custards
Apple Turnovers
Jam Tartlets
Sponge Cakes
Brighton Rocks
Pancakes
Rice Puddings

I think the digestion of our passengers 70 years ago must have been stronger than it is to-day. (Laughter.)

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION

Taxation is inevitable, and we are all prepared to bear our share of the cost of the defence and administration of the country, but the present expenditure is pressing very hardly on industry. A man who earns a good income by means of his brains, industry, and application is now called upon to contribute 12s. in the £ for income-tax and supertax while he is alive, and the death duties on the savings he may leave behind him absorb in many cases 50 per cent. of his estate. I do not suppose there is one of us here to-day who is as well off as he was two years ago, as to both capital and income—and so it will go on unless a halt is called in Government expenditure.

This raid on the fruits of industry and thrift, this expropriation of capital which should remain as a source of reproductive trade and national wealth, is in itself a sufficient cause of regret. But a worse aspect of the matter is that a large part of this reckless plunder, instead of being applied to intensive reduction of the national debt, is dispensed with too lavish a hand in the payment of doles. (Hear, hear.)

The insurance scheme on which it was proposed to base this expenditure has become bankrupt. There are now two and a-quarter millions unemployed people in this country, costing us well over two million sterling a week. I was recently told of a case in which an unemployed man was offered a job at 28s. a week. He declined it, saying "Why should I take work for 28s. when I am getting 30s. for doing nothing?"

One admits that, in the hard times through which the country is passing, a measure of relief is necessary and inevitable, but few will be found to dispute that relief which approaches too nearly, and in some instances oversteps, the wages level is, morally and financially, a sin against the people. (Hear, hear.) It is truly a rake's progress. If this and other expenditure is allowed to go on, we shall all be bankrupt before very long and there will be no capital left for industry.

THE MYTHICAL CAPITALIST

You hear it said, "Down with the capitalists," but who is to take their place? Are all industries to be killed? Is private enterprise to go? Are all the banks, insurance companies, factories, railways, steel works, coal mines, shipbuilding yards, shipping, shops and stores to be expropriated and run by Government officials? The whole thing is moonshine. (Hear, hear.)

Meantime, production costs, except in some areas of rationalization, remain at a level which increases the difficulties of our export trade. Overhead charges cannot be escaped, and this burden is in many instances an accumulating one. Some trade union leaders reiterate their unwillingness to consider any reduction in wages or any increase in working hours. One hears talk about 36 or 40 hours' work a week being enough for anyone. I am safe to say that, barring a holiday now and again—and I have never been idle even when on holiday—for the last 60 years, in common with many of my friends, I have worked on an average 60 hours a week, and am none the worse for it to-day. (Hear, hear.)

I remember many years ago Sir Francis Hopwood, as he then was, now Lord Southborough, telling me that when it was his duty to submit to King Edward some dates for an important ceremony and conference he expressed a fear that they might infringe upon his Majesty's holiday. "Hopwood," said the King, "we permanent officials never have a real holiday. We are on duty all the time, day and night." This is still perfectly true.

If I may venture to say so, the future of this country is, to a great extent, in the hands of the leaders of the trades' unions. Let us trust that they will realize the economic position of the country in the arena of international competition. If they do not we shall come to grief, and they and all their members will share in the disaster.

BRITISH QUALITIES OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

I believe that the adoption of a more wholesome policy would instantly prove that the heart of the people is sound. Sometimes when I drive through London and see the hundreds of vehicles bearing the names of their owners and the articles they manufacture; the crowds of quiet, decent people going to and from their work; the orderliness of the streets; the regulation of the huge traffic, in which every citizen seems to cooperate with the good will and intelligence of a special constable, I wonder at the unique qualities of self-government which our people have evolved as a contribution to the liberty and security which we continue to enjoy. I do not believe for a moment that we shall ever fall into the abyss of communism or exchange our civilization for such a condition as that which exists in Russia to-day. (Hear, hear.)

I now beg to propose: "That the report and accounts submitted to you be adopted," and I will ask the Honourable Alexander Shaw to second the resolution. (Cheers.)

The HON. ALEXANDER SHAW (one of the managing directors) seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by the RIGHT HON. LORD KILBRACKEN, G.C.B., the dividend as proposed was approved.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Cromer, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., and the Right Hon. Sir Robert S. Horne, P.C., G.B.E., M.P., were elected directors, and Mr. G. A. T. Darby and Colonel Sir Robert Williams, Bt., were reappointed auditors.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. DONALD A. STEWART moved:—"That the cordial thanks of the proprietors are due to the chairman, directors, and staff for their continued successful management of the company's business." In doing so, he said that such a resolution on the present occasion came with special force, because when things were going well there was nothing like so much anxiety for the chairman and directors as there was in times such as those through which they were passing at present. He thought it was a really wonderful thing that the board had been able to come before them that day with results such as were shown in the report.

They sometimes saw in the Press calls for younger men. They, the stockholders, would all be extremely sorry to see any other management. He hoped that Lord Inchcape would continue to occupy the chair of the company for many years to come. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JOHN FERGUSON seconded the vote, and it was accorded amid applause. A brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluded the proceedings.

BENSKIN'S WATFORD BREWERY

SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S TRADING

The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Benskin's Watford Brewery, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

COLONEL W. H. BRIGGS (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. K. Gregory) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In the profit and loss account the gross profits show a satisfactory increase of £58,574, and you will notice that in spite of the increased output, due mainly to the Amersham trade since December, the item of general expenses, transport, wages, salaries, &c., is only increased by £2,638, which can be regarded as most creditable. (Hear, hear.) Repairs to properties has increased by £15,338, showing that our houses have been well and efficiently maintained.

The balance of profit and loss on the year's trading shows an increase of £62,418. (Hear, hear.) I must refer again to the item of general expenses and tell you that there were no bad debts incurred, and our numerous tenants and customers deserve our best thanks for this result. (Hear, hear.)

REVALUATION OF THE PROPERTIES

During the year our properties have been revalued by Messrs. Marks, Barley and Co., in conjunction with Mr. Sidney H. Motion—a big job which entailed no end of travelling and hard work. I have their authority for saying that this valuation is made on a going concern basis, with all goodwill eliminated, and that if the properties were sold separately a substantial total increase would be realized. Your directors are satisfied that this is a fact. I should add that no plant, machinery, casks, fittings, or rolling stock are included in this valuation.

The increase of capital during the past year is largely responsible for the financial position as disclosed. The issue was entirely successful and, so far as I know, did not cause hardship to any of our shareholders, very few of whom asked for extended time for payment. As to the Amersham Brewery, we are satisfied, in spite of trade depression in the main trading centres of that area, that it will prove to be a most valuable acquisition. The results have already exceeded expectations. (Hear, hear.)

The directors are recommending a dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary capital of the company, which will absorb £91,200. This, with the interim dividend of 7½ per cent. on the old Ordinary shares, will bring the total payments to Ordinary shareholders to £114,000.

The balance of profit on the year's trading, after the payment of interest on stocks and dividend on Preference shares, amounted to £188,851, a margin of some £74,000. It must be remembered that the company has had the benefit of the new capital for about six months only.

"A SOUND AND PROGRESSIVE COMPANY"

I will not burden you further by touching on the cares, worries, and trouble entailed in the management of a brewery business, nor the reported references to our trade made at the Royal Commission. I will simply stick to the bright side and congratulate you on the success of the past year's trading, and venture to say that I, knowing all the details connected with the business, see no reason why we should not be in an even sounder position next year (hear, hear), and that I consider you are shareholders in a sound and progressive company with great future possibilities. (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts and the dividend as recommended.

CAPTAIN SIR GEORGE BOWYER, M.C., M.P., seconded the motion, and after the CHAIRMAN had replied to questions it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. J. Kilby, who had been connected with the company since 1894 as secretary and manager, had been appointed to fill the vacancy on the board.

Mr. PERCIVAL WOLTON proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and his colleagues and also to the staff for the excellent services rendered during the past year.

Mr. A. E. MASON seconded the proposal, and it was carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly replied to the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

STEAUA ROMANA (BRITISH) LIMITED

INCREASED TRADING PROFITS

THE ROUMANIAN OIL INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING FEATURES

SIR ALBERT STERN'S SPEECH

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Steaua Romana (British) Limited was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR ALBERT G. STERN, K.B.E., C.M.G., who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Your chairman, Lord Greenway, is unfortunately unable to be here to-day, and he has therefore asked me to take the chair. I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. G. Sole) read the notice and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN:—Before commencing the business of the meeting I wish to refer, with the deepest regret, to the unexpected death in June last of our esteemed colleague and friend Sir Frederick W. Black, K.C.B. As you are aware, Sir Frederick had been a director of the company since its inception and had rendered great services to the company. His valuable advice and experience will be greatly missed.

Copies of our report and statement of accounts made up to June 30, 1930, have been circulated, and I assume that you will, as usual, take them as read. (Agreed.)

It is impossible to avoid a reference to the unsatisfactory position caused to the Steaua Romana by the low world selling prices of oil products. The weakness of prices has recently been accentuated by a further drop in American export prices, which has had a corresponding effect on the prices in all markets where the Steaua is interested.

THE SALES AGREEMENT

I informed you last year of the successful efforts made to re-form the Roumanian Sales Agreement between the Roumanian refiners, and this agreement has continued in force yielding fairly satisfactory results. Recently, however, certain of the smaller companies, to whom special concessions had been made under this agreement, took the opportunity to demand still further advantages which could not be granted, with the result that these smaller companies have given notice of termination as at December 31. It is almost unnecessary for me to inform you that Mr. Osiceanu, the Directeur Général of our Roumanian company and president of the Roumanian Oil Industrial Association, has this matter in hand, and will find a solution to the difficulty, if a solution is possible.

In other countries adjacent to Roumania existing sales agreements have been maintained, and two new agreements covering the countries of Austria and Hungary have been entered into by the Steaua Romana. In spite of these several sales agreements, which ultimately result in the obtaining of fair prices in the countries concerned, it is impossible to sustain them when world prices decrease.

THE SCHEME OF PRODUCTION QUOTAS

The main features as regards Roumania's production during the year under review was the exploitation of the lower horizon of the Meotic formation of the Moreni field, in which most of the Roumanian companies hold concessions. Production from wells drilled into this sand so surpassed expectations that in May the Steaua Romana took the lead in discussions for formulating a restriction scheme with the object of ensuring that Roumania should produce only such quantity of oil as could be absorbed by her natural markets.

As you will appreciate, very considerable initial difficulties were experienced in reconciling the different interests involved, and finally, in July, a scheme of production quotas, in the preparation of which the Steaua Romana was not consulted, was presented by two of the leading companies to the other Roumanian producers, including the Steaua Romana. This scheme, regarding which criticism was not invited, contained certain obvious defects, but as no course was open other than formal acceptance or refusal the Steaua Romana, while at the same time expressing fear for the stability of the scheme in certain eventualities, decided to accept the proposals in the hope of later additions and amendments being carried out.

Unfortunately, even sooner than was expected, the situation arising under this scheme, accentuated by the fall in world prices, became rapidly untenable for the Steaua Romana, whose status and even existence were seriously menaced by the low production quota accorded under these regulations, and after unsuccessful attempts to secure a more equitable allocation of quotas, the Steaua Romana saw no alternative but to give notice of termination as from December 1.

It is still hoped to formulate a new scheme which will operate in a more equitable manner and thus secure greater stability.

Restriction in America has been effectively practised since the early part of the year, the output of Oklahoma having been reduced by 32 per cent., California 24 per cent., and Texas by 15 per cent. The total reduction in the whole of America has been 16 per cent. Reductions in production have also been effected in Dutch East Indies, Venezuela and other oil producing countries.

RUSSIAN "DUMPING"

You will appreciate the difficulty, however, of maintaining a restriction scheme in Roumania, when her next-door neighbour Russia is steadily increasing her production. In 1929 the Russian production was more than 14,000,000 tons, and this year it will probably be between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 tons. Approximately one-third of this production will be in the form of petrol and kerosene, the greater part of which will be sold for export to Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy. The Russian oil industry has no royalties to pay and practically no taxation. With her increasing production the prospect of continued dumping of products in all European markets is a serious menace to the rest of the oil industry.

This unfortunate marketing situation is, I hope, only temporary, but it has made more necessary than ever before the practice of the most stringent economies in every branch of the industry. These economies are being carried out by the Steaua Romana not only in its reduced pay-roll but also in the more efficient machinery which is being gradually installed in its fields and refineries.

The position throughout the whole industry, and especially in Roumania, is one which calls for the utmost caution in to-day's conditions. The management of the Steaua Romana are aware of this fact, and in addition to the very considerable and gratifying economies which have already been effected, every effort is being made still further to reduce expenditure.

In June Steaua Romana obtained from the Government an exploration perimeter of 400 hectares in the Glodeni area. We have just received news that the first well being drilled on this perimeter has encountered a showing of oil at a depth of 320 metres. It is too soon to be able to say whether this area contains oil in commercial quantities, but the results are, so far as they go, encouraging.

OUTPUT OF THE OPERATING COMPANY

The production of the Steaua Romana Company for the year to June 30, 1930, was 904,828 metric tons, as compared with 737,624 metric tons in the previous year, being an increase of nearly 23 per cent. But for the five months ended November 30 last the production was only 306,068 metric tons, as compared with 388,752 metric tons during the corresponding five months of last year, a decrease of 21 per cent., this reduction being, however, solely due to the restriction agreement to which I have already referred.

The total quantity of products exported during the year in question (including 34,993 tons purchased on the market) was 650,497 tons, a decrease of 14,922 tons or 2 per cent. on the previous year. The total meterage drilled during the same period was 58,024, as compared with 53,609 for the corresponding period last year, but the total drilling for the five months to November 30 was 12,470 metres, against 29,204 metres in 1929, from which you will see that every effort has been made to cut down expenditure, reduce production and give effect to the restriction scheme.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES AND DIFFICULTIES

Transport conditions have remained favourable during the year. In this respect the railways have been aided by favourable climatic conditions. I regret to say, however, that nothing has yet been done by the Roumanian Government in connexion with the building of a benzine pipeline from Baicoi to Constantza, and the cost of transporting benzine by ordinary rail tank wagon remains much too high. Tanker freights, which at the beginning of the year were very satisfactory, have since rapidly declined, so that in to-day's conditions profits from the Steaua Romana's fleet are practically negligible.

Due to the reasons which I have already given, the Roumanian company did not deem it advisable to declare a dividend for the year 1929, and consequently we have had no income from our shareholding in that company. Production of oil in Roumania for the first 10 months of this year was 4,760,736 tons, as compared with 3,952,366 tons for the corresponding period of last year, and the tonnage of petroleum products exported during the same period was 3,329,225 tons, as compared with 2,289,260 tons. If you will refer to our own accounts you will see that on June 30, 1930, our holding of shares in the Steaua Romana Company was 241,807, costing £1,124,884 4s. 9d.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

Our trading profits for the year have again been increased from £48,822 19s. 10d. to £72,567 9s. 5d., equal to about 49 per cent. increase. I should point out, however, that the increase in trading profits is due largely to the high freights earned by the tank steamer Oltenia and that we cannot look for a similar increase in the current year. The total profit for the year, before making provision for taxation, is £133,131 6s.

After deducting the approximate liability for income-tax there remains a balance of £103,293 9s. 5d., which, added to the balance of £24,471 0s. 1d. brought forward from last year and an item of Deferred interest amounting to £2,243 14s., makes a total of £130,008 3s. 6d. Subject to your approval, we propose paying a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (less tax), amounting to £62,000, placing to general reserve £25,000 and to an income-tax equalization account £16,222, and carrying forward a balance of £26,786 3s. 6d.

I should point out that with regard to income-tax it is considered desirable that provision should be made in the company's accounts for income-tax upon profits earned to June 30, 1930, which, owing to the basis upon which income-tax profits are computed, have not actually been assessed to tax at that date.

THE DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

That concludes my remarks on the position of the company, and I now beg to move:—"That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1930, be received and adopted; that a dividend be declared in respect of the year to June 30, 1930, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (less tax) on the Ordinary shares; that this dividend be paid on December 12; that the sum of £25,000 be placed to general reserve and £16,222 to income-tax equalization account, and that the balance of £26,786 3s. 6d. be carried forward." I will now ask Sir John Lloyd kindly to second the motion.

SIR JOHN B. LLOYD seconded the resolution, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to a few questions, was unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN moved the re-election of Sir John B. Lloyd, the retiring director.

Mr. PERCY ANDERSON (managing director) seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. C. F. YEOMANS, the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths and Co., were reappointed for the ensuing year.

Mr. FLOYD, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, said that in times like the present it was very fitting that the shareholders should pass such a resolution. Every shareholder in oil companies realized that low prices could not be avoided, but it was gratifying to the shareholders to know that the directors were exercising every economy in expenditure.

The motion was seconded and adopted, and the CHAIRMAN having briefly responded the proceedings terminated.

THE HOTEL YORK

DIVIDEND AGAIN 25 PER CENT.

POPULARITY OF THE YORK AND BERNERS HOTELS

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Hotel York, Limited, was held yesterday at the Berners Hotel, Berners-street, London, W.

Mr. HENRY L. CLARK, J.P. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Louis de Banzie) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—This is the fifteenth year that I am presenting you with the directors' report and accounts, and when you consider the world depression in trade I think you will agree that the directors can once more claim a very successful year. The net profit is £42,563 14s. 10d., or only £2,780 8s. 5d. less than the previous year.

On July 1 last we paid an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of the company of 5 per cent. The directors now propose "that a final dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 10 per cent. be paid on the Ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid on July 1, 1930, 25 per cent. in all in respect of the year ended October 31, 1930; that £2,058 13s. 9d. be allocated to special reserves for improvements, and £4,097 6s. to general reserve, making the improvement reserve £5,000 and the other reserves £75,000."

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

You will agree that, considering we wrote off the whole of our goodwill item of £103,100 last year, we are in a very strong position in having £75,000 general reserves and £5,000 special reserve still left. You will note that we have £70,000 in War Loan, being £5,000 more than last year, and £25,540 19s. 10d. in cash at the bank and in hand, being just about last year's amount.

We have now completed all our rooms in both hotels with hot and cold running water, telephones, and electric fires. In the early part of this year we spent over £2,000 in altering all the offices of the Berners Hotel and adding space thereby to the lounge. This has been much appreciated by our guests; and our reception, cash and other offices are worthy of any hotel anywhere. We are spending a large sum of money on the dining room of the Hotel York to bring it thoroughly up to date, with the object of encouraging more of our guests to dine in the hotel—which is a difficult task in London, where one is surrounded by competition of all sorts—and we believe the dining room will be one of the most attractive and beautifully decorated in London.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE HOTEL YORK

We have commenced the pulling down and rebuilding of the back part of the Hotel York, which we were forced to do under our extended 99 years' lease over the whole building. We have spent endless time and thought on the plans and we are utilizing every square inch of space, and building as high as the authorities will allow. When finished we shall have a greatly improved Hotel York, containing every modern requirement. We shall have central heating in every room and, of course, hot and cold water and telephones. A considerable number of rooms with private bath rooms and lavatories are included in the new building. The cost of this work is being found from our present resources.

As to the future, we shall have to strive our utmost to fight against the present terrible world depression. You will have seen reports of other hotel companies, and I think you will be grateful that ours is one of the very few which have not had to reduce their dividend. (Hear, hear.)

We have distributed the same amount as bonus to our staff. Once more I beg to thank my co-directors for their invaluable cooperation and assistance. We retain our two manageresses, and I will ask someone later to move a vote of thanks to them and to all the members of our two staffs. Our excellent secretary and accountant have once more

(Continued at foot of next column)

given us the greatest assistance, and the board beg to thank them.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, and Mr. GEORGE E. SENDELL seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS RESOLUTION

The CHAIRMAN next proposed: "That a final dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (making with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid July 1, 1930, 25 per cent. in all in respect of the year ended October 31, 1930) be paid less income-tax at the rate of 4s. 6d. in the £."

Mr. GEORGE H. HEILBUTH seconded the motion, which was approved.

Mr. CHARLES COOPER then moved the re-election of Mr. Alfred Bowker as a director of the company. The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. E. SENDELL, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BOWKER, in replying, spoke of the work of the directors and the unanimity which existed on the board.

The auditors (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co.) were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors, and to the manageresses and the staff.

THE VIKING WHALING COMPANY

SATISFACTORY OPERATIONS

OIL PRODUCTION AND DEMAND

CURRENT SEASON'S PROSPECTS

MR. RASMUSSEN'S REVIEW

The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Viking Whaling Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. JOHAN RASMUSSEN presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Stanley Cartwright) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Before dealing with the accounts I desire to express on behalf of the board their very great regret at the death of Sir William Allardyce and Lord Churston, whose services they greatly esteemed. To fill one of the vacancies the directors have appointed Mr. Knud Somme, who to-day offers himself for re-election.

Turning to the directors' report and accounts, these have been in the hands of shareholders for the prescribed period, and with your consent we will take them as read. (Agreed.)

FLOATING FACTORY'S OPERATIONS

At the last meeting the chairman, the late Lord Churston, informed you that our floating factory, the ss. Vikingen, had commenced operations for the first time in the Antarctic on October 23 last year, and that during the six weeks to December 7 24,100 barrels of whale oil had been produced.

I have now to inform you that the season's operations ended on March 2 last, on which date the Vikingen, with a full cargo of 81,500 barrels of whale oil, left the whaling grounds and, accompanied by the five whale-catchers, sailed first to South Georgia, where the catchers were laid up, and then to Europe, arriving at Sandefjord on April 7, from which port, after putting ashore the whaling and factory crews, she sailed to Amsterdam and Fredrikstad to discharge her cargo.

The net amount realized from the whale oil was £338,943 5s. 8d., and the total cost of the season's operations £178,005 13s. 8d., leaving a gross profit for the company of £160,937 12s.

The main items in our cost of production were the following:—

Wages and bonus to the crew	£80,999	15 11
Stores and equipment ..	25,416	5 9
Insurance	31,481	4 3
Fuel oil	20,884	10 2
Total	£138,781	16 1

I might mention that the wages and insurance are at the same rates as paid in Norway.

Besides the gross profit of £160,937 12s. already mentioned the company received by way of dividends from investments in Norwegian whaling companies, bank interest, and transfer fees in all £8,249 13s. 4d., which brings the year's revenue up to £169,187 5s. 4d. Deducting from this mortgage interest, London office expenses, directors' fees, and income-tax, £42,557 15s. 11d., there is a net profit of £126,628 9s. 5d., which has been carried to the appropriation account.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

I will now turn to the balance-sheet. The issued capital of £331,500 remains at its original figure, but during the year 111,715 Preference shares have been converted into Ordinary shares, reducing the 150,000 Preference shares originally issued to 38,285 and increasing the Ordinary shares from 180,000 to 291,715. The next item, £13,964, represents premiums which have been received from these conversions. The share registers transactions have been examined by the auditors and found in order.

Bills payable at £150,225 show a reduction of £100,017 compared with last year, £84,075 of the decrease being the amount which has been paid off the mortgages on the company's vessels. I might mention in this connexion that the mortgage repayments falling due during the year amount to £56,050. The board, however, have anticipated payment of the instalments due in March and April next amounting to £28,025. Sundry creditors amount to £33,192 1s. 4d., of which the larger proportion represents the estimated liability for income-tax.

On the assets side, floating factory and whaling vessels at cost are £392,080 6s. 7d.

PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION

As regards the question of depreciation of the vessels, it was stated in the prospectus that it was the intention of the directors to charge to revenue the yearly instalments in reduction of the mortgage on the "Vikingen"—namely, £30,500. In addition the directors propose to set aside a further sum of £15,000 to provide for depreciation on the catchers, and that a further £10,000 shall be allocated to the general reserve fund.

In respect of the investments in Norwegian whaling companies, which stand at £83,544 11s. 10d.—the same figure as last year—the directors have provided a depreciation reserve account of £19,338 13s. 6d. to write these assets down to market value. The depreciation is due to the generally depressed condition of the markets. The balance of preliminary expenses, £2,079 6s., it is proposed to write off.

I am pleased to say that our operations last season were carried through without any accidents or mishaps of importance, and the health of all on board was good throughout.

I cannot conclude my review of last season's operations without expressing appreciation and thanks to our very able manager, Mr. Skedsmo, our captain, Mr. Johansen, our excellent whale-shooters, as well as the crew on board both the factory and whalers and the staff at home. They have all done loyal and ready service, which for a company like ours is the first condition of success.

CURRENT SEASON'S PRODUCTION

Turning to the current season's operations, the Vikingen left Sandefjord for the Antarctic on August 7, *via* Curacao, for fuel oil, and commenced operations in the Antarctic on September 23. Reports have been received that the oil production to November 30 is 36,500 barrels. This is very satisfactory as the catch to the same date last year was 18,500 barrels. We have made arrangements

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Dec. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 20
Pay-day ..	Dec. 18	Jan. 8	Jan. 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
66⅛ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	57⅞ 68	+⅛
88⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	92⅝ 92⅝	+¼
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅞ 103	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅜ 101	..
91⅜ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	94⅛ 95⅛	+⅛
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	96½ 96¾	..
95⅜ 90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	96½ 96¾	..
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	81⅝ 81⅝	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4% ..	101⅛ 101⅜	+⅛
— —	Do., 5% ..	105¾ 106	..
101⅜ 97¾	Treas. 5% '33-35	102⅜ 102⅞	..
100 96½	Do. 4½% '30-34	100⅜ 101	..
98⅛ 94⅞	Do. 4½% '34-44	101½ 101¾	+⅛
97⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100⅜ 100⅞	..
60¾ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	61¼ 62¾	..
66 60¼	Do., 3%	67½ 68½	..
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	67⅜ 67⅞	..
84¾ 80	Transvaal 3% '23-53	80 85	..
266 239	Bank of England	266 268	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5%	85 87	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	63 64	..
61¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	54 55	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	45 46	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 4% ..	103⅝ 103¾	..
92¾ 80¼	Do. 4½% '50-55	87 88	..
109 103⅛	Sudan, 5½% ..	108¼ 109¼	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	68 69	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	79 80	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 6% '40-60	104½ 105½	+¼
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn.,5%	106 107	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	69½ 70½	+¼
98 88	Do., "A" ..	68 69	..
85½ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	90 91	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	75¾ 76¼	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	65 66	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	86¾ 87¾	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	100⅜ 101⅜	+¼

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼	98	Aust., 5% '31-41	90	95	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	77	82	-1
91¼	85¼	Can., 4% '40-60	94⅛	94⅝	..
83¾	78½	Do.,5% '30-50	85½	86	+¼
95¼	91⅛	Cape, 4% .. '16-36	97½	97⅝	..
82⅝	78¾	Do.,3½% '29-49	85¼	85¾	..
81⅛	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	85¼	85¾	..
113¾	108½	G.Col.,5% '45-70	110½	111	..
104⅛	99	Kenya,5% '48-68	104⅜	105	..
85¼	81⅝	N'fld.,5% '34-44	88¼	89¼	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 3% '29-49	79¾	80¼	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '35	72	77	..
77	69¼	Do.,3½% '30-50	53	58	..
99⅛	90¼	Do., 4% .. 1933	85	88	..
99⅛	89¼	Do., 5% '45-65	74	79	-1
102	92	Do.,5½% '47-57	74	79	-1
104	98¾	N. Zeal.,5% '46	101¼	101⅝	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4% .. '45	97¾	98¼	..
89⅛	82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	88½	89	..
88¾	84⅞	Do., 3½% .. 40	88¼	88½	-⅛
80¾	75	Do., 3% .. 1945	80¼	81¼	..
104⅛	98½	Nig., 5% .. '47-57	104⅞	105	..
100	89	Q'ld, 5% .. '40-60	74	79	-1
84	73¾	Do., 4% .. '40-50	61	66	..
104⅛	98⅞	S. Af.,5% .. '45-75	102	102½	..
90	81½	Do., 4% .. '43-63	92	92½	..
99⅜	89	S.Aust.,5% .. '35-75	75	80	-1
102⅜	97⅞	S.Rd.,5% .. '34-49	103½	104	..
87⅝	79½	Tas.'a,3½% .. 1940	71	76	..
99⅛	89	Vict.,5% .. '45-75	75	80	-1
79¼	70	Do.,3½% .. '29-49	57	62	..
99⅜	91	W.Au.,5% .. '45-75	77	82	-1
90⅛	86	Do.,3½% .. '20-35	76	81	-1
83	72	Do., 4% .. '42-62	59	64	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices Dec. 1	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87⅛	Arg., 4% Rescision..	86	88 ..
80	Do., 4% 1900 ..	78	80 -1
92	Do., Port Cap., 5% ..	91	93 ..
102	Austrian, 6% ..	101½	102½ ..
109¾	Belgian, 7% ..	109¼	110¼ ..
78⅛	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	77	79 ..
44	Brazil, 4% .. 1889 ..	39	41 ..
51	Do., 4% Rescision..	49	50 ..
53	Do., 5% .. 1910 ..	49½	50¾ ..
71¼	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	68	70 ..
72	Do., 6½% .. 1927 ..	68	70 ..
56½	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	55	57 ..
76	Bulgaria, 7% ..	74	77 ..
90	Chile, 6% .. 1926 ..	85	87 -1
85	Do., 5% .. 1911 ..	83	86 ..
103½	Do., 7½% .. 1922 ..	102	104 ..
99½	Chinese, 5% .. 1896..	99	100 ..
87¾	Do., 4½% .. 1898 ..	87½	88½ ..
53½	Do., 5% .. 1912 ..	52	53 +½
68	Do., 5% .. 1913 ..	67	68 ..
61	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	61	63 ..
29	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	30	35 ..
34½	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	32	35 -1
110	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109	111 ..
71	Egyptian Unified ..	70	72 ..
20⅝	French, 5%	20⅝	20⅞ ..
20⅜	Do., 4%	£0¼	20⅜ ..
105	Midl. 6%	104⅛	105¾ ..
105	Nord, 6%	104⅛	105½ ..
105	Orleans, 6%	104⅜	105¾ ..
106	P.L.M., 6%	106	107 ..
111	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	110⅜	111⅝ ..
100½	German, 7%	100⅜	101⅛ ..
71½	Do., 5½% 1930 ..	71	72 ..
63	Greek Monopoly, 4%	61	64 ..
80½	Do., 5% .. 1914 ..	79	81 ..
101	Do., 7% Refugee ..	100	101 ..
91	Do., 6% Stabilization	90½	91½ ..
102	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102	103 ..
18¼	Italian, 3½%	17½	18½ ..
100	Do., Cft., Consort,"B"	98	100 ..
76¾	Japan, 4% .. 1899	74	75 ..
92	Do., 5% .. 1907 ..	89½	90½ ..
101⅜	Do., 6% .. 1924 ..	101¼	102¼ ..
94⅜	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	94	95 ..
15	Mexican, 5%	13	15 ..
53	Peru, 6% .. 1928 ..	43	48 -1
81½	Polish, 7%	79	82 -1
45¾	Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	44¼	44¾ ..
42	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	40½	41½ ..
2	Russian, 4% .. 1889..	1	2 ..
2	Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	1	2 ..
76	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	72	74 ..
82½	Do., 7% .. 1930 ..	81	83 ..
164	Siamese, 6% .. 1924..	103½	104½ ..
73¼	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	71½	81⅜ ..
59¾	Uruguay, 3½%	58	60 ..
4½	Peruvian Corporation	3¾	4¾ ..
31	Do., Pref.	25	27 ..
101½	German Potash, 7% ..	101¼	102¼ ..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

68¼	Great Western ..	67½	68½ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84½	85½ ..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100	101½ ..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94¼	95¼ ..
33¼	Mid. and Scottish..	32½	33¼ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	81	82 ..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77½	78½ ..
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	62½	63½ ..
6¼	L. and N. Eastn., Def.	5⅞	6⅜ ..
17	Do., Pref.	16¼	17 ..
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	58	59 +¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	74	75 ..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	55¾	56¾ ..
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref...	40	41½ ..
69	Metropolitan ..	69	70 ..
76½	Met. Dist.	72½	77½ ..
23¼	Southern, Defd. ..	23	23¾ ..
67	Do., Pref.	66	67 ..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84	85 ..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100	101½ ..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91	92 ..
24/7½	Underground, £1	24/3	24/9 ..
104½	Do., Income	103½	105 ..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

43	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	44	46 -2
—	Argentine Gt. West. ..	60	63 -1
—	Argentine N. Eastn...	24	25 -½
71	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	65½	67½ -1½
59½	B.A. and Pacific ..	54½	56½ -1½
60	B.A. Western	51½	53½ -1
44¾	Canadian Pacific ($25)	42	42⅛ ..
60	Central Argentine ..	52	54 -3
53	Central Uruguay ..	49	51 -2
13½	Cordoba Central ..	10½	12½ ..
21	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	19	21 ..
28	Costa Rica	27	29 ..
69	Entre Rios	64½	66½ -½
—	Int. Cent. America ..	10	13 ..
25	Leopoldina	22	24 ..
6	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4	6 ..
2⅞	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2¾	3 ..
155	San Paulo	145	149 -1½
6	United of Havana ..	5	7 ..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6 11/16	-1/16	Lloyds, A. ..	65/0	-6d
Alexanders ..	70/0	..	Martins	7⅞	-1/16
Anglo-S. Am.	5¼	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12⅜	..
Bk. of Aust.	8⅞	-⅛	Midland, £1	79/9	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7 5/16	-1/16	Do., £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	59	-¼	(£2 10s. pd.)	9¼	-1/16
Bk.of N.S.W.	27⅜*	-¼	Nat. of N.Z. ..	5¼*	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	21⅜	..	Nat. Dist. B.	10	..
Barclays, A ..	8⅜	..	Nat. Egypt ..	27¾	..
Do., B	57/9	..	Nat. India ..	42	-1⅛
Do., D.C.O.	25/9	..	Nat. Prov. ..	14¼	..
B. Overseas ..	5 5/16	-1/16	Ryl. of Can.	57⅞	-⅛
Can. Com. ..	49	..	Ryl. of Scot.	357*	+2
Char. India..	16⅜	-⅛	Stand. S.A. ..	15 5/16	..
District	64/0	..	Un. of Aust.	7¾	-1/16
Eng. & A. ..	4⅜	-1/16	Un. Discount	10	..
Hambros	8½	..	Westminster	60/5	..
Hongkong ..	111⅛	-⅛	Do., £1 ..	52/6	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	21	..	Pearl, f.p. ..	13⅛	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14	..
Britannic ..	16	..	Prudential ..	24⅛*	-⅛
Com. Un. ..	2 3/8	-⅛	Do., "B" ..	40/3	-3d
Eagle Star ..	12¼	..	Royal	8⅛	..
Empr'rs Liab.	66/0	..	Sc. Exchange	6 7/16	-1/16
Gen. Accdt. ..	15⅛	..	Scottish "A"	16¼	..
Guardian ..	10⅝	..	Sea	72/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅞	..	Sun Insur.. ..	..	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	10	..	£1 (5s. pd.)	79/6	-6d
N. Brit. & M.	35¼	-⅛	Yorkshire ..	64/-	-1/16
Nthn. Assur.	16⅛	-⅛			

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	1¾	..
Bleachers ..	16/0	..	FineSpinners	20/0	..
Borax, Def.	11/0	..	Hugh. J. ..	3/0	..
Brad. Dyers	21/3	..	Impl. Chem.	18/6	..
Brit. Cotton'g	7/6	-3d	Do., Defd.	5 1/16	..
Do.,2nd Pf.	6/0	-3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/0	..
B.Cot. Dyers	3/6	..	Lancs. Thread	1¼	+1/32
Brit. Enka ..	3/9	..	Lister	12/0	..
Calico Print.	6/3	-3d	Patons & B.	21/0	..
Can. Celanese	2⅛	..	Rylands	16/6	..
c'l'n'e Amer.	2¾	..	Salt Union ..	1 1/16	..
Coats	57/3*	-3d	Salts(W'ch'e)	2/0	..
Cook, Son ..	7/3	..	Snia Viscosa	7/3	-6d
Courtaulds ..	39/6	-6d	Wardle & Dav.	1 31/32	+1/32

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	22/0	..	Hydro. Elec.	26¼	-¼
Atlas	22/0	..	Johnson & Ph.	57/0	..
Barcelona Tr.	2¾	..	Metro. Elec.	43/0	..
B'mouth & Pl.	61/6	..	Mex.El. Com.	4⅜	..
Braz. Tract. ..	23/8	-⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	70	..
Brit. Insuld.	69/0	-1/0	Mid.Counties	28/9	..
Brush Elec. ..	105	..	N'wcle Elec.	24/6	..
Callenders ..	65/6	..	Perak River	6/0	..
City of Lond.	35/6	..	Siemens	22/6	..
County Lond.	49/5	..	Telegr. Const.	17	..
English Elec.	11/0	..	Vic. F.-Is. ..	2 15/16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	46/9	-3d	Whitehall, Pf.	28/3	..
Henley's Tel.	6	..	Yorkshire ..	35/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	5/0	-6d	Imperial Tob.	42⅛	-1/16
Am. Dent. Pf.	3/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can	37/9	+5d
Apollinaris ..	6/0	..	Int. Nickel ..	17⅞	-⅛
Assd. Cement	24/9	-1¼d	Kreuger & T.	23¾	..
Bovril, Def. ..	57/3	..	Lautaro, Pf. ..	23⅝	..
Brit. Alum. ..	32/3	..	Do., Def.w'rts	2⅛	-⅛
Brit. Am. Tb.	4 15/16	-1/16	Lever 7% Pf.	23/1⅛*	..
Brit. & S. Pac.	12/0	..	Liverpool Nit.	6/0	..
Brit. Match ..	24 4½	-3d	London Brick	39 7½*	-1¼d
Brit. Oil Cake	28/0	..	Manbré & Gd.	17/0	..
Brit. Port Cm.	2 1/16	+1/16	Marconi Mar. ..	2	..
Brit. Ropes ..	2/0	..	Do., Can. ..	3/16	..
Cab. & W. "B"	12	..	Mather & P.	1 13/16	..
Do.,7½% 'A'	22⅞	..	Nairn, M. & G.	1 13/16	..
Do.,5½% Pf.	72½	..	P. & O., Def.	39/6	..
Carreras "A"	5¼	..	Phillips (G.) ..	20/0	..
Col. Graph. ..	2 1/16	-1/16	Pinchin J'son	39/0	-1/0
Crittall	20/5	-4½d	Prim. Hldgs.	23/0	..
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	11/6	..	Royal Mail ..	12½	..
Cunard Stm.	16/3	..	Sm. & Arg. Mf.	6/3	..
Dunlop Rbr.	11 1½	..	Sth. Met. Gas	106	..
E. Ready G. B.	18/6*	..	Spillers ..	25/0	-6d
Finlay, Jas. ..	3⅜	-1/16	Swed. Match. B	13⅞	..
Furness, W.	33/3	..	Tate & Lyle	35 10½	..
Gas Lt. & C.	20/0	..	Tarapaca Nit	3/9	+3d
Gaumont Br.	13 7½	-6d	Turner & N.	44/0	..
Globe Tel. ..	1 3½	..	Utd. Dairies	32/0	..
Gramophone ..	2 1/32	-1/32	Utd. Molasses	16/3	-3d
Harris'n & C.	41s	..	Unilever ..	11 5/16	-⅛
Imp. Con. Gas	350	..	Utd. Tob. (S.)	4⅜	..
Imp. Smelt.	12/6	..	WallPaper D.	31/6*	-3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. Ath'te	4/0	..	Howard & B.	6 10½	..
Armstrong ..	0/5	..	Lambert ..	30/0	..
Babcock & W.	51/0	-6d	Pease & Pins.	1/6	..
Baldwins ..	2 1/2	..	Platt Bros. ..	5/0	..
Bengal	5/0	..	Powell Duff.	6/6	..
B.S.A.	8/0	..	Richds. West.	5/-	-3d
Bolsover	14/6	..	Ruston & H.	3/3	..
Brown(John)	2/6	..	S. Spearman	9/6	..
Cammell Ld.	1 1½	..	Staveley ..	20/9	..
Consett	6/3	..	Stew. & L. Def.	23 4½	..
Crossley (Wm.)	58/6	..	S. Durham ..	18/0*	..
Dorman Long	4/3	..	Swan Hunter	21/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/6	..	Tata Deb...	99	..
Guest Kean	26/0	..	Thomas B...	1/6	..
Hadfields ..	5 10½	..	Vickers ..	7/3	..
Harld. & W. P.	5/9	..	Weardale Dt.	18/9*	-6d
Hopkinsons ..	22/3	..	Yk. Am. A & D	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	27/6	-6d	National Bus	23/6	..
Dennis Bros.	35/6*	..	Rolls-Royce	40/0	..
Ford	62/6	-1/3	Rover (8/0)	6/0	..
Guy Motors	10/0	..	Singer ..	19/0	..
Humber ..	16/6	..	S.T.D., Pref.	5/0	..
Imp. Airways	18/6	..	Smith's, Def.	2/6	..
Leyland ..	52/9	-9d	Thornycroft	31/3	..
Lucas, J. ..	68/9	..	Til. & Brit.	43/3	..
Morris, 7½ Pf.	22/0	-3d	T.S. Motors	5/0	..
Napier, D...	8/9	-3d	Tilling, T. ..	4 11/16	-1/16

BREWERIES

Allsopp	23/0	..	Hoare	62/6	+3d
Barclay Perk.	26/6	..	Ind., Coope..	65/0	..
Bass, Ratcl.	63/6*	-3d	Mann's	15/0	..
Benskins ..	58/0	+6d	Mitch's & B.	53/6	..
C. of Lon., Df.	11/6	..	S. African ..	57/6*	..
Courage	61/0	..	Taylor Wlkr.	32/6	-3d
Distillers ..	59/0	..	Walker, P. & C.	18/3*	..
Guinness	107/6	..	Watney, Dt.	57/9	..

STORE. CATERING. AND HOTEL

Aerated B...	19/3	+3d	Lewis, Pfd.	47/0	..
Army & N. ..	5/8/0	..	Lipton	4/0	-1½d
Barker	55/9	-6d	Lyons, "A" ..	3 15/16	+½d
Boots Pure D	5/9	..	Maple	26/9	-6d
Carlton	22/6	-6d	Map. & Webb	8/6	..
Debenhams ..	5/0	..	Maypole. Def.	4 7½	..
Fredk. Hotels	6/6	..	Savoy Hotel	24/0	-4½d
Gordon Hth.	10/3	..	Selfridge. Pfd.	23/0	-3d
Harrods	55/0	+6d	Smart Bros.	7/-	..
Harrds(B.A.)	13/3	..	Spl'rs & P. 10/-	17/6*	..
Home & C.	4/0	-1/6	Waring & G.	6/0	..
Internati. Tea	19/4½	-1½d	Whiteley ..	4/6/3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	29/0	-6d	Dalgety	7¼*	..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	17/0	..	Forestal ..	13/0*	-3d
Aust. Est. M.	4 3	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	17/6	..
Aust. Mercf. p	5	..	Hudson's B.	2	..
Brit. N. Bor'o	4/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	7/6	..
City Ld. Real	17/3	..	Sudan Plants	1 27/32	-1/32
Cordova	1/3	..			

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/3	..	L. Asiatic ..	3/0	..
An.-Dutch ..	26/0	..	Lumut	26/3	..
An.-Java ..	10½d	-1½d	Malacca ..	1 5/16	..
An.-Malay ..	1 3/32	..	Malayalam..	17/6	..
Bah Lias ..	2 7/32	..	Mondello ..	1/-	..
Bajoe Kidoel	20/0	..	Morlimau ..	1 1/32	..
Batu Tiga ..	13/11½	..	Pataling ..	2 3/32	-1/32
Bertam Cons.	2/6	..	Perak	2/0	..
Bukit Mert'm	1 7½	..	Rembau Jelei	17/6	+1/3
Castlefield ..	3/3	..	Rubber Tst.	24 4½	-3d
Cons. Malay	2 10½	-4½d	Sarawak ..	0/9	..
Duff Devt. ..	3/32	..	Selangor Un.	1/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	1 4½	..	Sennah	17/6	..
Grand Cent.	13/0	+6d	Sialang	2 3/32	..
Gula Kalump	7/8	..	Straits Rbr.	14/3	+6d
Highlands ..	1 1/16	+1/32	Sum. Para ..	1/9	..
Java Invest.	1 1/8	..	Tandjong ..	1 11/16	..
Java United	7/8	..	Tanjong Mal.	3/4	+1/32
Jugra & Carey	10/0	..	Telogoredjo	1 9/32	..
Kapar Para	1 5/16	..	U. Serdang	2 7½	..
Kuala Lump.	1 1/16	-1/16	U. Sua Bet'ng	43/9	+1/3
Labu	1 13/32	..	U. Sumatra ..	1/0	..
Lanadron ..	7/16	..	U. Temiang	1 1/32	..
Linggi	2 3/32	..	Vallambrosa	9/0	..

TEA

Amal. Est....	16¾	..	Eastn. Prod.	3 7/32	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1 9/32	..	Empire ..	32/0	..
Assam Co. ..	28/3	..	Galaha	45/9	-3d
Assam Front.	19 4½	-4½d	Imperial Tea	29/0	-6d
Bogaw'tawa	3/6	..	Jhantie	2 1/32	..
Bnalnap'tra	32/-	..	Jokai	2 11/16	..
Brit. Indian	42.6	-2.0	Jorehaut ..	2 15/16	..
Budla Beta ..	2/8	..	Lanka Plant.	1/8	..
Carolina	2 7/16	..	Lebong	3¼*	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 1/32	..	Lungla	10/3	-3d
Chargola	8/9	..	Makum	33/0	..
Chubwa	3*	..	Nedeem	36/3	..
Cons. T. & L.	1 6¾	..	New Dimbula	5 7/16	..
Darjeeling ..	2 1/16	..	NuwaraKllya	5½	..
Darj. Cons...	3½	..	Pabbojan ..	5 1/16	..
Deundi	13/6	..	Scot. T. & L.	2 29/32*	-1/32
Dooars	41/6	-6d	Singlo	45/0	..
DoomDooma	3/8	-1/32	Travancore ..	42/6	..
Eastn. Assam	3/4	-1/16	Upper Assam	36/0	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	10/9*	-3d	Lobitos	1 13/32	..
A.-Egypt, B	1 27/32	..	Mex. Eagle ..	7 1/32	-3d
A.-Persian ..	2/8	-1/16	Do., 7% Pf.	8 11/32	..
Apex Trin...	11/9	-3d	Phœnix, £1 sh	7/4½	..
Attock	1 1/16	..	R. Dutch ..	2 3/4	..
Brit. Borneo ..	5/6	..	Shell	37/-	-1/32
Brit. Burmah	4/9	..	Spies (2/0) ..	0/3	..
Brit. Cont., Pf.	3 10½	..	Steaua Rom.	6/3	..
Burmah	3½	-1/16	Trinidad C.	2/0	..
Canad. Eagle	7/0	-3d	Trinidad L.	1⅜	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	4/3	..
Creole	15/0.	..	Ural Caspian	0/6	..
Kern River ..	2 10½	-1½d	V.O.C., Ord.	1 19/32	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ.	14/6	..	Modder, B. ..	2 13/16	+3/32
Ang.-Amer. ..	1 11/16	..	Modder, Deep	1 5/16	+1/32
An.-French ..	5/9	..	Modder, East	1 5/16	..
Brakpan	2 29/32	+1/32	Mozambique	5/3	..
C. Min'ng, Rr.	12¼	..	Natal N. Cons.	21/9	..
City Deep ..	4/6	..	New Jagers. ..	1 1/16	..
Cons. Dmds.	5/0	..	New Modder.	3 9/32	..
Cons. G. Fds.	1 3/32	..	New State A.	2 1/32	+1/32
Cons. M. R.	17/3	..	Nourse	10/6	..
Cons. M. Sel.	9/3	-3d	Randfn. E.	12/9	-3d
Crown	3 25/32	..	Rand Mines ..	2 23/32	..
Daggsfontein	1 1/4	..	Rand Select.	7/0	-3d
De Beers D.	5¼	-1/16	Rob. Deep B.	9/3	..
Durban Deep	12/0	..	S.A. Town.	6/3	..
East Geduld	2 29/32	..	S.W. Africa	16/6	..
East Rand. ..	8/3	-4½d	Springs ..	3 5/32	..
Geduld	3 19/32	..	Sub Nigel ..	2 25/32	-1/32
Gen. Mining	5/8	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 5/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 9/16	..	Union Corp.	2 1/32	..
J'b'g C. & Inv.	31/9	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 1/32	+1/32
Knights	9/0	..	Vereen'g Est.	1⅝	..
Langlaagte ..	24/6	..	W. Rd. Cons.	7/0	-3d
Meyer & C...	1 5/16	..	West Springs	12/0	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	7/1½	-4½d	Rhod. Cong. B	7½	-1
Cam & Motor	3/8	..	Rhod. K't'ga	7/8	..
Chartered ..	28/9	-3d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	1/16	..
Gdn. Rhod. ..	5/3	-3d	Roan Antel. ..	23 32	-1/32
Loangwa	1/10½	-1½d	Shukwe	3/0	..
Lonely Reef ..	7/8	..	Shamva	0/9	..
N. Changa ..	1 3 16	-1/8	Tang'ka Con.	1 13/32	..
Rhod. Ang. A	1 1/16	..	Wankie Coll.	1 5/32	..
Rhod. B. H.	1 4½	-1½d

Borden, 17/3½
Do., 5½% Debs., 91¼
Bovril-Duffryn, 7% Deb., 9⅝
Bustos and Hornsby, 3/11½
Staveley, 20/11½ -/7½
Staybenzole, 12/11½
Stewarts and Lloyds, Debt., 23/11½ -/11½ 2/10½
Swan, Hunter, 20/9 1/- 1/-
Do., 6% Pref., 18/3
Tata, 7% Deb., 98½
Thorncroft, 31/3 /3
Do. 7½ Preftd., 22/-
Ud. States, 146½
Vickers, 7/3½
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (£10), 18/3
Ward, 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 17/11½Δ
Woodale, Debt., 18/9††
Do., 6% Preftd., 16/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Clarke, Chapman, 20/- -/11
Dominion Steel and Coal, 6% Deb., "A," 85½
Duffield Dyes, 2/3
Firth, 5% Pref., tax free, 13/6
Sheffield Steel Prod., 13/2†† 14
Sloth Wks., 6% Debs., Reg., 92

MINES

Anaconda, 7
Associated, 36/6 7/3† 6/6 -/9 7/- 7/- 6/6 -/9 -/10½ 7/6 -/3 6/3† 7/3 6/9 7/6 -/3 -/6 7/-/11½ 6/10½ -/4½ -/3
Bechuanaland, 6
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 9/4½†† 9/- 9/- 9/-
Cent. Gold of S. Africa, 23/3¼ √6 -/3¼
Do., 6% Pref., 16/- -/7½
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 15/3
Cons. Mines Selection, 9/3 -/3 9/-
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 9⅞ 8½ 7½ 8½
Do., Def. (Bearer), 3½ ⅛ ¼
Geduld, 72/6 1/7½ 2/6 √6
Globe and Phœnix, 12/6¼ -/6¼ -/10½ -/9
Johnnies, 8/3 8/-
Do., 7½% Pfd. Pref., 5/11½ 4/11¼ -/10½
Mountain, 3/6 -/10½ -/7½ -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 13/11½ -/7½ -/4½ -/11½
Mysore, 4/10½ 4/6 -/9 11/- 11/-
National, -/6 -/3¼ -/6 -/3¼ -/6¼
Oregum of India, 4/3
Do., 10% Pref. (fully pd.), 7/9
Rio Tinto, 21/9
Do., 5% Pref., 88/6
St. John del Rey, 17/3
Tanganyika, 27/9½ -/9
Union, 4/7 6/3 7/4½ 7/- 6/3
Van Ryn, 7/3
Wankie, 12/6½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—AUSTRALIAN

Lake View and Star, 8/7½ -/3 -/3 -/4½
Mount Isa, 15/3¼ -/6 15/-
Do., 8% Deb., 84¾ 3½ ½ 5
Wiluna, 14/6†† -/8

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—MISCELLANEOUS

Balsghat, Pref., 6/4½ -/9½
Burma Corpn., 8/10½ -/11¼ 9/- 9/- 8/9 -/10½ -/10½
Camp Bird, New, 6½
Champion Reef of India, 7/3½††
Indian Copper, 7½% Debs. (Reg.), 68¾ 70 69½ 8¾ 9½
Mysore Gold, 10/9 10/10½ -/10½
Nundydrug, 3s. at 6-, ptly. pd., 4/9 pm
Kramat Pulai, 20/7½ -/4½
Malaya, Tin, 17/8¼
Malaysian, 1/3¼
Mexican Corp., 4/3†† -/11½
Minerals Separation, 90/- 90/- 87/6 -/6 90/-
Rising Sun of Canada, 2/3 -/3¼ -/6
Mining Trust, 7/9¾ -/10½
Mount Lyell, 18/11½
New Glibbs of Venezuela, 3/-
New Guinea, 5/8 -/3
Oroville, 2/-
Panama Corp., 13/11½ 12/9 13/11½ 12/9 13/- 13/-
Panama No. 1 Deft., 1/4½
Panuco River, 2/6½††
Petaling, 9/3 -/3¼
Pontax, -/3½ -/7
Renong, 17/4†
Russo-Asiatic Cons., -/2½ -/3¼
Santa Gertrudis, 9/2½†† -/11½ 8/10½ 9 11½ -/11½ -/3
S. Amer. Copper, 7½% -/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/7½
Sthn. Malayan, 11/6
Sthn. Tronoh, 6/6½
Sulphide Corp., 10% Pref., 12/6 -/7½
Tandong, 7/6††
Tavoy, 3/4½ -/3
Tekoby Minerals, 5/3
Theon, 11/9 -/10½
Tronoh, 5/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/10½
Venture, 3/9
Zinc Corp., Pref., 60½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—SOUTH AFRICAN

Anglo-American, 14/3 -/6 -/4½ -/6 15/-‡ 14/8¼ -/11½ 14/-
Do., 6% Pref., 80††
Angola-Diamond (Bearer), 8/6 9/- 8/9 9/11½ -/11½
Baynes Mines, 35/11¼
Bwana M'Kubwa Copper, 7/6¼ 7/- 7/- 7/- -/11½ -/3 -/4½ -/3¼ -/3 -/4½ -/3
City Deep, 7/6 4/- 4/-
Consold. Diamond, 77/6 Pref., 5/10½ 6/-
Crown Mines, 76 6¼ 5 7½ 6 5 6 -/3 4/8¼ 5/7½ 4/8¼
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 11/6 -/10½ -/6
E. Geduld, 5/-
E. Rand Prop., 8/7½
Ferreira Est., 20/- 19/9¼
Geldenhuis Deep, 8/6 -/3 -/4½ -/5¼ -/6 -/6 -/3 8/- ‡ -/3
Gold Estates of S. Africa, 2/- -/4½ -/4¼
Govt. Gold (Modderfontein), 31/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/11½
Henderson's, 2/2¼ -/2¼ -/3
Johnny Townsend., 31/10½ 2/- 1/6 1/-
Langlaagte Est., 24/4½ -/3 -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/9 -/7½ 5/- ‡ 4/6 -/9
Lourenco Concessions, 2/11½ -/11½ 1/10½
Lyd. and Rhodesian, 1/4½
Messina Devt., 8/9 -/7½ -/10½
Meyer and Charlton, 16/-
Modderfontein B, 3/3
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 23/9 -/11½ -/9 -/8 -/6 -/6 -/9
N'Changa, 37/6 6/3 -/3 -/10½ -/3 7/6 -/9½ 8/11½ 6/10½
New Kleinfontein, 2/7½ 2/6 5/7½‡ 6/10½ 7/9‡
New Modderfontein, 6/3 6/-
New state Areas, 46/-
North Charterland, 1/9¼ -/9¼ -/10½ -/9¼ -/9½ -/10½
Nourse Mines, 7/7½
Potgietersrust, -/9‡†† 1/9¼
Rand Selection, 6.9‡ 7.2½
Randfontein, 3/9‡ 3/7½ 3/10½
Rhodesia Base Hill, 1/3
Rhodesia Copper and Gen., 1/9
Rhodesia Mansa, 3/6 -/11½ -/3
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 12.9††
Rhodesian Congo Border, 8⅝‡†† 8½‡† 8 7½ 8¼ 7½ 8
Rio Tinto, 7/-
Rose Deep, 14/0½†† -/9¼ -/4½ 14/-
Rothsay Deep, "B," 9/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/9¼ -/4½ -/2¼ -/3 -/11½
Shamva, -/10½
Simmer and Jack, 2/9¼
Springs Townships, 6/-‡
Sthern Rhodesia, 3/11½ -/9
Sthn. Kleinfontein, 12.9††
Sub Nigel, 45/11½‡ 2.9¼ 60.7½‡ 1.3 2/9¼ -/6 1/6 -/3 -/3
Transvaal Gold Mining Estate, 3/6 10½ -/6¼ -/10½ -/9¼ -/9 -/6¼ 5/11½ 6/3 11½ 6/3
Ud. African, 2/7½
Un. Ry. Deep, 27/10½ -/6 -/10½ 8/11½ 7.3 -/10½
Constantiapoge, 2/6 -/3 -/3¼ 6/10½
Do., 6% Certs., 70 60½ 70 69½ 70 69½
Waterval, 4/11½ -/2

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES, WEST AFRICAN

Abbs, -/3¼
Anglo-Continental, 4.3††
Ariston, 1.8¼†† .9 .9¼ .9¼ .9¼ .9
Ashanti, 1.8¼†† .9 .9¼ .9¼ .9¼ .9
Assd. of Nigeria, 3/10½ -/9½ -/11¼ 4/0½
Bibiani, 3/-
Ex-Lands Nigeria, 1/0¼
Tanquah and Abosse, 2/11½†† 3/3½ 3/- -/9¼ -/11½ -/3 2.7† -/3 2/- 3/- -/11½ -/2¼

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Bearer, 44/4½ 5/- 4/4½ 5/- -/3¼ 5/- 2/6 3/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 6½ 6½ 6½

OIL

Anglo-American, 5½% Deb., 100½ (Correction from Official List.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 100½ ¼, not 101½ ½.)
Anglo-Ecuadorian, 30/6 -/8½ 11/- 10½ 11/4½ 10/6
Anglo-Persian, 57/9¼ 8/9 -/9 7/2¼ -/3¼ 8/9 7/6 9/0½
Do., 5% Pref., 78/6†
Do., 5% Deb., 101½
Burmah, 70 71½ 1/3 70/7½
Do., 5% Deb., 102 2 ½ ½
Canadian Eagle, 7/2¼†† -/11½ 7/- -/9¼ -/11½ -/9¼ -/11½
Do., 1st Pref., 12/4½ -/3
Do., 2nd Pref., 10/-
Mexican Eagle, 7/9¼†† -/3 -/3¼†† -/5¼ -/11½ -/9¼
Do., 5% Deb., 86 5¼
Phœnix and Trinidad, 7/10½ -/4½
Royal Dutch, Sub-Sh., 25/6 ¼
Shell (Reced.), 77/6†† 8/1½ 7/9¼ 6/10½ 7/9¼
Do., Def., 77/6 8/1½ 7/9¼ 6/10½ 7/9¼†† 8/5¼
Do., Deferred, 78/3 -/9 7/6 -/6
Do., 7% Cm. Pref., 25/3†† -/3¼ -/4½ -/3¼ -/3 -/3¼ -/4½
Trinidad Leaseholds, 6/9
Trinidad Petroleum, 2/9
Venezuelan Concessions, 32/3¼ 30/11½‡ 1/10½ -/3
Do., 7½ Pref., 31/3 30/7½ -/7½

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 9/3
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 26/11½ 5/9 6/- 5/10½
Anglo-Java, 10½††
Anglo-Malay, 8/-
Bisdings, 9/6
Bukit Kajoe, 7/6
Bukit Lima, 4½
Consols, 2/8½
Dindings, 10/-
Diapoera, -/5¼ -/5¼
E.M.S., 17/6Δ
Glen Muar, -/11½ -/11½
Kalliperek, 20/2¼ -/2¼
Kamuning, 2/3
Malayalam, 17/8 -/3
Patalima, 13/-
Rambutan, -/7½†† -/6¼†† -/7½† -/7½†† -/7½†† -/7½
Serdang Cent., 8/0¼
Do., Def., 8/0¼
Sungei Kasar, 1/8
Sungei Salak, 19/4½
Sungei Siput, -/3½
Sungei Tukong, -/6††
Tall Ayer, 12/11½ /6
Tanjour, -/5½††

SHIPPING

Argentine N. Pref. (6% C. and Partic.), 21/6
Ind. Indn. 5½% Pref., 98½
Do., 7% Deb., 102¼ 1½ 2¼
Canard, 16/5½ -/3
Elder, Dempster, 5% Pref., 2/9
Furness, Withy, 32/9 -/9 -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 99½ 99½ -/9 -/9 -/6 -/10½ -/3
Do., 2½% Deb., 69½
Hall, Eric, 1/3 -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 1930-40, 100⅝ ¼
Do., 6% Pref., 25/6†
Do., 5% Deb., 66 6
Do., 5½ Deb., 83½ ½
Hamburg, 5% Deb., 66 5¼
Thompson, 5% Deb., 86 5¼
Union-Castle Mail, 6½% Pref., 12/- -/6 -/6 -/6 12/- -/3
White Star, 6% Pref., 7/10½ -/3 -/10½ -/6 -/7½ -/3 -/9
Do., 7% -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Isle of Man Steam Packet, 18/10½Δ
Prod. Asso. Maritime, 7% Pfd. Pref., 10/9
Tucker, 5% Funding Certs. (Reg.), 17½

TEA AND COFFEE

Amalgd. Tea, 16/- ¼
Assam Frontier, 18/-
British Indian, 42/6 -/6
Carpenter, 10/-
Dimbula, 9/6††
Dunsbar, 2/-
Dutmoor, 2/-, 60/††
Ekial, 5% Pfd., 10/6††
Empire Tea, 1/-
Highlands, 5/-
Imperial Tea, 19/6 18/9 -/9
Jokai, 5% Pfd., 10/6††
Kenilworth, 1/-
Kenya Planters, 6/-
Kepitigalla, 6/9
Lanka Consolidated, 2/-
Lebong, 1/-
Lond. Asiatic, 2/11½ -/10½ 3/- 2/10½
Malacca, 17/- 16/3
Mandai, 9/7½
Mincing Lane Tea, 1/-
Nilgiri Consolidated, 11/4½
Ord. Serdang, 2/6½ -/9¼
Ud. Sua Betong, 41/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amrad, 1/4½ -/4½
Anglo-Java Produce, 8% Pref., 1/2½ -/2½
Bangawan, 1/10 pd., -/4
Bukit Pulai, -/4½
Cawood, 2/8½
Dindings, 10/-
Diapoera, -/5¼ -/5¼
E.M.S., 17/6Δ
Glen Muar, -/11½ -/11½
Kalliperek, 20/2¼ -/2¼
Kamuning, 2/3
Malayalam, 17/8 -/3
Patalima, 13/-
Rambutan, -/7½†† -/6¼†† -/7½† -/7½†† -/7½†† -/7½
Serdang Cent., 8/0¼
Do., Def., 8/0¼
Sungei Kasar, 1/8
Sungei Salak, 19/4½
Sungei Siput, -/3½
Sungei Tukong, -/6††
Tall Ayer, 12/11½ /6
Tanjour, -/5½††

SHIPPING

Argentine N. Pref. (6% C. and Partic.), 21/6
Ind. Indn. 5½% Pref., 98½
Do., 7% Deb., 102¼ 1½ 2¼
Canard, 16/5½ -/3
Elder, Dempster, 5% Pref., 2/9
Furness, Withy, 32/9 -/9 -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 99½ 99½ -/9 -/9 -/6 -/10½ -/3
Do., 2½% Deb., 69½
Hall, Eric, 1/3 -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 1930-40, 100⅝ ¼
Do., 6% Pref., 25/6†
Do., 5% Deb., 66 6
Do., 5½ Deb., 83½ ½
Hamburg, 5% Deb., 66 5¼
Thompson, 5% Deb., 86 5¼
Union-Castle Mail, 6½% Pref., 12/- -/6 -/6 -/6 12/- -/3
White Star, 6% Pref., 7/10½ -/3 -/10½ -/6 -/7½ -/3 -/9
Do., 7% -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Isle of Man Steam Packet, 18/10½Δ
Prod. Asso. Maritime, 7% Pfd. Pref., 10/9
Tucker, 5% Funding Certs. (Reg.), 17½

TEA AND COFFEE

Amalgd. Tea, 16/- ¼
Assam Frontier, 18/-
British Indian, 42/6 -/6
Carpenter, 10/-
Dimbula, 9/6††
Dunsbar, 2/-
Dutmoor, 2/-, 60/††
Ekial, 5% Pfd., 10/6††
Empire Tea, 1/-
Highlands, 5/-
Imperial Tea, 19/6 18/9 -/9
Jokai, 5% Pfd., 10/6††
Kenilworth, 1/-
Kenya Planters, 6/-
Kepitigalla, 6/9
Lanka Consolidated, 2/-
Lebong, 1/-
Lond. Asiatic, 2/11½ -/10½ 3/- 2/10½
Malacca, 17/- 16/3
Mandai, 9/7½
Mincing Lane Tea, 1/-
Nilgiri Consolidated, 11/4½
Ord. Serdang, 2/6½ -/9¼
Ud. Sua Betong, 41/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amrad, 1/4½ -/4½
Anglo-Java Produce, 8% Pref., 1/2½ -/2½
Bangawan, 1/10 pd., -/4
Bukit Pulai, -/4½
Cawood, 2/8½
Dindings, 10/-
Diapoera, -/5¼ -/5¼
E.M.S., 17/6Δ
Glen Muar, -/11½ -/11½
Kalliperek, 20/2¼ -/2¼
Kamuning, 2/3
Malayalam, 17/8 -/3
Patalima, 13/-
Rambutan, -/7½†† -/6¼†† -/7½† -/7½†† -/7½†† -/7½
Serdang Cent., 8/0¼
Do., Def., 8/0¼
Sungei Kasar, 1/8
Sungei Salak, 19/4½
Sungei Siput, -/3½
Sungei Tukong, -/6††
Tall Ayer, 12/11½ /6
Tanjour, -/5½††

SHIPPING

Borelli, 71/-
Lanuva, 41/3
Meerdina, 26 ¼
Pabbian, 2/-½†† 13/1½††

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 191
Anglo-American, 6% Pref., 109½ ¼
Anglo-Portuguese, 16/6
Cables and Wireless, 7½
Do., "A," 22½ 3 2½ 7 8 ¼ ½ 3
Do., "B," 11½ 12¼ 12 12 ¼
Constantinople, 20/-
Do., 6% Certs., 70 69½ 70 69½ 70 69½
Eastern, 3½% Pref., 66½† 6

International, 25½ 4¼ 5¼ 4½ 5
Marconi Intl. Marine, 40/-‡ -/6 -/3 40/- -/7½
Western, 4% Deb., 80 1 80 1

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Radio Corp. of Amer., 81⅝ ⅛ ⅛
Venezuela, "A," 19/-

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 4½% Deb., 66¼‡
Do., 5% 81¼ ¼
Brazilian, 24⅝ ¼ ⅛ ⅞ ⅛ ⅛ ½ ⅛ ⅛ ⅞ ⅛ ⅛ ½ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Brit. Columbia, 5% Pref., 97½
Brit. Elect., Debt., 1360 60‡ 60
Do., 5% Deb., 100¼ ¼
Calcutta, 8/9 -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 11/-
Cape, 5/6‡
City of B.A., 80‡ 80/- 80/-
Lisbon, 19/3‡
Mexico, 5% Bds., 61½
Rio de Janeiro, 5% 50-yr. Bds., 84½ ½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

B'ham and Dist., 6% Pref., 20-7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/4½
Brazilian Tract., New (Pref., 1930, Inst.), 82⅜‡ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ½ ⅛
Do., Fract. Certs., 87⅜ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ½ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
Southdown, 5% Pref., 19/6 -/9 -/4½‡ 19/- 20/- 19/9 -/6 -/9
20/3 19/4½ pm.
Winnipeg, 21

WATER WORKS

Antwerp, 23 3 ½
Bristol, (7% Max.), 117 17‡ 18
Do., 5% Pref., 101‡ 1‡ 2
Prov. of B.A., 22/3
Southend, 5% Pref., 99½‡ 1½‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Colne Valley, "B" 7%, 135½ 5
Lowestoft, New (7% Max.), 11½ 12
West Hampshire, New 5% Deb., 103½ 3 ½

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Tuesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New-York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Bristol (3½% 1925-65) 1 to 79-81. Croydon (3½% 84‡.) ½ to 74-76. Fife County Council (4% 1940-74) 1 to 90-92. Glamorgan (3% 1914-34) 1 to 94-96. Huddersfield (3% 1934) 1 to 94-96. St. Helen's (3% 1915-55) 1 to 73-75. Sheffield (3½% 1941-51) 1 to 105-107. Stockton-on-Tees (3% 1932) 1 to 98-100. Stoke-on-Trent (3% 1914-43) 1 to 84-86. York (3% 1916-41) 1 to 86-88. Leicester (3% 1919-44) 1 to 82-84.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Mauritius (4% 1937) 1 to 96-98.

DOMINION CORPORATION. — RISE. — Burnaby (4½% Deb., 1950) 2½ to 92-95.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—FALL.—Dresden (5½% 1927) ½ to 73-77. Munich (6% 1933-53) 1 to 70-75.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Brazilian (5% 1895) 1 to 50-53. Egyptian (Pref.) ½ to 90½-92½. Turkish (4% 1891) ½ to 80½-82½, ditto (3½% Trib. Bds.) ½ to 72½-74½. FALL.—Brazilian (5% 1908) 4 to 88-93. Chilian (7½% 1905) 1½ to 90-93, ditto (6% 1928 and 1929) 1 to 85-88, Chinese (5% Reorg., 1913, Issd. in France) 1 to 66-68. Westphalia (7% 1926) 1 to 90-94.

HOME RAILS, DEBENTURE.—RISE.—L. and N.E. (4%) ½ to 77½-79½.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Gt. I. Peninsula (Irred. 4% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 69-73. S. Indian (Gtd. 4½% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 76-81.

DOMINION AND COLONIAL RAILS.—RISE.—Mashonaland (5% Debs.) ½ to 90½-92½. FALL.—Mid. of W. Australia (Unified Gtd.) 5 to 65-70.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Trans-Zambesia (Debs.) ½ to 99½-101½. FALL.—Argentine G.W. (6% Gtd. Pref.) ½ to 93-95. Arg. N.E. (5% "B" Deb. Stk.) ½ to 67-69, ditto (5% "B" Debs.) ½ to 68-70. B.A.G.S. (6% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 96-98. B.A. Western (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 70½-72½. Centl. Argentine (Defd.) 2 to 40-45, ditto (4% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 68½-70½. Cordoba Centl. (1st Pref.) ½ to 27-30, ditto (1st Deb. Stk.) ½ to 58-60, ditto (2nd Deb. Stk.) ½ to 43-45. Transandine (Mtge. Bds.) ½ to 9-13.

BANKS.—FALL.—B. of Roumania ½ to 2½-3½.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.—RISE.—Charrington (3½% Deb.) ½ to 68-70, Commercial (5% Deb.) 1 to 98-101, Cornbrook (5½% Pref.) ¼ to 3¼-4, Daniell and Sons' 6d. to 27/0-29/0, Greene, King and Sons ¼ to 2½-2½, Threlfall's (6% Pref.) 6d. to 1½-1½, Walker, Jas. (Pref.) ¼ to 8¼-8¾. FALL.—Brews. and 6/0, McEwan (5% Pref.) ½ to 8¼-8¾, Manchester (5½% Deb.) 1 to 98-100.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &C.—RISE.—Bowaters Paper Mills (6% 1st Deb.) ½ to 100-102, Chaplin (W. H.) (5% Pref.) ½ to 9½-10½, Chinese Engineering Deb.) 2 to 68-73, General Theatre Corp. (6½% 1st Deb.) ½ to 85½-87½, Hotel York (6% Pref.) ½ to 11-13, Idris (A.) Ord.) ⅛ to 15½-16½, Kelly's Directories (6% Pref.) ½ to 1-1½, ditto (7½% Pref.) ½ to 1⅛-1¼, May-pole Dairy (20% Pref. Ord. 6d. to 15/6-16/6, Morgan Crucible (5½% 2nd Pref.) ½ to ⅞-1. FALL.—Brit. 2nd Bds.) 1 to 75-80, Brit. Glues and Chemicals (6% Pref.) ¼ to 9/6-10/3, ditto (7½% Pref.) ¼ to 10/6-11/3, Crittall Manfg. (6% Deb.) 2 to 90-95, Jurgens (7% Pfg. Pref.) 6d. to 83, Lever Bros. (8% "A" Pref.) 3d. to 22/9-23/3, Radiation, Ltd. 3d. to 34/9-35/9, Sanmurgan Jute ⅛ to 9½-9⅝, Titaghur Jute ⅛ to 20⅛-20½, Unilever (N.V.) Ord. Sub-shares of 12½% ⅛ to 11⅜-11¾.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Metrop. (Pref.) 6d. to 17/0-19/0, Vera Cruz (Debs.) 3 to 82-86.

FIN. TRUSTS, LAND, AND PROPERTY.—FALL.—British S. Africa Co. (Br. Warrants) 1½d. to 28/6-29/0, Law Land ¼ to 1½-1⅝.

GAS.—RISE.—Hastings and St. Leonards (5% Converted Stk.) 1 to 98-103, Wands., Wimb., and Epsom Dist. (5% Pref.) 1 to 94-97.

INSURANCE.—RISE.—Royal Ins. (Deb. Stk.) 5½ to 93-98. FALL.—Phœnix (£10) ½ to 13¼-13¾.

BRITISH S. AFRICA Co. (Br. Warrants) 1½d. to 28/6-29/0.

LAW LAND ¼ to 1½-1⅝.

GAS.—RISE.—Hastings and St. Leonards (5% Converted Stk.) 1 to 98-103, Wands., Wimb., and Epsom Dist. (5% Pref.) 1 to 94-97.

INSURANCE.—RISE.—Royal Ins. (Deb. Stk.) 5½ to 93-98. FALL.—Phœnix (£10) ½ to 13¼-13¾.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Debenture Corporation (4% Deb.) 1 to 77-80, Industrial (3½% Deb.) 1 to 66-69, International Investment (5% Deb.) 1½ to 94-98, Rio Claro Railway 2 to 167-172, Trustees' (5% Pref.) 1 to 87-89. FALL.—Industrial 3 to 330-340, London, Border 5 to 65-75, Mercantile 2 to 318-328, Mid-European 2 to 98-103.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—South Durham Steel ("B" Ord.) ½ to 4½-5½, Vickers (5½% Deb.) 1 to 124-126; Siemens and Halske, 157 (161½); Schuckert, — (121); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 128¼ (128); Philipp Holzmann, 72½ (73½); Zellstoff Waldhof, 100½ (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 69 (70); Hamburg Amerika, 67⅛ (68½); Süddeutsche Zucker, 140 (137½); German Liquidation Loan, 52 (52); German Railroads, 7% Preferred, 86½ (86⅝); German Protectorate Loan, 21½ (21⅝); Anatolian Railway Loan, 11⅞ (12⅛); Mexican Silver, 5% Loan, 8 (8).

MINES.—RISE.—Consolidated Gold Fields (6% Pref.) 3d. to 18/0-19/0. FALL.—St. John del Rey (Pref.) ⅛ to 1¼-1⅜.

NITRATE.—FALL.—Lautaro (7% Prefd., Nos. 1 to 240000 and 430001 to 590000, Regd.) ⅛ to 2-2¼, ditto (Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000, Regd.) ⅛ to 2-2¼.

SHIPPING.—RISE.—P. and O. (3½% Deb.) 1 to 68-71, ditto (3½% 2nd Deb.) 1 to 68-71. Union-Castle (6% "A" Pref.) 6d. to 11/0-13/0, ditto (6% Cum. Pref.) 6d. to 11/0-13/0.

TEA AND COFFEE.—FALL.—Assam Frontier ⅛ to 7/8-1, Consolidated Estates ⅛ to 1¾-2, East India and Ceylon ⅛ to ⅞-1⅛, Kanan Devan Hills ½ to 32½-34½.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.—FALL.—International 82 to $23-$28

TRAMWAYS, &c.—FALL.—Anglo-Argentine (5½% 1st Pref.) ½ to 1-1¼, ditto (6% 2nd Pref.) ¼ to 1½-1¾, British Electric Traction (Defd.) 25 to 1.350-1.450.

REDUCED PROFITS FROM CHOCOLATE

GERMAN COMPANY'S ACCOUNTS

(FROM OUR FRANKFURT CORRESPONDENT)

The board of directors of the Gebrüder Stollwerck A.G., Cologne (which, by taking over last July the Reichardt Works at Hamburg and several other German chocolate factories belonging until then to the English Unilever concern, has become the largest chocolate manufacturing enterprise in Germany), has decided to propose to the general meeting of shareholders on December 30 a reduction of the dividend for the financial year 1929-30, ended June 30, from 9 per cent. to 5 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital, nominally 15,050,000 marks. The net profit for the year amounts to 890,000 marks, against 1,530,000 marks for the preceding year.

The effects of the transaction concluded with the Unilever concern would begin to reveal themselves in the financial year 1930-31, and to their full extent in the following year. The increase in the business turnover resulting therefrom was developing according to expectations.

S.E. OFFICIAL LIST QUOTATIONS

The undermentioned securities have been ordered to be quoted in the Stock Exchange Official List:—

CEYLON GOVERNMENT.—£1,750,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1965.

COLOMBIA RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—222½ Shares of £1 each, fully paid. Nos. 444,765 to 444,992; and £40 Six per Cent. Mortgage Debentures, Nos. 17,135 to 17,136 (£20).

COUNTY OF LONDON ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.—£250,000 Five per Cent. Debenture Stock (1965-1972).

DENMAN PICTURE HOUSES, LIMITED.—£2,500,000 Seven per Cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debenture Stock; and £500,000 Seven per Cent. Guaranteed Convertible Debenture Stock.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS, LIMITED.—124,168 Shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 500,001 to 599,168 and 624,169 to 649,168.

INTERNATIONAL TEA COMPANY'S STORES, LIMITED.—90,778 Seven per Cent. Cumulative "A" Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1,377,394 to 1,368,161.

IPSWICH CORPORATION.—£500,000 Five per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1947-1957.

KELLY'S DIRECTORIES, LIMITED.—£1,000,000 Redeemable Six-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock.

NORTH METROPOLITAN POWER STATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—£850,000 Five per Cent. Second Mortgage Debenture Stock, 1963.

OXFORD ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.—95,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 55,001 to 150,000.

ROUMANIA (KINGDOM OF).—£5,148 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 1913 Bonds of Schedule 2, Part II., of the Agreement of July 4, 1925.

SOUTH DURHAM STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.—"B" Ordinary Shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 578,039 to 587,319.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS COMPANY OF LONDON, LIMITED.—£2,000,000 Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock.

UNILEVER, LIMITED.—494,780 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 2,100,001 to 2,594,780.

UNITED DAIRIES, LIMITED.—6,074 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 2,223,927 to 2,230,000; and 42 Six per Cent Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 3,249,959 to 3,250,000.

The 1931 edition of the "Shipping World" Pocket Book and Diary is now published, and contains much information of use to shipping men, including such features as distance and tide tables, terms and abbreviations commonly employed, and shipbrokers' scale of agency charges. It is published in leather cloth at 2s. and in a leather case at 4s. 6d. at the offices in Effingham House, Arundel-street, Strand, London.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

	Dec. 10	Dec. 9
3% Perpetual Rentes	87.30	87.35
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.00	101.00
4% Rentes, 1917	102.50	102.40
4% Rentes, 1918	101.75	101.55
6% Rentes, 1920	154.95	154.90
6% Rentes, 1920	101.46	101.50
5% Credit National, 1919	104.95	104.95
6% Credit National, 1920	625	625
6% Credit National, 1921	565	565
6% Credit Nat., 1922 (1st)	544	545
6% Credit Nat., 1923 (1st)	528	528
6% Credit National, 1924	555	555
4% Egyptian Unified	347	344.70
3½% Italian Rentes	91.00	91.60
6% Russian, 1906	352	354
6% Russian, 1909	4.30	4.00
4% Turkish Unified	3.20	2.20
Banque de France	37.10	37.80
Banque de Paris	20,560	20,825
Banque de Parisienne	2,365	2,395
Comptoir Nat. d'Escompte	1,395	1,405
Credit Foncier Egyptien	1,710	1,718
Credit Lyonnais	3,435	3,460
Banque d'Orient	2,695	2,720
Banque Ottomane	271	267
Suez Canal Shares	754	736
Chargeurs Reunis	17,100	17,170
Messageries Maritimes	603	606
Transatlantique	199	196
Raffineries Say	571	569
Sucreries d'Egypte	1,820	1,825
Wagons-Lits	658	669
Thomson-Houston	356	359
Lautaro Nitrate	650	643
Ford of France	289	(289
Rio Tinto	3,825	3,825
Tharsis	224	231
De Beers, Deferred	431	436
De Beers, Preferred	642	654
Jagersfontein Estate	1,214	1,221
Central Mining	155	157
Chartered	1,492	1,500
Brakpan	178	179
Crown Mines	350	355
East Rand	465	473
Geduld	51	55
General Mining	446	446
Consolidated Goldfields	73	79
Johannesburg Consolidated	144	147
Randfontein Estate	198	196
Rand Mines	79	81
Tanganyika	341	342
Transvaal Consolidated	205	207
Union Corporation	118	120
Mozambique	287	291
West Rand Mines	35	36
Caoutchoucs	43	45
Eastern International	87	88
Gula Kalumpong	60	61
Gula Lumpur	96	96
Malacca	130	129
Mexican Eagle	138	139
Royal Dutch	44	44
Shell Transport	31,725	31,950
Oceana Consolidated	477	477
Exchanges on New York	5.50	6.00
Exchange on London, official average	25.44	25.45
Cheques, closing market rate	123.62	123.63½
Private Discount Rate	123.62½	123.62½
Short Money	2%	2%
—Reuter.	2%	2%

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅞ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 102 (102); 2½% Dutch, 67½ (67⅛); 3% Dutch, 82 (82); 4% Banda, 89⅜ (89); 3% Dutch, 82 (82); 4% Java, 89⅜ (89); Erie (1st), 72 (72); United States Steel, 143⅞ (143⅜); Union Pacific, 185¼ (182); Royal Dutch, Dell Batavia Rubber, 61 (61⅛);

The Estate Market

DORSET AND KENT

FLEET-STREET SITE

The late Colonel F. L. C. Livingstone-Learmonth's executors have sold Southover, Tolpuddle, a Dorset seat of 750 acres, with a mile or two of trout fishing, between Bournemouth and Dorchester. The agents acting with Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square) were Messrs. Hy. Duke and Sons (Dorchester).

As an estate and because of the magnitude of the sum realized for it, Sherwood Park, Tunbridge Wells, is noteworthy. The agents who have just effected the sale of the property are Messrs. Brackett and Sons (Tunbridge Wells) and Messrs. Harrods, Limited (Brompton-road). There are about 170 acres of land, within a mile of the chief railway station, and ripe for development. Messrs. Harrods submitted Sherwood Park by auction at Brompton-road in the autumn, and it has not remained long in the market.

One of the few remaining opportunities of acquiring a site in Fleet-street, that of No. 68, at the corner of Whitefriars-street, will be presented next Tuesday at the Mart. Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks (Cheapside) and Messrs. Matthew Miles and Sons (Chancery-lane) will let the 1,300 square feet. The lessee is to have the option of buying the freehold, within two years, at 21 years' purchase of the rent fixed by an approved bidding at the auction. The existing buildings are to be demolished next year, and premises, to cost not less than £11,500, must be built to the satisfaction of the lessors, the Licensed Victuallers' Benevolent Institution. Conditions have to provide for all contingencies, and it is stipulated that "the lessee shall not sell any sand or gravel from the site, or burn bricks." No rent will be payable for the first six months of the lease.

Freeholds and leaseholds in Old-street, close to the junction of Clerkenwell-road, Goswell-road, and Aldersgate-street, let at £1,750 a year, will be sold next Tuesday by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks.

The executors of the late Adele, Lady Meyer, through Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, have sold the Village Hall, Newport, and other Essex property.

Richmond freeholds offered by Messrs. Chancellors (Richmond) include No. 14, George-street, in the "multiple" shop centre, and a site exceeding 20,000 sq. ft. beside the bridge.

Country properties for sale are The Firs, Maidenhead Thicket, five acres, by Messrs. Giddys (Maidenhead); and a Sussex freehold house and 60 acres, for £3,750, by Mr. Wellesley-Smith (Baker-street).

Like most Kent and Sussex farmhouses, and some churches, a few miles inland, Twitts Ghyll, Mayfield, has a tradition of having been useful to smugglers of French liquor and lace in the old days. Sir Austen Chamberlain has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to sell Twitts Ghyll, a sixteenth century house, on which a large sum has been spent in residential improvements. The gardens and pasture extend to nearly 10 acres. The auction, if one is needed, will be on January 8.

SALES BY AUCTION

RUSHWORTH and BROWN

HACKNEY.—Lauriston-road, £31 10s. a year for 12 years £205
ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—11, Belgrave-road 410
EALING.—Broadway, £32 a year and reversion in 62 years 845
Talbot-road, £17 16s. a year and reversion in 62 years 3,720
Avenue-road, £30 a year and reversion in 62 years 635
Broadway, The Old Hat, licensed freehold .. 2,900

W. G. KIMPTON and SON

WESTCLIFF.—97, Talkyrie-road, freehold .. 830
CAMBERWELL.—70, Grove-lane, freehold .. 485

STANLEY PARKES and BROWN

WINCHMORE HILL.—22, Cambridge-gardens.. 850

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co.

CHEVENING, KENT.—Chipstead-road, 2¼ acres 760

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY)
SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Watson and Ewen	The Mart, E.C. (1.0)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Mr. L. Raymond	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Newbon and Shephard	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Baxter, Payne and Lepper	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Property
Stimson and Sons	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
S. A. Naylor and Co.	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
J. Griffin and Son	41, Broadway, Ealing, W. (6.30)	Freehold Property
Mr. S. F. Prior	5, Dembridge-road, Bickley (—)	Freehold Property

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Constable and Maude	Aston Clinton House, Aylesbury, Bucks (1.0)	Furniture, &c.
Debenham, Storr and Sons	26, King-st., Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Old English Silver, Jewellery, &c.
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Christie, Manson and Woods	8, St. James'-st., S.W. (1.0)	Old English and French Furniture
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Sidholme, Sidmouth, S. Devon (1.0)	Old English Furniture, Porcelain, Pottery, &c.
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	Furniture, China, Glass, &c.
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-st., W. (1.0)	Old English and Foreign Silver
Robinson, Fisher and Harding	King-st., St. James', S.W. (1.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.0)	Decorative Furniture, Old Silver, China, &c.
W. & F. C. Bonham and Sons	14, New Burlington-st., W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Puttick & Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Old Italian Violins, Old English Silver, China and Medals
Prickett and Ellis	3, Hampstead-lane, Highgate, N. (1.30)	Furniture, &c.
Hampton and Sons	32, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W. (1.30)	Rare Books, Antique Furniture, &c.
Rogers, Chapman and Thomas	Helmsley House, Havant, Hants. (—)	Furniture, &c.
Woolley and Wallis	Compton Park, Salisbury (—)	Antique Furniture

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

LIEUTS.—E. M. HUTTON and C. G. COUPER, to President (March 31).

SENIOR MASTERS.—J. WATSON, to Dorsetshire (Dec. 31); and W. C. HEWLETT, to Excellent (Jan. 2).

SCHOOLMASTERS.—F. C. DENSUM, to Defiance (Dec. 27). H. J. V. CAMPBELL, to Iron Duke; and D. E. WINKWORTH, to Vernon (Dec. 31); W. G. TUCKER and H. S. J. STRONG, to President, for Advanced Course at R.N. College, Greenwich (Dec. 31); G. H. HOLMES, H. HOLDSWORTH, and F. A. COOPER, to Ganges; T. R. SMART, to St. Vincent; C. A. SINFIELD, to Nelson; F. E. HENWOOD, to Marlborough; and A. C. HOWARD, to St. Vincent (Jan. 2).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

SUB-LIEUT.—C. D. B. COVENTRY, promoted to Lieut. (senr. Nov. 15).

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BARRHEAD, Dec. 8.—Folkestone arrived and left for Kis.
BEREHAVEN, Dec. 9.—Tenedos left for Queenstown.
BOMBAY, Dec. 8.—Emerald and Enterprise left.
HARROW, Dec. 9.—Mantis left for Ichang.
HENJAM, Dec. 8.—Ormonde left for survey.
HONG-KONG, Dec. 8.—Sepoy and Sterling arrived.
MALTA, Dec. 9.—Hindustan left for Port Said.
PORT HARCOURT, Dec. 8.—Daffodil left for Victoria, Cameroons.
PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 9.—Ark Royal left for Sheerness.
QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9.—Tenedos arrived.
RAKATOMBA, Dec. 8.—Diomede left for Auckland.
SALDANHA BAY, Dec. 8.—Calcutta arrived.
SHANGHAI, Dec. 9.—Cricket left for Chinkiang.
WARSPITE, Dec. 9.—Tetrarch arrived.
WUHU, Dec. 9.—Gnat left for Hankow.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF, R.A.F.

A change takes place to-day in the post of Chaplain-in-Chief to the Royal Air Force, which has been held since 1926 by the Rev. Robert E. V. Hanson, O.B.E., who is now placed on the retired list. The Rev. R. E. V. Hanson was formerly an Army chaplain; but his successor, the Rev. Sidney L. Clarke, entered the Royal Navy in 1901, and was made chaplain and naval instructor. When War broke out he was serving in H.M.S. COLLINGWOOD, in which the Duke of York was then a midshipman. He transferred to the R.A.F. in 1918, and for the last 10 years has been the senior R.A.F. Chaplain at Halton. As Chaplain-in-Chief he will hold the relative rank of Air Commodore.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

FLAGSHIP CHANGE

H.M.S. MARLBOROUGH, Captain J. C. Hodgson, D.S.O., is ordered to arrive at Portsmouth in mid-January to hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral G. F. Hyde, C.V.O., C.B.E., R.A.N., Commanding the Third Battle Squadron, in place of the EMPEROR OF INDIA, Captain G. W. Taylor. The captains of the two ships will exchange commands, Captain Taylor going to the MARLBOROUGH to continue duty as Flag Captain. As announced in *The Times* on November 27, the EMPEROR OF INDIA is ordered to pay off. She is the second of the four ships of the IRON DUKE class, scheduled for scrapping under the London Treaty, to do so. No ship has been detailed to relieve the EMPEROR OF INDIA, and the boys under training in her will be distributed among ships in the Atlantic Fleet.

SUBMARINES FOR CHINA

Four new submarines, which were commissioned between March and May last at Barrow-in-Furness, are due to leave Portsmouth to-morrow for the China station. They are the PERSEUS, Lieutenant-Commander G. A. W. Voelcker, PANDORA, Lieutenant-Commander A. L. Besant, POSEIDON, Lieutenant-Commander B. W. Galpin, and PROTEUS, Lieutenant-Commander L. B. A. Majendie. The programme of the voyage is:—Leave Portsmouth, December 12; Gibraltar December 17-19; Malta, December 23-27; Port Said, December 31-January 4; Aden, January 10-14; Colombo, January 22-30; Penang, February 4-6; Singapore, February 8-15; Hong-kong, February 21. These submarines are to replace vessels of the "L" class, which were withdrawn some time ago from the Fourth Flotilla.

DEVONPORT STAFF OFFICER

The appointment becomes operative to-morrow of Commander G. F. L. Marx to be Staff Officer (Operations and Intelligence) to the Commander-in-Chief, Devonport, in succession to Commander T. B. Fellowes. Commander Marx, who has this year completed 25 years' naval service, specialized in torpedo duties just before the late War. At the mobilization he was appointed in command of torpedo-boat No. 36, but from December, 1914, he was torpedo lieutenant successively of the cruiser SUFFOLK, the battleship ZELANDIA, and the battle-cruiser AUSTRALIA. His promotion to commander in June, 1924, followed a commission as first and torpedo lieutenant-commander of the IRON DUKE, then flagship of Sir Osmond Brock in the Mediterranean. He was granted the staff qualification in 1920.

MERCHANT SERVICE OFFICERS, R.A.F.

Under an arrangement with the Board of Trade, officers, apprentices, and seamen in the Merchant Service holding short service commissions may be allowed to count service in the R.A.F. towards the period of sea service required to qualify them for Board of Trade certificates. The concession that may be granted under this arrangement, states a new Air Ministry order, is that a candidate for a certificate as master or mate may be allowed to count as qualifying service one-half of any time he has spent in the R.A.F., subject to a maximum allowance of six months for any grade of certificate. The concession is subject to the officer's service in the R.A.F. being satisfactory in all respects.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

P.L.M. RAILWAY COMPANY SIX Per CENT. STERLING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund in respect of the above Loan the following BONDS were this day DRAWN by lot by Mr. E. Courtney Walker (of Messrs. Scorer and Harris), Notary Public.—Nos.:—

47	56	139	211	378	388
398	454	486	541	745	964
990	1025	1061	1075	1244	
17 Bonds at £1,000 each ..					£17,000
1448	1500	1588	1689	1756	1776
1786	1793	1865	2108	2184	2499
2758	2761	2779	2861	2871	2959
3010	3033	3142	3209	3278	3397
3401	3526	3591	3600	3662	3673
3678	3694	3699			
33 Bonds at £500 each ..					£16,500
3796	3903	3948	3970	4000	4018
4145	4323	4360	4375	4392	4490
4529	4656	4662	4685	4740	4928
5285	5348	5384	5408	5471	5491
5497	5515	5552	5624	5671	5678
5822	5837	5916	5933	5949	5960
6158	6172	6181	6240	6256	6360
6416	6488	6514	6528	6639	6646
6752	6995	7101	7109	7216	7421
7704	7778	7783	7800	7865	7907
8037	8164	8199	8236	8359	8378
8397	8426	8429	8445	8463	8475
8558	8603	8635	8724	8810	8834
8836	8854	8866	8884	8913	9067
9155	9201	9222	9295	9351	9352
9354	9360	9370	9383	9394	9556
9563	9585	9635	9979	9985	9991
10049	10111	10137	10410	10495	10510
10630	10957	10990	11020	11683	11714
11727	11808	11852	11925	12171	12185
12600	12613	12643	12649	12767	12796
12800	13035	13081	13104	13186	13226
13360	13375	13505	13555	13581	13614
13646	13710	13717	13718	14170	14215
14366	14496	14532	14562	14644	14667
14690	14854	14878	14931	14955	15021
15060	15175	15180	15195	15235	15282
15774	15880	15998	16000	16002	16023
16025	16081	16088	16147	16211	16265
16348	16505	16553	16604	16681	16692
16896	16968	17061	17256	17274	17303
17322	17405	17406	17418	17457	17524
17795	17832	17960	18079	18203	18209
18245	18249	18264	18265	18274	18289
18363	18409	18433	18435	18492	18513
18538	19322	19346	19375	19425	19761
19769	19778	19859	19874	19921	20209
20269	20291	20304	20307	20477	20525
20577	20589	20654	20688	20774	20799
20831	20834	21098	21120	21138	21424
21476	21570	21576	21661	21705	21711
21738	21744	21750	21766	21795	21894
21931	21950	22003	22013	22337	22463
22504	22561	22578	22591	22619	22709
23167	23230	23283	23407	23435	23440
23617	23637	23704	23801	23852	23899
23904	23907	24048	24063	24084	24149
24198	24200	24271	24296	24319	24741
24390	24398	24414	24423	24489	24492
24609	24622	24646	24694	24730	24731
24753	24819	24872	24874	24875	24919
25022	25135	25140	25285	25375	25484
25539	25732	25784	25795	26257	26363
26397	26428	26463	27067	27068	27493
27549	27674	27734	27797	27839	27845
27855	28086	28601	28611	28741	
335 Bonds at £100 each ..					£33,500
					£67,000

These Bonds are due to be repaid at par on 1st January, 1931, when interest thereon will cease. These Bonds may be presented for payment on and after 1st January, 1931, and must have all the Coupons due subsequent to the 1st January, 1931, attached, otherwise the nominal amount of the missing Coupons will be deducted from the principal.

These Bonds may be presented at the Counting House of either Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., Limited, or Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., and must be left three clear days for examination.

BARING BROTHERS and Co., Limited.
J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.

London, E.C. 5th December, 1930.

STATE of SAN PAULO 6 per CENT. 40-YEAR EXTERNAL STERLING LOAN of 1928.

Notice is hereby given, that in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund in respect of the above Loan the following BONDS were this day DRAWN by lot by Mr. E. Courtney Walker (of Messrs. Scorer and Harris), Notary Public:—Nos.—

518	605				
2 Bonds at £1,000 ..					£2,000
913	1045	1117	1449	1571	
5 Bonds at £500 ..					£2,500
2202	2463	2515	2597	2819	4322
4687	4991	5006	5072	5203	5307
5655	5911	6057	6117	6188	6349
6854	6961	7288	7328	7834	8211
8366	8517	8602	8676	8716	9202
10040	10570	11103	11046	11134	11501
11703	12002	12008	12095	12103	12747
12759	13425	14078	14102	14210	14215
14584	14763	14957	15808	15927	16019
16038	16236	16914	17265	17322	17739
18143	19010	19063	19447	20149	20211
20224	20405	20937	21346	21470	21818
22515	22582	22944	23071	23294	23325
78 Bonds at £100 ..					£7,800
					£12,300

These Bonds may be presented for repayment at par on the 1st January, 1931, at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., and must be left three clear days for examination. At the option of the holder the Bonds may similarly be presented for payment in New York in Dollars at the fixed rate of $4.8665=£1, at the offices of either Messrs. Speyer and Co. or the J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation.

J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO.

London, 5th December, 1930.

OSAKA CITY HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION 6 per CENT. LOAN, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the regulations of the Osaka Municipality a DRAWING has taken place in Osaka, and the following Numbers have been withdrawn:—

YEN 1,000.

6354	8040	8121	8319	8451	8592	8618
8703	8733	8934	9199	9224	9803	9963
9981						

YEN 500.

8566	8632	9188	9293	9318	9838	9843
9936	10097	10149	10272	10504	10551	

On presentation of the Bonds, with Coupons attached, the same will be redeemed at par at our Offices, "Shell House," 55, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, on or after 31st December, 1930.

M. SAMUEL and Co., Limited.

11th December, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the First Mortgage Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Warrants for the half-yearly interest due 1st January, 1931.

Coupon No. 63 of the Debenture Stock Warrants to Bearer will be paid, less Income Tax at 4s. 6d. in the £, on and after the 1st January, 1931, at the Offices of the Company, 16, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

By Order of the Board,
E. H. STEVENS, Secretary.

16, Eastcheap, E.C.3. 10th December, 1930.

COMPASIA FERRO-CARRIL DE AGUAS BLANCAS.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for Payment of Interest.

By Order of the Board,
C. COWLEY, Secretary London Agency.

1, Broad-street-place, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2. 9th December, 1930.

NEWCASTLE and DISTRICT ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS for the 4½ per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.

E. ROBINSON, Secretary.

81, Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited.

NORWICH and LONDON DEBENTURE STOCK.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Norwich and London Debenture Stock of this Society will be CLOSED from the 18th December, 1930, to the 31st December, 1930, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. C. BOTTING, Secretary.

RAPHAEL TUCK and SONS Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE REGISTER of this Company will be CLOSED from December 18th to the 31st, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation and payment of the Dividend on the Preference Shares.

By Order,
A. G. JACOBS, Secretary.

Raphael House, Moorfields, E.C.2, 11th Dec., 1930.

THE FAIREY AVIATION COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 27th December, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
A. G. HAZELL, Secretary.

THE GLASS HOUGHTON and CASTLEFORD COLLIERIES COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st December inclusive, for the preparation of interest warrants payable 1st January next.

By Order,
JOHN JORDAN, Secretary.

11-12, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

THE EAST INDIA DISTILLERIES and SUGAR FACTORIES, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preference and Ordinary Shares and Debenture Stock of the above will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend and Interest Warrants.

By Order,
PARRY, MURRAY and Co., Ltd., Secretaries.

107, Old Broad-street, E.C.2. 11th December, 1930.

THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE and INVESTMENT CORPORATION, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Ordinary Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd December to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. E. SMITH, Secretary.

Friars House, 39-41, New Broad-street, E.C.2. 11th December, 1930.

THE ANTOFAGASTA (CHILI) and BOLIVIA RAILWAY CO., Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for Payment of Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
C. COWLEY, Secretary.

1, Broad-street-place, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2. 9th December, 1930.

THE ANTOFAGASTA (CHILI) and BOLIVIA RAILWAY CO., Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Four per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for Payment of Interest.

By Order of the Board,
C. COWLEY, Secretary.

1, Broad-street-place, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2. 9th December, 1930.

THE PROPRIETORS of HAY'S WHARF, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTER of the Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 31st December, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

Hay's Wharf, S.E.1. 10th December, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

THE VIKING WHALING COMPANY, Limited.
DIVIDEND ON SHARES TO BEARER.

Holders of Ordinary Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that a FINAL DIVIDEND of 7 per cent. free of income-tax will be PAID on or after 11th December, 1930, at the Offices of the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Guinness Mahon and Co., 53, Cornhill, London, E.C.3, on surrender of Coupon No. 2.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination, and may be presented any day except Saturday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

S. CARTWRIGHT, Secretary.

THE NORTHERN MEXICO POWER and DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of One and Three-quarters per Cent. on this day been declared on the Preference Stock of this Company for quarter ending December 31st, 1930. PAYABLE January 2nd, 1931, to Shareholders of record at close of business on December 20th, 1930.

T. A. SPOOR, Secretary.

Toronto, 8th December, 1930.

THE LAND BANK of EGYPT.
BANQUE FONCIERE d'EGYPTE.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 8/13, King William-street, E.C.4, has received instructions to PAY, on and after 15th December, 1930, DIVIDENDS on shares of the above Bank as follows:—

4s. 4d. on Ordinary Shares against coupon No. 41.
£12 on Founders Shares against coupon No. 25.

Lists for the Ordinary Share coupons, which must be made in triplicate, should bear a Declaration that the shares are domiciled in England; if this declaration cannot be given a deduction of 2s. 9d. per share will be made.

THE LAND BANK of EGYPT.
BANQUE FONCIERE d'EGYPTE.

Shareholders are informed that BEARER WARRANTS of 25 SHARES can be EXCHANGED against 25 warrants of one share each, on depositing the warrants:

In Alexandria at the Head Office of the Bank.
In Paris — Société Marseillaise de Crédit, and at Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
In Genève — Messrs. Hentsch, Forget and Cie.
In London — Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 8-13, King William-street, E.C.4.

The Warrants of one share will be delivered with as little delay as possible, on payment of expenses.

Alexandria, 9th December, 1930.

THE Directors of UNITED DOMINIONS TRUST, Limited, announce that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year to 31st December, 1930, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less income-tax at 4s. 6d. in the pound, will be PAID on 1st January, 1931.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

TO the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the SANTA MARTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

Pursuant to the Provisions of the Trust Deed securing the Debentures of the Santa Marta Railway Company, Limited, the Company is desirous of purchasing Debentures under their par value for redemption on the 1st January, 1931, and tenders are hereby invited from Debenture holders. The lowest tenders will be accepted in priority until the fund available has been exhausted. The amount available for the purchase of Debentures is £9,827.

Forms of tender may be obtained from the Company's Offices, 28, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2, and these, sealed up and marked "Tender of Bonds," must be lodged at the Company's Office not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, 19th December, 1930.

By order of the Board,
THOS. BOLTER, Secretary.

Note.—Letters of acceptance will be sent by post on or before Saturday, the 20th December, 1930, to those applicants whose tenders are accepted.

28, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.
10th December, 1930.

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION, Limited.

Debenture Holders are reminded that the Option to Convert into Shares of the Corporation at 2s. 3d. per share expires on 31st December, 1930.

THE ORIENTAL and GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, Limited, Secretaries.

31/33, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. 10th December, 1930.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bachelor's BED-SITTING ROOM, first floor, balcony; super-clean; private house; out of ordinary; breakfast, service, 2gns.; other rooms, breakfast, 30s.—35, Gloucester-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4614.

A bare minute Paddington Station.—IDEAL RESIDENCE for COLONIALS and Visitors to London; good cooking and service.—50, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.

A Bare Few Minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; Anglo-Swiss cuisine; from 2gns.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11.

A Bare Minute Selfridge's.—Modernized house, ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT; constant hot water.—Welbeck 2383.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no limit) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st., Phone, Padd. 6770.

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE-ROOM FLATLETS; sitting room furniture; single 27s., double 35s., including service, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Gloucester-road Tube.) (Western 0266.) And (adjoining) 8, Grenville-place. (Western 1256.)

HILLS.

A Bare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge, ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s., double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1867.

17, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A Bare minute bus and Tube. Newly decorated ROOMS from 18s. 6d. to £2 10s.; breakfast optional; running water, gas fires. Padd. 4287.

A Bare Minute Holland Park Tube.—Newly decorated ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS, comfortably furnished; divans, fires, use kitchen, garden; constant hot water. Breakfast optional.—Park 8494.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-33, Gloucester-gardens.W.2. Comfortable BOARD RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Breakfast and dinner only from 2gns. Large doubles now available. Bed and breakfast from 6s. 6d. Christmas Festivities. Young society. Padd. 8858.

A BED and BREAKFAST, 5s.; minute Russell-square Tube; bed-sitting rooms; gas fires; electric light.—Fareham House, Bernard-street, W.C.1.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, entrance floor, facing Park; private bath, lavatory; service with breakfast and late dinner; permanency preferred. Other rooms. Primrose 1528.—112, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

QUEENSBOROUGH HOUSE,

60-62, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, W.2.

A Beautiful and most attractive RESIDENTIAL, noted for cleanliness, excellent cooking, and best Empire food; gas fires in all bed rooms; comfortable public rooms. Inclusive terms from 3gns. Park 3536.

SAYES COURT,

2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

A Charming well FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR SUITE in lady's house; service, every comfort and convenience; special terms for permanency; near Hyde Park, Lancaster Gate.—Padd. 9729.

A COAL FIRE "ad lib." in bachelor's large ground-floor well FURNISHED COMBINED ROOM at West Kensington; baths, light, fires, service, 25s.; meals extra; absolute comfort; sole guest.—Write Box T.100, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A DOUBLE BED ROOM, 4gns.; single, 3gns.; inclusive; comfortable.—42, Stanhope-gardens, Gloucester-road.

A FIRST-FLOOR SUITE with private bath, sitting room, one or two bed rooms; also accommodation for single gentlemen; every room well furnished and artistically decorated; running hot water and electric heating; a few yards Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. (Padd. 0744.)

LONDON.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK. Facing due South.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Only the best English food served. Bedroom winter terms:

FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY OR 10s. 6d. DAILY. BED ROOM, TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

A REALLY COMFORTABLE HOME for the winter. Near Golf and Station. Central Heating.—"Ravensbrook," Oxted, Surrey. Phone 482.

A well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM, £2 10s. double, 30s. single, with breakfast, weekly.—3, Nottingham-place, Baker-street, W.1.

19, CARLTON-VALE, W.9.

'PHONE: MAIDA VALE 4592.

A SMALL select GUEST HOUSE; personal comfort; healthy, quiet, courtesy, privacy; from 2½gns., with breakfast; no extras; meals as required; butler, valet; near buses, Tube, Parks.—Manageress.

A STONE'S THROW Gloucester-road Station.—Large DIVAN SITTING ROOM, newly furnished as SITTING ROOM; service; meals optional; highly recommended.—45a, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7. Western 1630.

THE ROYAL GLOUCESTER,

41-47, GLOUCESTER-GARDENS, W.2.
Close Paddington Station. (Padd. 0072.)

ABSOLUTELY reliable for comfort and service, excellent food, personal attention; constant hot water; most central and quiet; beautiful garden at rear; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double, or partial board.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.

ABSOLUTELY charming DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM in luxurious house; 2gns. each, with breakfast and dinner. Also Double Suite first floor. Central heating. Western 2503.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and coal fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. From 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

HOWS HOTELS.
Founded in 1900 by H. E. How.
Where you are an individual—not a number. PALACE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.1. Museum 4050. 250 rooms, 50 bath rooms, eight private suites; hot and cold water and telephone in bedrooms. Linen airing room. Frigidaire installation. Licensed.
MANDEVILLE HOTEL, Mandeville-place, W.1. Welbeck 8187-8. "Heart of Mayfair." 50 rooms. Licensed. Bed, bath and breakfast from 10s. 6d. En pension from 5 guineas weekly.
LINDEN GARDENS HOTEL, 65, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 5819. Newly decorated throughout. Special Guest Night Saturday; two minutes Queen's-road and Notting Hill-gate Station. Bed, bath and breakfast from 8s. 6d.
KENSINGTON GATE HOTEL, 104-106, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. Kensington 0645. Hot and cold water in all rooms.
LINDEN HALL HOTEL, 131-137, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Frobisher 0653.
En pension from 3 guineas weekly.
All personally supervised by Mrs. H. E. How.

KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
(Facing Kensington Gardens.)

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
In comfort, satisfactory service, and food this hotel is unequalled.
PRIVATE SUITES.
Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.
For particulars apply Manager, address as above. 'Phone, Kens. 3673 (10 lines).

THROUGH THE WINDOW
Not every visitor to London can enjoy from the bed room window an uninterrupted view of a Royal Palace and a delightful stretch of one of the loveliest of the London Gardens. There are other unique features at the

MILESTONE,
1, PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, &c.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.),
notably a Minstrels' Gallery with fresco by Frampton, a winter-garden-like dining room, a Private Oratory, &c. Absolute comfort. RUNNING WATER, GAS FIRE, BEDSIDE LAMP, &c., in EVERY BED ROOM. Most attractive public rooms. First-class catering, service and attention.
The rates are no more than at an ordinary residential Hotel, from five guineas weekly inclusive.
Illustrated brochure sent free on request.
Personal reception by Resident Proprietors.
Mr. and Mrs. M. TURNER.
Telephone Nos.: Western 3986, 3987, 1926.

MONTAGUE HOTEL,
14, 15, 16, MONTAGUE-STREET, RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1 (overlooking gardens). A quiet private Hotel. Central for all parts. Bed room and breakfast from 7/6 En pension 3gns. Telephone: Museum 4666.

230 ROOMS.
SITUATED IN THE HEART OF LONDON'S SOCIAL AND SHOPPING ACTIVITIES.
Bed room, with 'phone and hot and cold water, 13/6 to 15/- daily. Room and breakfast, 8/6 to 9/9. Illustrated tariffs post free from

NORLAND HOTELS.
"Essentially for Gentlefolk."
14-22, Granville-place, Oxford-street, London, W.1. Telegrams, "Entraining, London." Tele., Mayfair 5005.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

HOTEL NORMAN,
CARLTON-ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Close to Putney Heath. Lawn Tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card, and music rooms, spacious lounge, pleasant dining rooms, numerous bath rooms, constant hot water; four first class, well cooked, daintily served. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric taxis to all parts; three minutes from station, Putney. 'Phone, Putney 3991-2. Special terms families. Wonderful Christmas Programme.
'Phone: Putney 3991-2.
Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

THE FAMOUS NORTH HOTELS.
Visitors to London notice how the NORTH HOTELS keep abreast (if not ahead) of the times—incorporating every new departure in furnishing, decorating, equipment or service as soon as its value is proved.
Naturally, such essential Hotel features as running hot and cold water and telephone in every bed room, central heating, electric passenger lifts, comfortable beds, and the finest English cuisine always at a NORTH HOTEL a pleasurable and care-free experience.
A visit of inspection will convince you; you may even find accommodation of so high an order can be offered at such reasonable terms.
These are a few of the NORTH HOTELS:—

ONSLOW COURT HOTEL,
QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
Telephone: Kensington 9210.
(140 bed rooms.)

STANHOPE COURT HOTEL,
STANHOPE-GARDENS, S.W.7.
Telephone: Western 0951.
(100 bed rooms.)

TUDOR COURT HOTEL,
60-66, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.
Telephone: Western 6393.
(85 bed rooms.)

MILTON COURT HOTEL,
68-72, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.7.
Telephone: Western 1571.
(85 bed rooms.)

GRANBY COURT HOTEL,
88-89, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
Telephone: Kensington 0896.
(50 bed rooms.)

COURT ROYAL HOTEL,
105-6, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Telephone: Paddington 6824.
(40 bed rooms.)

If you cannot call, write or 'phone the respective Hotels for illustrated Brochures and full particulars of any vacant rooms.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE WEST END.
Visitors to London who want easy access to the City, Theatre-land, the fashionable shopping thoroughfares, &c., will find an ideal centre at the

ORCHARD HOTEL,
PORTMAN-STREET, W.1.
Near Marble Arch, Selfridge's, and Gamage's New West End Store. Free from traffic disturbance.
RUNNING WATER, TELEPHONE and GAS FIRE in EVERY BED ROOM.
First-class catering. Lift. Night porter.
New Brochure, illustrated by H. G. Shelley, sent free on request.
Rates from 15s. per day inclusive.
Telephone Nos.: Mayfair 6980, 6981, 3582.
ONE OF MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

PALACE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURY, W.C.1.
(Museum 4050.)
250 rooms, 50 bath rooms. Hot and cold water and telephone in bed rooms. Excellent cuisine. Splendid lounge. Special reduced terms December, January, and February or weekly visitors for bed room, breakfast, bath, £3.

PRINCES COURT HOTEL,
PRINCE OF WALES-TERRACE, KENSINGTON.
A new hotel equipped and decorated on the most modern lines. Overlooking Kensington Gardens. Quiet situation. First-class service and cuisine.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER. G.P.O. TELEPHONES, AND THE NEW SUN-RAY FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS.
Inclusive terms from 3½gns. weekly. 12s. 6d. daily. Telephone: Western 4886-7.

CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR. SPEND IT AT

PALACE HOUSES,
PATRICKSONS HOTELS, Ltd.,
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.
AND ENSURE GOOD CHEER.
Dancing and Entertainments. Sun Parlour. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water Bed Rooms. Night Porter. Telephone Park 6447 (3 lines). Telegrams: Otelpat Nottarch, London.

PORTLAND COURT HOTEL,
4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A newly opened Hotel, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout. Bed-sitting rooms, with breakfast, from 9s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3½gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night porter. Special Christmas arrangements.—Telephone, Western 3153, 3154, 3155.

SPEND CHRISTMAS IN LONDON at the

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
DE VERE-GARDENS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
Telephone: Kensington 4872.
Situated close to the Park. A perfectly planned and modern Hotel with 120 rooms, finely furnished and equipped with every convenience and luxury. Cuisine, service, and wines of the highest class. Inclusive terms from 4½ guineas weekly, or daily terms.
We have surpassed ourselves in our plans for Christmas this year. Programme and Tariff on request. Reservations for available rooms should be made immediately.
W. G. RUSSELL, Manager.

5 DAYS' CHRISTMAS IN LONDON, 4 GNS. INCLUDING ROOM AND ALL MEALS. Usual Christmas Festivities, Novelties and Dancing.

ROYAL COURT HOTEL,
SLOANE-SQUARE, S.W.1. 'Phone, Sloane 9191.
Most up-to-date. First-class Hotel. Fully Licensed.
FRENCH RESTAURANT.
All rooms hot and cold water, central heating and 'phone. Single rooms from 9s., double rooms from 15s., double rooms and private bath from 21s.

RUTLAND COURT HOTEL,
63-4-5, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park a few yards.
EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire, and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.
MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH.
Six excellent reception rooms, Billiard and Ball Room.
INCLUSIVE TERMS from 4gns. single, 8gns. double.
'Phone: Paddington 2316 and 5896.
Especially attractive Christmas Programme now ready. Copies on request from Manageress.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

QUEEN'S HOTEL, Church-road, Upper Norwood.—High-class, fully licensed Residential Hotel; fine healthy situation 400ft. above sea level. Every comfort. Private suites. Dancing, bridge, billiards. Garage. Moderate terms. Full or partial board; 20min. City, Victoria, Crystal Palace Station; bus 49 passes hotel. Sydenham 2156.

SHIRLEY PARK HOTEL,
CROYDON, SURREY. 'Phone: ADDISCOMBE 3254. Modernized and refurnished. Fully licensed. Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 8s. 6d.—Write Manager for free illustrated Brochure and Christmas Programme

LIVE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT.
HOTEL STUART,
RICHMOND HILL.
(Three minutes from Richmond Park.)
Facing world-renowned view. 200ft up.
Tastefully decorated, lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms, unrivalled situation, near river, golf, tennis, ice skating rink, and delightful walks; eight miles only Piccadilly; 200 attractive bed rooms, open aspect; gas stoves; slot meters; hot and cold running water. From 3 guineas inclusive. Excellent cuisine. Very special residential terms for families. Children specially welcomed. Super Christmas Programme.
'Phone: Richmond 3207-8.
Resident Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

HOTEL TUDOR,
100-3, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
FACING HYDE PARK.
Six minutes Oxford-street and Piccadilly-circus. Magnificent lounges, ball room, billiard and recreation rooms.
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GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,335 yards) in own park of 230 acres.
Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards. Tennis. Dancing. All free.
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Three unusually large reception rooms.
Attractive hall and staircase.
Well decorated. Every convenience.

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AVAILABLE WINTER OR LONGER PERIODS.

	Bed.	Bath.	Gns.	
Belgrave-square	12	5	20	Garage
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Eaton-terrace	7 & 8	3	10-12	Bargain
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KENT.—Within easy reach of the Coast. To be Sold, an attractive Residential Estate of

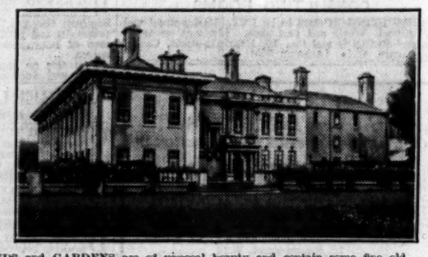
1,934 ACRES.

The mansion (29 bed and dressing rooms), of the Early English period, stands in a finely-timbered park of 300 acres. Old Dower House. 220 acres of valuable Woods and Plantations. Advowson. (3156.)

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL SONDES.

LEES COURT, KENT.

3½ miles from Faversham, 10 miles from Canterbury, and 14 miles from Ashford.
TO BE LET FURNISHED, TOGETHER WITH
9,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING, INCLUDING 700 ACRES OF COVERTS.



THE STATELY MANSION fitted with all modern conveniences, a replica of the one designed by Inigo Jones in 1651, stands in a fine park. The accommodation includes:—

Fine reception hall, handsome suite of reception rooms, including billiard room and small private chapel, 14 principal bed rooms, each with water basin (h. and c.), nursery suite, eight bath rooms, ample servants' bed rooms, and suitable range of domestic offices.

Electric light and central heating.

Complete stabling; garage accommodation for six cars.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS and GARDENS are of unusual beauty and contain some fine old trees, also hard tennis court, lawns, rose garden, and cut box hedges, matured Kitchen Garden.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.5956.)

WESTERN MIDLANDS.—Residential and Sporting Estate of over

3,000 ACRES,

including a red-brick mansion (17 bed rooms), with tiled and gabled roof and stone mullioned windows. Good pheasant and partridge shooting. Five miles of trout fishing. For Sale. (13268.)

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM (between). To be Sold, a County Seat with

1,200 ACRES,

The 18th-Century residence (20 bed rooms) is seated in a grandly timbered park intersected by a river. Good Sporting. (23343.)

TWO HOURS OF TOWN.—For Sale, a Residential and Sporting Estate of

2,000 ACRES,

including a brick-built residence (20 bed rooms) standing in a park. Excellent shooting. (27836.)

NORFOLK.—Within easy motoring distance of Newmarket. For Sale, a well-known County Seat and Sporting Estate of between

4,000 AND 5,000 ACRES.

The noble mansion (27 bed and dressing rooms) stands in the centre of a magnificent park with lake of about 30 acres. Excellent shooting. Five miles of river fishing and coarse fishing in lakes. (21744.)

MIDLANDS.—Within easy reach by rail or motor of the principal industrial centres. A Sporting and Residential Estate of

1,500 ACRES,

for sale, including a 16th Century stone-built residence (20 bed and dressing rooms) of considerable historic interest. There is a large quantity of oak panelling in the house. First-rate Shooting, Hunting. (17854.)

COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, K.G., P.C., M.P.

TWITTS GHYLL, MAYFIELD.

ONE MILE FROM MAYFIELD STATION, THREE MILES FROM ASHDOWN FOREST.
40 MILES FROM LONDON.

A BEAUTIFUL XVIth-CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE

having modern comforts. It stands 400ft. above the sea, commanding magnificent views, and contains a great quantity of old oak beams, a beautiful carved Tudor Arch, King Posts, and some Interior Panels of "Wattle and Daub."

Three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Electric light. Company's water. Garage. Stabling.

Oast House and BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, with paved terrace, lawns, herbaceous borders, rock garden, rose garden, orchard and paddocks, in all

9½ ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, on THURSDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1931, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. HORE, PATTISSON, and BATHURST, 48, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

HAMPSHIRE.—Between Petersfield and Winchester. Picturesque old-fashioned two-storeyed house, 270ft. above sea level, facing South and enjoying pretty views; three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room, &c. Electric light. Telephone. Ample water supply. Stabling for six. Garage for three cars. Two cottages. Pleasure grounds and paddocks.

4½ ACRES.

Price Freehold £3,750. (28491.)

YORKSHIRE.

Adjoining the Moors. To be sold, a well-built house, specially suitable for an hotel, institution, or for scholastic purposes. Spacious hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, 13 large bed and dressing rooms. Electric light, main drainage, Company's water, central heating. Cottage, garage, stabling, timbered grounds, in all

2¾ ACRES.

(28266.)

MID-SUSSEX.—At the Greatly Reduced Price of £5,000. A well-timbered Residential Property. Old-fashioned House, four reception rooms, billiard room (¾-size), 12 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms. Electric light. Central Heating. Septic Tank Drainage. Company's Water. Garage. Stabling. Cottage. Old-world Pleasure Gardens, two Tennis Courts, Woodland, Orchard and Farmland. Ample Farm Buildings.

64 ACRES.

House, Wood and 15 Acres would be sold for £3,700. (18560.)

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BORDERS.

Near main line station. Residential and sporting estate. Georgian house. Three reception rooms, billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Gas, central heating, Company's water. Old-world gardens, 10 Acres. River adjoins the property for 200 yards, affording coarse fishing. A 21 years' lease of shooting over 1,700 acres near to the property is included in the sale at a nominal rent of £5 per annum. Average bag about 2,000 pheasants. At the low price of £5,000; or the Residence would be sold separately. (27635.)

DEVON.—Commanding wonderful views over Dartmoor and Exmoor, standing 700ft. above sea level and facing South. Three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual domestic offices. Stabling and garage. Cottage. Pretty gardens and grounds, including tennis court, flower garden, kitchen garden, orchard, and land of

45 ACRES

Price, Freehold, £3,500. (28557)

DEVON, close to Dartmoor. Between Exeter and Okehampton.—Sporting Property of

280 ACRES.

Bounded and intersected by Trout Streams. Old-world Farm Residence with wealth of old oak and panelling. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, and offices. Two Cottages. Range of Farm Buildings, 23 acres arable, the remainder grass, orchard and woodlands. Excellent shooting in addition to game, about 3,000 rabbits yearly. Freehold, £4,000. (28693.)

EASTBOURNE.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR WOULD BE SOLD.

THIS DELIGHTFUL OLD

MANOR HOUSE,

DATING BACK TO THE XVIth CENTURY

recently restored throughout and having all latest improvements, including

Central Heating.

GREAT HALL 31ft. by 21ft. and two other reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms.

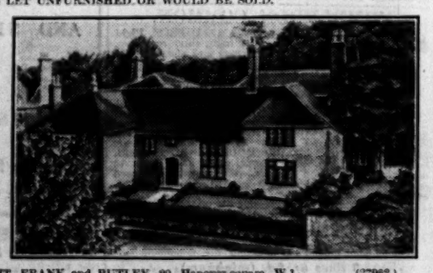
All Main Services.

GARAGE.

Stone-flagged Courtyard.

NICE GARDEN WITH TENNIS LAWN, in all about

ONE ACRE.



Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (27962.)

BUCKS, CHILTERN HILLS.

To be Sold, a XIIth Century House; lounge hall, four reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms; company's electric light, gas and water; central heating; cottage. Garage for two. Beautiful gardens, through which runs a stream.

2½ ACRES. (27903.)

ESSEX.

For Sale. Suitable for a business man requiring country pursuits. House containing three reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms. Ample garage and stabling.

18 ACRES

of parklike grounds. (28346.)

WESTMINSTER.

TO INVESTORS, OR TO COMPANIES AND INSTITUTIONS REQUIRING EXTENSIVE OFFICES CLOSE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND YET REMOVED FROM ALL NOISE OF TRAFFIC.

4, CENTRAL BUILDINGS

COMPRISES A SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING SITUATED WITHIN EIGHTY YARDS OF ST. JAMES'S PARK STATION (DISTRICT RAILWAY), CONTAINING BASEMENT, GROUND AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS, WITH LARGE AREAS OF CLEAR SPACE.
WELL-APPOINTED BOARD-ROOM SUITE.

WINDOWS ON THREE SIDES. ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT. CENTRAL HEATING.

TOTAL FLOOR AREA OF ABOUT

32,300 SQUARE FEET.

THE FREEHOLD IS FOR SALE, OR THE ENTIRE BUILDING WOULD BE LET ON LEASE AT A MODERATE RENTAL.
SOLE AGENTS:—KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

INVESTMENTS.

9, WEYMOUTH-STREET, W.
LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT.

A Modern Building containing Nineteen Residential Service Flats and Fourteen Consulting Rooms. Actual and Estimated Gross Income £13,820 per annum. For Sale by Private Treaty.

KENSINGTON.
LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT,

Arising from an attractive Block of Mansion Flats let upon interior repairing leases and producing over £3,000 per annum. For Sale at £14,500. (2942.)

LEADING WEST END THOROUGHFARE.
LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT IN BUSINESS PREMISES.

Two Business Properties, let to only three tenants, and producing a gross income of over £1,230 per annum. Held till 1957 at a low ground-rent. For Sale on advantageous terms. (3441.)

REGENT-STREET.
INVESTMENT IN ONE OF THE SMALLER PROPERTIES.

Imposing Shop and Office building, fully let to first-class lessees upon long leases and producing a gross income of over £3,300 per annum, rising to £3,800 per annum. Held upon long lease at a reasonable ground-rent. Price £26,000. (3236.)

NORTH LONDON.
SECURE FREEHOLD SHOP INVESTMENT.

Shop and Upper Floor, in busy trading market. Let on full repairing lease for 28 years at an average rental of £380 per annum. For Sale to show a return of about 7 per cent. (3421.)

NORTH LONDON.
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT IN SHOPS.

A compact estate of business premises, situated in a busy market position, all let on full repairing leases and producing about £1,200 per annum. For sale to show 8 per cent. return. (3432)

LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT

within 30 yards of the junction of Cranbourn-street, St. Martin's-lane, Garrick-street, and Long-Acre, and 110 yards of Leicester-square Tube Station:

MODERN SHOP and OFFICE BUILDING

known as

8 & 9, LONG-ACRE

AND

16, GARRICK-STREET,

comprising

IMPOSING FIREPROOF PREMISES, STEEL-FRAMED, with PORTLAND-STONE ELEVATION, and containing spacious GROUND-FLOOR SHOWROOMS, and on the upper floors COMMODIOUS OFFICES, designed for the FILM TRADE, with PRIVATE THEATRES, FILM SPACE, DEVELOPING ROOMS, FILM WINDING ROOMS, &c., the whole covering a floor area of about

16,600 SQUARE FEET.

The property possesses the following FRONTAGES.

LONG-ACRE ABOUT 52ft. 8in.
GARRICK-STREET ,, 22ft. 9in.
and with the exception of a small area is let.

ACTUAL and ESTIMATED GROSS INCOME

£4,770 PER ANNUM.

The property is held on lease for a term of 42 years from the 24th June, 1919, thus leaving 30½ years unexpired at Christmas, 1930, at a rental of £1,700 per annum.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. WALTER MARTIN and Co., 8, New-court, Carey-street, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

KENT, 9 MILES FROM LONDON.
FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT

of £288 per annum secured upon six shops and upper part. Price only 18 years' purchase. (3359.)

WEST END.
POPULAR TRADING THOROUGHFARE.

Extensive business premises with two frontages and block of eight mansion flats over. Let to produce over £3,750 per annum and held on lease at moderate rent.

Price £20,000. (3456.)

SOUTH-WEST LONDON.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT £300 PER ANNUM, secured upon a block of self-contained flats, situated close to a Park. Reversion in 47 years to valuable rack rents. 19½ years' purchase considered. (3327.)

SOUTH LONDON.
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT IN SHOP PROPERTY.

A Prominent Freehold shop building situated in one of the busiest positions in the main market street. Let upon full repairing lease to a Multiple Company at £750 per annum. To be Sold to show about a 7½ per cent. return. (3411.)

NORTH-WEST SUBURB.
SHOP OCCUPIED BY MULTIPLE TRADER.

Modern Premises, expensively fitted, and let upon full repairing lease for 42 years at £400 per annum. Held upon long lease at a low ground-rent. An investment of undeniable security. (3448.)

S.W. SUBURB.
9% FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

Newly erected Shop Property, with Upper Part. Situated in a first-class market position, and let on full repairing lease for 21 years at £200 per annum. Freehold for Sale. To show above. (3445.)

SOUTH-WEST LONDON.

Block of 20 self-contained mansion flats, let on interior repairing leases to produce over £2,800 per annum. Held at moderate ground-rents.

Price £14,000. (3457.)

WEST LONDON.
BLOCK OF 36 MANSION FLATS.

Situated near electric railway station, and many let to statutory tenants, with prospects of material increases. Present income nearly £3,300 per annum. Long lease at a moderate ground-rent. Price £22,500. (3449.)

REGENT-STREET.
LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT.

Situated in one of the busiest positions, almost fully let at small rentals to produce an actual and estimated gross income of over £6,700 per annum. Direct Crown Lease for disposal.

Price £30,000. (3443.)

TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS.

BELGRAVE-PLACE.
A RESIDENCE OF DISTINCTION.

Occupying an unrivalled situation, exceptionally well planned and exquisitely decorated in Period styles. Hall, five reception rooms, 12-13 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and offices. Modern installations, including passenger lift and independent hot water service. Long lease for sale at a low ground-rent. (11528.)

OFF PARK-LANE.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED HOUSE.

Three reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms. Central heating throughout, and electric light and power plugs. Long lease at moderate ground-rent for sale. (11388.)

HAMPSTEAD.
MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Undoubtedly one of the finest houses in this favourite district. Decorated regardless of expense and fitted with all modern conveniences. Spacious hall and lounge, three reception rooms, billiard room and study, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and model domestic offices. Garage for four cars. Large garden, with tennis court. (11544.)

WIMBLEDON.
FREEHOLD HOUSE.

Beautifully decorated and close to Common. Modern and Non-Basement, it contains three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices. Central heating. Parquet floors. Garden of 1¼ acre with Hard Tennis Court. Double Garage. For sale at a low price. (11508.)

NORTH LONDON.
FREEHOLD HOUSE AND 2¼ ACRES.

For sale in a first-class Residential District, and within 25 minutes' car run of the West End. Four reception rooms, billiard room, eight bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, usual offices. Garden with Hard Tennis Court. Garage. (11554.)

CHELSEA FREEHOLD.
WITH UNINTERRUPTED SOUTH AND WEST VIEWS OVER THE RIVER.

104, CHEYNE-WALK.

A unique PERIOD HOUSE, with Studio, Hall, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Study, three Bed Rooms, Bath Room, compact ground-floor Kitchen Offices.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the HANOVER-SQUARE ESTATE ROOM, on THURSDAY, 5th MARCH, 1931, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. PICKERING, KENYON and Co., 4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

MAYFAIR.
SUPERIOR TOWN RESIDENCE.

Beautifully appointed and decorated in Period styles. Five reception rooms, billiard room and studio, 17 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms. Passenger lift. Central heating. First-floor bed-room suite. A moderate price required for the 45 years' lease. (11504.)

KENSINGTON GARDENS.
A SMALL HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.

Containing beautiful interior decorations and panelling. Hall, lounge, dining room, drawing room, cocktail bar, cloak room, lavatory and w.c.; four bed rooms, bath room and domestic offices. Every modern convenience. To be Let on lease (without premium), or Freehold would be sold. (11236 U.H.)

HEART OF MAYFAIR.
CHOICE RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER.

Decorated and appointed in beautiful styles. Five reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, and white-tiled domestic offices. Central heating. Garage and chauffeur's rooms above. Price, £18,500 for long lease. (11437.)

OVERLOOKING HYDE PARK.
A FAMILY RESIDENCE.

Four reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms. Passenger lift and garage. Long Lease at moderate rent for Sale. (11372.)

OVERLOOKING GREEN PARK.
A UNIQUE MANSION FLAT.

Lounge hall, two reception rooms, five to six bed rooms, two bath rooms and offices. Central heating. Beautiful decorations and appointments. Long lease at inclusive rent. (6678.)

BRYANSTON-SQUARE.
HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL FLATS.

Now nearing completion, at rents from £300 to £425 per annum, inclusive of all outgoings. The accommodation ranges from two bed rooms, two bath rooms, and two reception rooms to four bed rooms, two bath rooms, and two reception rooms. (6871.)

REGENT'S PARK.
NEW FLAT BUILDING.

Shortly available for occupation, within a few yards of this favourite open space. It contains a series of suites equal to any Mayfair building, to be Let at reasonable inclusive rents, commencing from £375 per annum. Two to three reception rooms, four to six bed rooms, two to three bath rooms, usual offices. (6887.)

KENSINGTON.
NEWLY ERECTED BLOCK OF FLATS.

Delightful suites, spacious and light rooms with every modern convenience. Electric passenger and service lifts, central heating, constant hot water, lavatory basins in bed rooms, refrigerator. One-two reception rooms, two-three bed rooms, bath room. Rents, £200 to £400 per annum inclusive. (6872.)

PARK-LANE (adjoining).
HIGH-CLASS FLAT BUILDING.

Suites of delightful residential accommodation in London's latest building. Rents from £650 per annum inclusive. These flats incorporate the very latest improvements in modern flat construction. Two reception rooms, five-six bed rooms, two-three bath rooms, excellent domestic offices. (6886.)

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PICTURES, CHINA AND CARPETS.

AUCTIONS HELD EVERY WEEK IN THE HANOVER-SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

OWNERS DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, FAMILY JEWELS AND PLATE, PICTURES, DRAWINGS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, LACE, COINS, MEDALS AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY INTENDED FOR EARLY PUBLIC AUCTION, SHOULD COMMUNICATE WITH THE AUCTIONEERS, WHO WILL BE PLEASED TO GIVE INFORMATION AND ADVICE AND ARRANGE FOR THE INCLUSION OF EFFECTS IN FORTHCOMING SALES.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

FURNITURE,

CHINA, GLASS and LINEN,

REMOVED FROM A WEST-END MANSION AND FROM OTHER SOURCES, chairs, settees, mirrors, bookcases, carpets, carved walnut, mahogany, ash, and other bed-room furniture in wardrobes, dressing chests, toilet mirrors, and washstands, writing tables, pictures, engravings, tea and dinner services, glass, and miscellanea.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at ONE O'CLOCK, AT HANOVER-SQUARE.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,

PORCELAIN AND PICTURES.

BY DIRECTION OF A LADY OF TITLE, ALSO THE PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN E. A. V. STANLEY, J.P., AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.

TWO LOUIS XVTH KINGWOOD COMMODES, A LOUIS XVITH MAHOGANY DWARF CABINET, A FRENCH GILT SUITE DE SALON, STUART AND JACOBEAN CHAIRS, SETTEES, TABLES, BUFFETS, OAK CUPBOARDS, COFFERS, QUEEN ANNE CHESTS AND TOILET MIRRORS, GEORGIAN SIDEBOARDS, CHAIRS, CARD TABLES, WINE COOLERS, BOOKCASES, CABINET, DINING AND OCCASIONAL TABLES, gramophones, AN OLD ENGLISH BRACKET CLOCK by THOMAS PACE, a French MANTEL CLOCK by MONBRO AINE, a boudoir grand pianoforte by Blüthner, bronze and ivory figures and groups, Chinese and old French pottery and porcelain, cut glass, OLD ENGLISH SILVER, sporting guns, PAINTINGS by and attributed to:—

J. LINNELL T. SHERWIN
DAVID TENIERS THORNBURN
G. PAICE GEORGE STUBBS
GEORGE HAYTER and OTHERS.

A PORTRAIT GROUP by TINTORETTO, other portraits by DAVID MYTENS, BARON GERARD, FRANCOIS DE TROY and FRANCIS POURBUS, drawings and engravings. Persian and other carpets and rugs, bed-room suites in mahogany and other woods, and miscellanea.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.
CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

WEDNESDAY, 17th DECEMBER, AND TWO FOLLOWING DAYS, AT ONE O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT HANOVER-SQUARE, IN SINGLE LOTS.

FOR IMMEDIATE REALISATION, TO COVER BANKERS' ADVANCES.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION

OF

PERSIAN RUGS & CARPETS

OF CHOICE COLOURS AND DESIGNS FROM THE LOOMS OF

KIRMAN, TABRIZ, MESHED, KHORASSAN, SAROUK, KASHAN, MOSUL, HAMADAN, AFGHAN, BOKHARA, SHIRAZ, &c.

AND

CHINESE AND TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS,

FROM THE LOOMS OF

GHIORDES, USHAK, SPARTA, AND SIVAS, &c.

ON VIEW MONDAY AND TUESDAY PRIOR FROM 10 TO 5 O'CLOCK.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN GALLATLY, ESQ.

LAVENDER FARM,

ASCOT, BERKSHIRE.

1½ miles from Ascot Station.

Within half a mile of Ascot Racecourse.

THE CONTENTS

A GEORGIAN MAHOGANY BOOKCASE, 3FT. 8IN. WIDE; A PAIR OF CHIPPENDALE CHAIRS, A DITTO TALLBOY WITH 9 DRAWERS, A SHERATON SIDE TABLE, A BOULLE EBONY AND TORTOISESHELL WRITING TABLE, ITALIAN CARVED WALNUT CHESTS AND ARMCHAIRS, DUTCH MAHOGANY BUREAU, MAHOGANY AND OAK BOOKCASES, A BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE BY JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, IN ROSEWOOD CASE; AN UPRIGHT PIANOFORTE BY BECKHARDT, AN OLD ENGLISH LONGCASE CLOCK, THE DIAL INSCRIBED GEORGE WHITE, BRISTOL; SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, DINING AND CARD TABLES, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, AND ENGRAVINGS, A LIBRARY OF GENERAL LITERATURE, THE FURNISHINGS OF 10 BED ROOMS, INCLUDING MAHOGANY AND WALNUT BED-ROOM SUITES, BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING; PERSIAN, TURKEY AND AXMINSTER CARPETS AND RUGS, CHINA AND GLASS, WINE, LINEN, THE EQUIPMENT OF THE DOMESTIC OFFICES AND OUTDOOR EFFECTS, INCLUDING A GREEN'S MOTOR LAWN MOWER, A DITTO "ECLIPSE" SWEEPER, A RANSOME'S LAWN MOWER AND MISCELLANEA.

AUCTION, in conjunction with Messrs.

CHANCELLOR & SONS,

ON THE PREMISES, ON MONDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1930, AND FOLLOWING DAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY EACH DAY. ON VIEW TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY FROM 10 TO 5 O'CLOCK.—SOLICITORS, MESSRS. THOMPSON, QUARRELL, & ATTENEAVE, 40, TRINITY-SQUARE, E.C.3. CATALOGUES OF MESSRS. CHANCELLOR & SONS, HIGH-STREET, ASCOT, AND SUNNINGDALE; OR OF MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, HANOVER-SQ., W.1.

RIVIERA PROPERTIES.

VILLA ROSMARINO, MENTON-GARAVAN.

Recognized as the sunniest and most sheltered spot on the whole of this delightful Coast

WELL-ARRANGED AND EASILY WORKED VILLA

with full South aspect, and incomparable views over the old town and the Mediterranean.

FOR SALE AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE (cash or deferred payments).

Vestibule and large reception Hall, dining room 28 feet long, two drawing rooms; marble staircase to five principal bed rooms and dressing room, four bath rooms, seven servants' bed rooms, offices and three rooms for men-servants or luncheon.

Central heating.

Company's water. Electric light.

Parquet flooring.

SECONDARY VILLA CASA CAROLA,

with three sitting rooms, five bed rooms, and bath room, with central heating, company's water and electric light.

Two Garages. Two Cottages

THE GROUNDS AND GARDENS, CONSIDERED TO BE THE FINEST OF THE RIVIERA, EXTEND TO ABOUT

FIVE ACRES

WITH ABOUT 150 METRES FRONTAGE to the MAIN BOULEVARD DE GARAVAN.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, or THE BRITISH AGENCY, 16, Avenue de la Costa (Grand Hotel), Monte Carlo. (22135.)

BEAUVALLON.

Between St. Raphael and Hyères, adjoining Beauvallon Golf Course and Tennis Club. A beautifully furnished Villa, with own beach, bathing and private squash court, to be let from now for six months or shorter period. Dining room, salon, sun parlour, billiard room, seven best bed rooms, and servants' accommodation, four bath rooms, Frigidaire, central heating, and electric light. (F.7317.)

BEAULIEU—PETITE AFRIQUE.

A delightful little Villa, facing full South with extensive views of the Mediterranean and Cap-Ferrat. Hall, large drawing room opening to terrace, dining room, six bed rooms (with hot and cold running water basins), dressing room, two bath rooms, and offices. Central heating. Electric light. Garage, chauffeur's room. Half-acre of shady garden, with orange and lemon trees. Freehold, only £5,500. (26237.)

OVERLOOKING BAY OF VILLEFRANCHE.

A DELIGHTFUL PROPERTY,

Close to the best bathing beach between Nice and Monte Carlo, which is accessible by a small flight of steps.

A PRE-WAR VILLA,

upon which many sums of money have been spent in decorations and improvements.

Entrance hall, dining room, two drawing rooms, opening to large terrace overlooking the sea, four best bed rooms and four bath rooms, six servants' rooms, and bath room; gardener's cottage; garage for two cars and chauffeur's rooms.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN, PROFUSELY PLANTED WITH ALL TYPES OF TREES, SHRUBS, AND FLOWERS.

FOR SALE TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE FURNITURE.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and THE BRITISH AGENCY, 16, Avenue de la Costa (Grand Hotel), Monte Carlo. (26664.)

ITALIAN RIVIERA, ALASSIO.

A charming moderate-size Villa standing in beautiful terraced gardens of about

1½ ACRES.

It commands magnificent views over the town to the Mediterranean, and contains two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, good offices, every convenience. Electric light, company's water. Price for the freehold, £2,750, including the whole of the furniture. (27536.)

COSTEBELLE-HYERES.

A well constructed stone-built Villa commanding lovely views of the surrounding mountains with the Mediterranean in the distance. Marble entrance hall, lounge, living room, drawing room, dining room, billiard room, 11 best bed rooms, six servants' bed rooms, two bath rooms. Central heating, electric light and all modern conveniences. Garage, man's room, laundry and gardener's cottage.

4½ ACRES.

Well wooded and nicely laid out grounds and a large area of productive woodlands. Price only £8,000. (27202.)

EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO MOUGINS GOLF LINKS.

35 minutes by car from Cannes. For Sale at a greatly reduced price. A beautiful specimen of a 15th Century Provençal House, Domed Ante Room (old banqueting hall), drawing room, study with fine old fireplace and beamed ceiling, dining room, six best bed rooms, four servants' rooms, four bath rooms. Electricity, central heating throughout and hot and cold running water in every bed room. Garage. Gardener's and Chauffeur's Cottages. 60 Acres of Grounds. Garden with vineyards and fruit trees. (25892.)

CAP D'ANTIBES.

In the Garoupe Section, ideally placed in the Pines, with beautiful views and close to the bathing beach. A charming little bijou Villa in Provençal style well furnished throughout, everything new. Dining room and Salon, five bed rooms, bath room, three w.c.s. Garage for large car. Central Heating. Electric light. Refrigerator, every modern convenience and luxury. Inexpensive gardens of about ¼ acre, with pines and mimosas. Price only £3,200—lock, stock and barrel. (28620.)

NEAR CANNES

AND FIVE MINUTES OF THE SEA.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY

adjoining a Noblemen's Estate, three quarters of a mile from the main road, on a small plateau commanding beautiful views over the plain, sea and mountains.

Oak-panelled Hall with fine Oak Staircase, three reception rooms, billiard room, large Terrace, seven principal bed rooms, three dressing rooms, five servants' bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Central heating, electric light, hot and cold running water. Refrigerator.

Garage for three. Chauffeur's Lodge.

Useful Outbuildings, with small Farmhouse, Cottages. Ornamental Gardens, Woodland, and land under cultivation for flowers and fruit.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH ABOUT 10 OR 21 ACRES.

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and the BELL ESTATE OFFICE, 33, Rue d'Antibes, Cannes. (23805.)

SCOTTISH ESTATES FOR SALE.

NORTHERN HIGHLANDS.—A well-known Sporting Estate extending to about

30,000 ACRES.

The Lodge faces South, and commands charming views. Accommodation:—Three reception rooms, 20 bed rooms, two bath rooms. Deer forest extends to 20,000 acres, and there is a grouse moor. Salmon fishing for over four miles, and also trout fishing. (17660.)

SUTHERLANDSHIRE. — Two miles from station. An all-round Sporting Estate extending to over

8,000 ACRES,

including a medium-size lodge, with three reception rooms, gun room, 10 bed rooms, and three bath rooms. Electric light and pretty policies. Excellent game bag. Salmon, grilse and sea trout fishing. (28295.)

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—A Desirable Residential and Sporting Estate, extending to about

19,000 ACRES.

Excellent Lodge. A number of Farms. Shooting and River and Loch Fishing. (15254.)

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—A Celebrated Sporting and Residential Estate.

22,000 ACRES,

including a modern Residence containing 19 principal bed and dressing rooms. Ample servants' accommodation. Electric light and every modern convenience. A Village Property with about 40 cottages. Thirty to fifty Stags are obtained in a season and a good Grouse Moor and Mixed Bag. Fishing in a number of Lochs and River Fishing. (2869.)

ROSS-SHIRE.—A Sporting Property extending to nearly

4,500 ACRES.

The house occupies a delightful position, stands 500 feet above sea level, and contains three reception rooms, 17 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms. Over 1,000 grouse are usually shot and there is trout fishing. (26455.)

ARGYLLSHIRE.—A small Sporting Estate, extending to about

4,600 ACRES,

including a medium-size Lodge with eight best bed rooms, two bath rooms. Pretty gardens and grounds. Deer Stalking and Grouse Moor. (14513.)

BY DIRECTION OF THE ARDROSS ESTATES CO.

ROSS-SHIRE.

THE WELL-KNOWN SPORTING ESTATE OF

KILDERMORIE. AREA 18,600 ACRES.

Fifteen miles from Alness Station on the main line between Inverness and the North.

THE LODGE

has a remarkably beautiful situation looking towards Loch Morie and the wooded slopes of the surrounding mountains, and contains entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, 13 principal bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, and ample servants' accommodation.

Also Garages, Stabling, and Outdoor Offices.

FIRST-RATE GROUSE MOOR AND DEER FOREST with an average bag of about 600 brace of grouse; over 1,000 brace were shot in 1927. Forty stags, averaging about 14st., are killed in a season, the game bag including ptarmigan, white hares, rabbits, roe deer, woodcock, &c.

EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING ON FOUR LOCHS.

A road with three luncheon huts, garage and stabling at suitable points, connected by private telephone with each other and the lodge, runs through the centre of the property.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Factor:—Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. CUTHBERT, C.M.G., D.S.O., Achindunle, Alness.
Solicitors:—Messrs. MORTON, SMART, MACDONALD and PROSSER, W.S., 19, York-place, Edinburgh.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square